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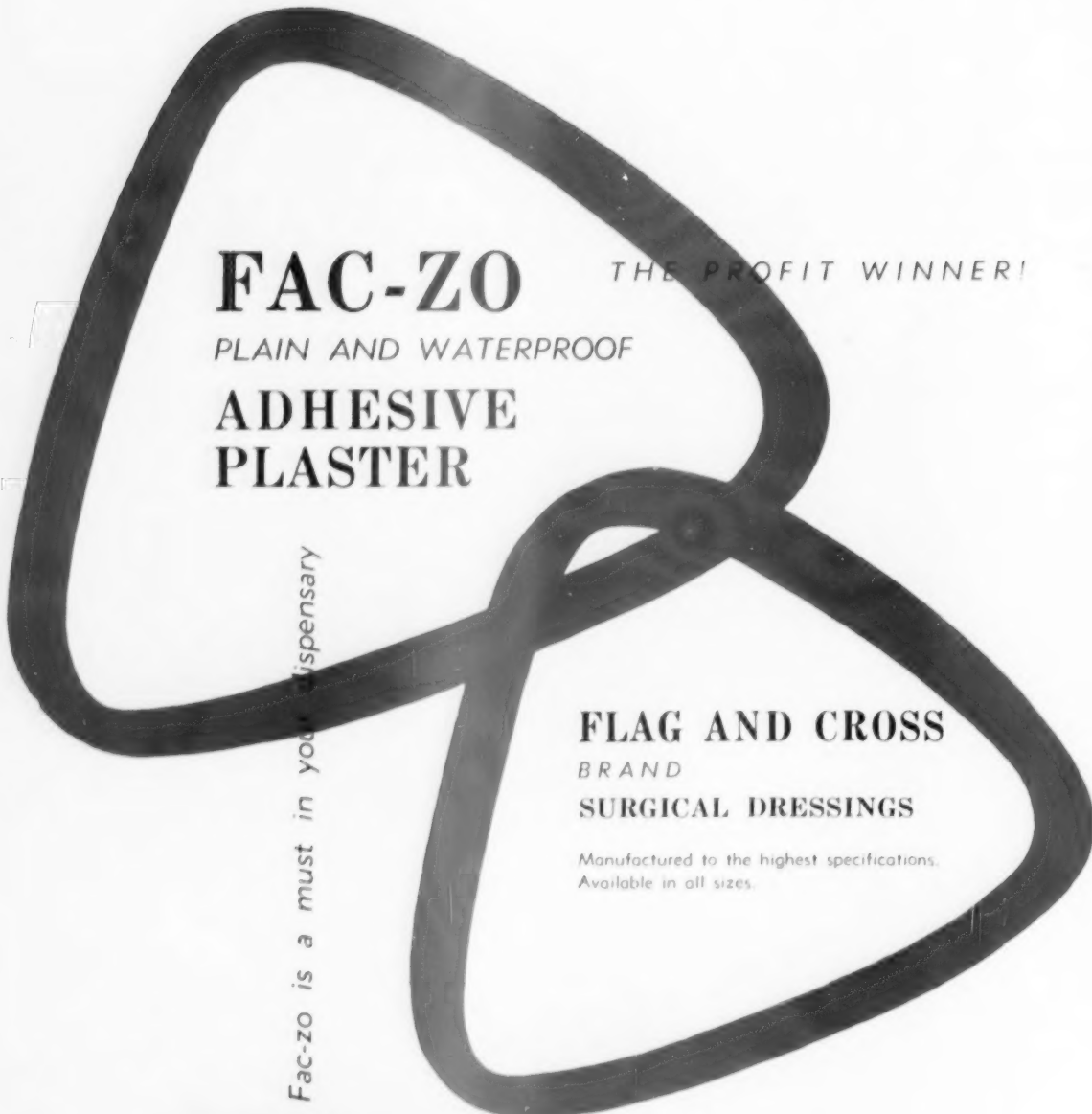
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EXAMINATIONS

Final Examination:
commences August 22.
Entries close August 1.

Intermediate Examination:
November 5.
Entries close October 22.

By Order of the Board,

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PHARMACY QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Tuesday, August 7, 1956.

Time Table

Pharmaceutics I.—Tuesday, August 7, Morning.
Pharmaceutical Arithmetic.—Tuesday, August 7, Afternoon.
Pharmaceutics II.—Wednesday, August 8, Morning.
Prescription Reading and Posology.—Wednesday, August 8, Afternoon.
Practical work commences on Thursday, August 9.
Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the examination is £3/3/-.
Applications close with the last post on July 6, 1956.
Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar.

Fifth Floor,
Winchcombe House,
52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

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ANNOTATION, *Brit. med. J.*, 1, 282, 1956

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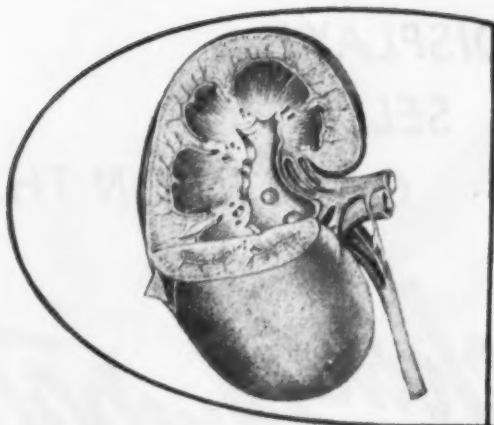
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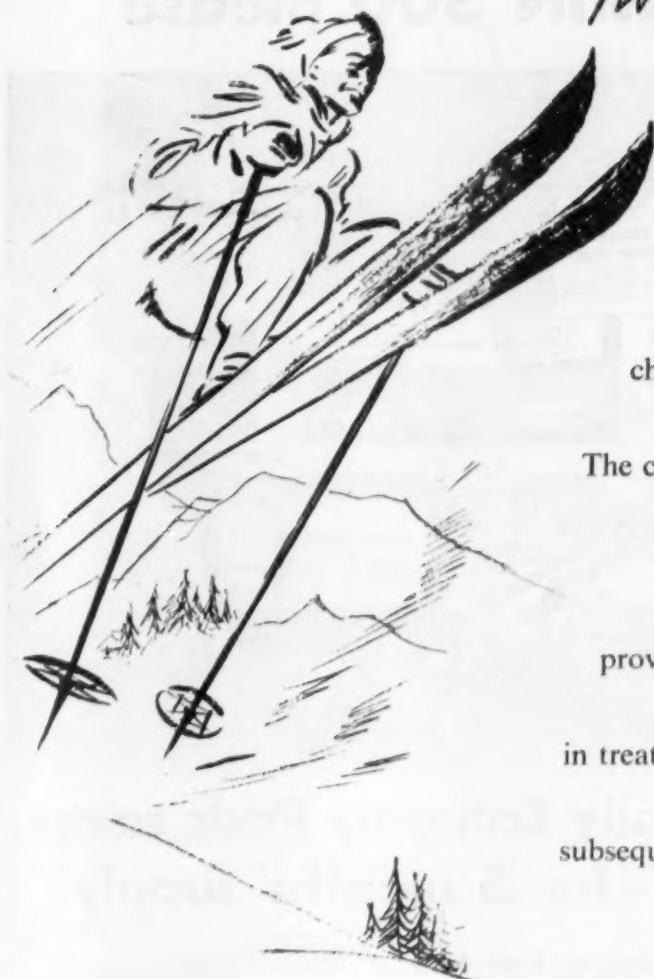
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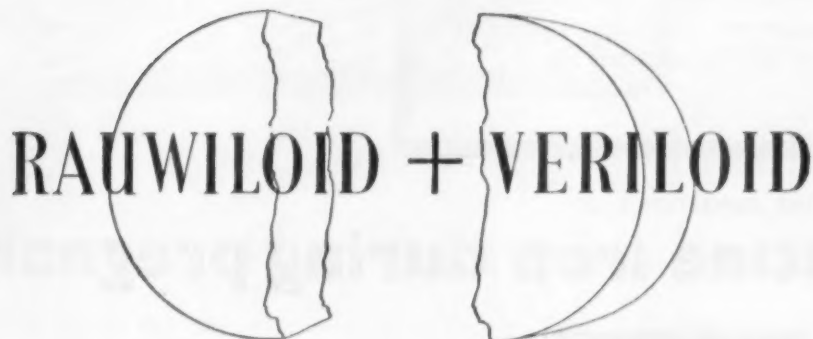
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Finnerty, F. A., Amer. J. Med. (1954), 17 : 629

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B.M.J. 1 386 (12 Feb. 1955)

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New Series: Vol. 37—No. 438

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June 30, 1956

This Month's Journal

A REPORT of the Twenty-first Pharmaceutical Conference occupies the greater part of this month's issue of the Journal.

To make room for this report, which occupies a great deal of space, most other sections of the Journal have been curtailed.

Probably no one, other than the proof reader, will read every word in every section of the Conference report; a considerable number will read the portions which deal with subjects of particular interest to themselves, and some—we hope very few—will ignore the whole report. These will be the few who take little or no interest in the progress of the profession, apart from their own advancement in it.

The Editor and the Management in presenting a full report of the Conference have two thoughts in mind: (1) that every member of a pharmaceutical organisation in Australia should have an opportunity of reading for himself an account of the activities of the leaders they have elected to represent them, and (2) that the Journal, being the official organ of the official pharmaceutical organisations, should record in a prominent manner the proceedings of such an important meeting.

To those of our readers who would suggest that Conferences are a futility which involve waste of time and money, we would point out that most important developments in pharmaceutical history have been given birth in such meetings.

As far back as 1886 the groundwork in reciprocal exchange of qualifications between States and with outside countries was hammered out in conference. A little later the A.P.F. was conceived and born as the outcome of discussions in conference. The formation of the Guild—the most significant step in the advancement of pharmacy in three-quarters of a century—stemmed from proposals put forward and discussed at two succeeding conferences.

There is another aspect we would emphasise. The Councils and other Executive bodies of our pharmaceutical organisations are composed of men and women who year in and year out give their time, their thought and their talents for the benefit of the organisations they serve.

Their work is done in a purely honorary capacity, and most of them receive more "kicks than ha'pence."

Their contribution to pharmacy, in fact, costs time and money. These people have few opportunities of meeting colleagues from other States who likewise devote their time and services to pharmacy. The periodical conference provides just such an opportunity, and it is fitting that some provision should be made by the organisations for which these people do so much, to participate in the meetings which are held at intervals of from two to three years.

The experience for them is stimulating and enjoyable. It affords an opportunity of workers in one State comparing notes with those who work in a similar sphere elsewhere. These things are of value and in the long run can be of considerable advantage to the organisations and thus to pharmacy generally.

It was generally agreed that the Melbourne Conference was well organised; that it was a happy one; that it focused public attention on pharmacy; and that the deliberations which took place will produce some tangible results.

From the inspiring theme of the address of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria at the Official Opening, to the demonstration of fraternal good will at the Farewell Dinner, those who had been in attendance gained the impression that this Conference was worth-while.

The proceedings throughout were remarkably free of acrimony, discord or friction. Differences of opinion there were aplenty, but these were argued without spleen or heat, and there was throughout a willingness to compromise, when such a course seemed desirable in the common good.

As is usual at such conferences, reports were presented to the members by the Federal President of the Guild, by the Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, by the Federal Secretary of the Guild, by the Board of Management of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" and by the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. on the principal activities of their respective groups since the last Conference.

With some degree of regret by those who had at one time high hopes for the successful launching of a Pharmaceutical Society of Australia, the report of the President of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical

Societies announcing the decision to wind up that body, at least temporarily, was received.

Those who listened to the address on Significant Recent Trends in Pharmacy in New Zealand, by Mr. Charles Cameron, the Dominion Secretary of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand, were impressed by the able manner in which problems peculiar to the Dominion were being tackled and the vision of our colleagues over there.

The notable advance made in the last three years

in the efforts to secure our own formulary—the A.P.F.—was a most gratifying feature of the Conference reports. Delegates were unstinted in their praise of the work done by the Editorial Committee and in recording their views concerning the value of that work.

Many other matters which affect the pharmaceutical chemist were dealt with, and we trust that the publication of the reports of the discussions in extended form will be appreciated—particularly by those members who were unable to attend.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Quotation for the Month

*Wisdom is knowing what to do next,
Skill is knowing how to do it,
And Virtue is doing it.*

D. S. Jordan (Texas).

Quoted in Rotary Club of Melbourne circular.

Obligations in Regard to Dangerous Drugs

Advice to Medical Practitioners

Dr. W. D. Keith Craig delivered an address to medical graduates at a registration ceremony in Sydney, on December 21, 1956, and this has recently been printed in "The Medical Journal of Australia."

During the course of this address Dr. Craig had some advice to offer concerning compliance with the requirements of various laws. Referring to Dangerous Drugs legislation, Dr. Craig pointed out that it was necessary for every doctor to enter in a register details of all Dangerous Drugs in his possession and all quantities purchased and prescribed. He emphasised his point by saying that to remove any possible doubt in the minds of his audience he wished to make it perfectly clear that every single dose of such drug must be recorded in the register.

Proceeding, Dr. Craig urged the graduates to write prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs in the manner laid down in the regulations, and he reminded them that it was a serious offence knowingly to prescribe deleterious drugs merely for the purpose of addiction.

Such advice is timely in view of the close attention being given by various policing authorities to enforcement of this type of legislation.

The Term Dispenser

Mr. T. D. Whittet, Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist of the University College Hospital, London, in the "Public Pharmacist," of April, 1956, strongly supports the plea in the Linstead Report on hospital pharmacies that the term "dispensary" as the title for the pharmaceutical department of a hospital should be abandoned. He fears that until the term is abandoned pharmaceutical chemists in many hospitals will continue to be called dispensers and be classified as medical auxiliaries, instead of as members of a fully independent profession.

Quite rightly he deprecates the type of advertisement in medical journals and other publications for "dispenser-secretary," "dispenser book-keeper," "dispenser receptionist," etc.

Mr. Whittet suggests that the pharmaceutical chemist should not tolerate the term dispenser any more than a radiologist would submit to being dubbed a radiographer, or an orthopaedic surgeon to physiotherapist.

Moves such as this to uphold the professional status of the chemist are to be commended.

Preview: Historical Glimpses of Pharmacy in Australia and of the Men Who Have Established It

Who were the first pharmacists in Australia? When was the practice first regulated? What and where was the first official organisation? Who founded the Guild? What does it stand for? Who was "Methane," and what part did he play in establishing the Guild? How many "giants of the past" can you recall?

These and many other questions that crop up when-

ever pharmacists meet will be dealt with in a noteworthy series of sketches and articles by Keith Attiwill, Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, who has written them specially for "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Mr. Attiwill has spared no effort to check facts and verify dates. In this he has been assisted by contemporary leaders and by the officials of the various Pharmaceutical Societies and Branches of the Guild, the Journal Board of Management, the Board of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, and the P.A.T.A.

Personal sketches as well as historical chapters will make this series by far the most comprehensive and significant in the history of pharmacy in Australia. Though studded with facts, the series will be presented in a reasonably light vein; and it should be read widely by members of the profession both young and old.

Be sure to read the opening instalment of "Pharmacy in Australia" by K. G. Attiwill in next month's issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Proprietaries and Dispensing

"The Pharmaceutical Journal," March 24, 1956, expresses the opinion that there is a growing body of evidence that the increase in the number of proprietary remedies dispensed under the National Health Service in Great Britain is not entirely due to propaganda by manufacturers, but is part of a world-wide trend which reflects advances in pharmaceutical research during the past two decades. It quotes a report from New South Wales which indicates that of all the prescriptions, both private and those issued under the Australian National Health Service Scheme, 83 per cent. require proprietary articles, with the balance made up of extemporaneously dispensed or Formulary preparations. It is stated also that the figure for proprietaries had increased by about 5 per cent. during the past nine months. The commentator states that in Great Britain the present figure for proprietary medicines is round about 35 per cent. of all prescriptions, accounting for about 60 per cent. of the drug bill.

Dealing with the same subject "The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal" for April, 1956, reveals that in Ontario a prescription survey conducted by Abbott Laboratories of Canada in co-operation with the staff and students of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Toronto, found that in the field covered only 9 per cent. of prescriptions were compounded.

The information presented as a result of the survey came from an analysis of 5970 prescriptions between January 1, 1954, and January 1, 1955. Prescriptions with one or more specialties totalled 4740 or 79 per cent. and those with no specialties 1230 or 21 per cent. Prescriptions dispensed as manufactured totalled 5316 or 91 per cent. The manufacturer's name appeared on 1432 prescriptions or 24 per cent.

P.D.L. Enters New Field of Service

Acting on a suggestion made by the Victorian Branch of the Guild, the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited (P.D.L.) have recently decided to make available to the widow of any deceased member a list of the responsibilities which devolve upon the widow or executors of the deceased, so that all customary legal formalities may be brought under notice and attended to.

Going a step further, the P.D.L. Directors are prepared to offer their services in an honorary capacity to the widow in determining whether the price offered for the purchase of the pharmacy is fair and reasonable, having regard to the type of business, the location, and the business market generally. This move was decided upon after it had been brought to the notice of P.D.L. that a widow who had relied upon her late husband's accountant for advice had declined a certain offer for the main assets, not including the freehold. Within a year a sale was made which included both the business and the freehold, and resulted in her dropping £3,500 on the price offered originally.

This offer by P.D.L. doubtless will be noted now by many chemists throughout the Commonwealth. However, as time passes it may be overlooked. One way to ensure that the offer is brought under the notice of the widow of a member at the time when help is most needed would be for the member to draw attention to this P.D.L. service in the drawing up of his Will. At the same time, the P.D.L. does not seek to be named as Executor under a Will; the P.D.L. Directors have pointed out that, apart from this being impracticable, they would be embarrassed by such an appointment.

There may be some who will not have need of this service; but on the other hand there are many, we feel sure, who will be glad to avail themselves of the expert guidance of an independent body such as the P.D.L. Directors, who can be relied upon to act quite disinterestedly and tactfully in guiding a widow as to what she should do.

The idea was also discussed at a conference of P.D.L. Boards held in Melbourne on May 23, when representatives of other States who were present expressed keen interest in and support for the suggestion, and promised to bring it to the notice of their own Local Boards when they returned to their respective States.

Reciprocity With Canada

Pharmacy Boards in Australia have received advice from the Ontario College of Pharmacy that new regulations relating to reciprocity have been written up and accepted by the Council.

These regulations, however, must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council before they become operative, but in any case they cannot become operative until January 1, 1957.

Further details will be given in next month's Journal.

SCIENCE SECTION



ARTICLES

- The Relief and Prevention of Pain.
- Resistance to Insecticides.
- Drugs of Botanical Origin—The Apocynaceae.
- Artificial Arteries.

EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

THE RELIEF AND PREVENTION OF PAIN

By A. J. Cobcroft

There are many problems associated with the relief of pain, and the solution of any one of them is not generally useful for the solution of the others. Thus there has come into being a number of methods for preventing or relieving the sensation of pain. These include such procedures as general anaesthesia, local anaesthesia, and the oral or parenteral administration of analgesic substances.

The sensation of pain is a subjective phenomenon and cannot be satisfactorily defined in objective terms. Pain becomes a conscious experience because nervous impulses, arising at the site of tissue damage or disorder, are transmitted finally to the sensory cortex of the brain, where they are translated into consciousness.

General anaesthetics prevent the sensation of pain as a result of loss of consciousness. They are administered either by inhalation of certain volatile substances (ether, chloroform, cyclopropane, nitrous oxide, etc.), or by rectal or intravenous injection of non-volatile substances such as bromethol and thiobarbiturates.

Whatever the nature of the general anaesthetic and its mode of administration, they are all transported to the brain by way of the blood-stream. The general anaesthetics do not possess local anaesthetic or analgesic properties, but many substances (e.g., the barbiturates) that have hypnotic, or sleep-producing, properties are neither useful for general anaesthesia nor analgesia.

Local anaesthetics do not cause loss of consciousness, but prevent the transmission of nervous impulses to and from a circumscribed region, depending upon the site and extent of application, which may be topical or by injection. Local anaesthetics do not produce widespread anaesthetic effects in other parts of the body if administered orally, and they are generally toxic if given intravenously.

Analgesics are substances that are capable of relieving the sensation of pain without causing loss of consciousness and without interfering with the general transmission of nervous impulses. They may or may not possess hypnotic properties, but they have no value as anaesthetics, either local or general.

It is not often possible to draw clear lines of distinction between different classes of pharmacologically active substances. For example, many of the anti-histaminic compounds have been found to possess some local anaesthetic activity, but some nerve impulse blocking

agents (particularly those blocking efferent impulses in the autonomic nervous system) are quite useless as local anaesthetics. Thus, any system of drug classification can only be an approximate one, with the emphasis placed on the features of most importance from the point of view of the classifier. When a closer inspection is made of the analgesic substances, it is found that many of them produce undesirable side-effects. In other words, their pharmacological activity is not restricted exclusively to analgesia. This is particularly the case with the more potent analgesics, which include morphine and its derivatives, variously substituted piperidine compounds, and a number of compounds related to, or derived from, methadone.

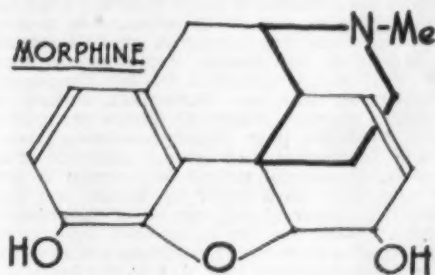
One general undesirable feature of such substances, quite apart from their hypnotic properties, is that they have a depressant effect upon the "centre" of the brain which controls respiration. This aspect of the problem has lost some of its significance since the discovery of other compounds such as Nalorphine and Amiphenazole, which may be used to combat the respiratory depression without detracting from analgesic potency. Even with this advance, the other important problem connected with their use still remains unsolved. This is the problem of addiction.

The continued use of a drug can lead to tolerance; that is, progressively more of the drug is required to produce a response equivalent to the initial one. This, in itself, is not serious if the body does not become dependent upon continued supplies of the drug when the physiological need for its use has passed, but if dependence develops so that physiological, and also psychological, disturbances ensue when the supplies are cut off, the problem becomes one of sociological, as well as medical, significance. Such a state of dependence is referred to as drug addiction.

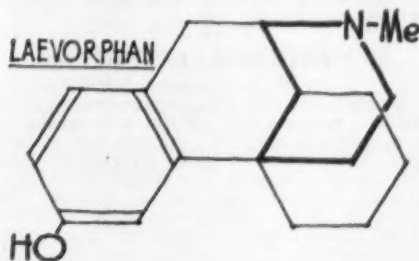
The continued use of drugs of addiction, in order to experience the sense of physical and mental well-being, or euphoria, which they temporarily confer, leads to mental and physical deterioration of the victim of the drug-habit, thus making him a burden upon, if not an actual menace to, normal society in which he is no longer capable of useful integration.

The addict can usually be rehabilitated, if willing to submit to the proper treatment, generally by replacement therapy with less dangerous drugs to avoid the unpleasant physical effects described as the "withdrawal syndrome," and a gradual weaning away from the drug-habit. But the treatment is a lengthy business not always assured of success. For this reason, amongst others, much effort has been expended on attempts to

determine the features of the morphine structure essential for analgesic potency, and hence to prepare substances free from other side effects as well as the liability to produce addiction.



A number of compounds structurally related to morphine, including those produced by modification of the morphine molecule itself such as dihydromorphine, dihydromorphinone, dihydrocodeine, dihydrocodeinone, dihydrohydromorphinone, dihydrohydroxycodeinone, methyldihydromorphinone, diacetylmorphine, benzoylmorphine, etc., and those prepared synthetically as derivatives of morphinan, such as the racemic 3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan and laevo-rotatory isomer—laevorphan—has been thoroughly investigated for pharmacological activity.



Some of these compounds are more potent analgesics than morphine; some have less-marked undesirable side-effects; none of them is entirely free from the liability to produce addiction. Indeed, some of them are claimed to be worse than morphine in this respect.

The evaluation of addictive properties of drugs is undertaken by an expert committee of the World Health Organisation of the United Nations. This committee investigates reports on all new compounds prepared as potent analgesics, and, if the information points to dangers of addiction, recommendations are made to the various governments of the United Nations to bring such drugs under strict control as narcotics or dangerous drugs. Hence the periodical addition of names of new compounds possessing narcotic properties to the Dangerous Drug Schedule to the Poisons Act.

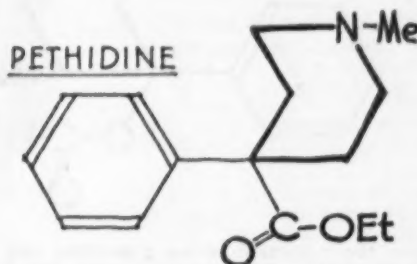
Apart from the substances more directly related in structure to morphine, a number of other synthetic analgesics, with a more distant relationship to parts of the morphine structure, have been introduced into medical practice. These are compounds based on the prototypes of Pethidine and Methadone; but in neither of these series has a drug been found that is free from the dangers of addiction; hence they are all controlled as Dangerous Drugs.

Under proper medical supervision, there is very little

likelihood of a patient developing the drug-habit; legal control is imposed as a means of restricting illicit traffic in the drugs.

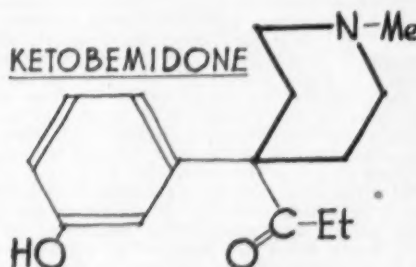
The following discussion will be devoted to a consideration of the various synthetic analgesics.

PETHIDINE, or meperidine, is a piperidine derivative. It is the ethyl ester of N-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid and is official as the water-soluble Hydrochloride.



Pethidine was discovered to have analgesic properties by the German workers, Eisleb and Schaumann, in 1939, during a search for spasmolytic agents related to atropine. The drug is a powerful analgesic, particularly in relieving pain due to spasm. It bears some structural resemblance to parts of both morphine and atropine, and has served as the starting-point for the development of other compounds such as ketobemidone and alphaprodine.

KETOBEMIDONE differs from Pethidine in that the ester group has been replaced by a ketone structure, and it also possesses a phenolic hydroxyl group. It is a much more potent analgesic than Pethidine, but the dangers of addiction are so great that it is not favoured for clinical use.



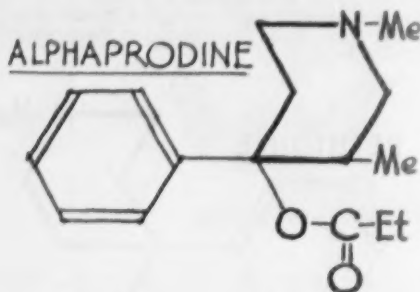
ALPHAPRODINE, or Nisentil, is a compound containing an ester linkage which is reversed compared with that in Pethidine. The attachment of the ester to the piperidine ring is through oxygen instead of carbon as in Pethidine, so that it could be described as the propionic acid ester of 1,3-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidine.

Alphaprodine is particularly recommended as an analgesic in obstetrical practice.

BETAPRODINE is a stereoisomer of Alphaprodine. The difference resides in the relative positions in space of the phenyl and propionyloxy groups with respect to the multi-planar piperidine ring. The spatial configurations of the two compounds have been worked out by Beckett and Walker, of the Chelsea Polytechnic School of Pharmacy in London. These workers are at present

actively engaged in the investigation of a series of compounds closely related to Alphaprodine.

Two other compounds, Alphameprodine and Betameprodine, which are also stereoisomers of one another, are homologous with Alphaprodine and Betaprodine. They differ from these last-named compounds only in the presence of an ethyl group instead of a methyl



group in the 3-position in the piperidine ring. Their clinical status is not finally established, but they are regarded as potential drugs of addiction.

Beckett and Walker have attempted to correlate the structures of members of this series of compounds with that of certain portions of the morphine molecule. They claim that the Alpha-compounds more closely resemble the morphine configuration, and that this accounts for their greater pharmacological activity compared with the stereoisomeric Beta-compounds.

(*Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, 1955, pp. 1039-1045.)

(To be continued)

RESISTANCE TO INSECTICIDES

The development of resistance of disease-bearing insects to insecticides, which has become a public health problem of the greatest importance, was discussed at a recent meeting of the World Health Organisation at Geneva. Thirty-two countries have reported insect resistance to D.D.T. and other new insecticides, and approximately 35 species of insects are already involved. A number of these insects spread some of the world's most dangerous epidemic diseases: various types of malaria-bearing mosquitoes show immunity to D.D.T. in some areas of Greece, Lebanon, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Panama and Mississippi. Body lice spreading typhus can no longer be controlled by D.D.T. in Korea, and five other countries are reporting that satisfactory control is becoming difficult. Fleas which are responsible for plague are manifesting resistance in certain parts of South America. Further, in Trinidad, a strain of the mosquito which spreads yellow fever has shown itself to be extremely resistant to D.D.T. The destruction of flies with D.D.T. and other chemicals is no longer possible in almost all countries where these materials have been used in recent years. Resistance of cockroaches and bedbugs is also well established in many countries.

It had been suggested at a W.H.O. Symposium in Rome in 1953 that the Organisation should encourage work on the use of new insecticides, but the new products which have become available since that time are too few and too limited in efficiency to have a significant effect on the trend of events. Moreover, the majority of the materials now being used as alternatives present a higher toxic hazard to man than D.D.T. or B.H.C. An extraordinary fact is that no scientist today is yet able to say with certainty what causes death when insects are exposed to insecticides, and what are the biochemical and physiological bases of resistance.—*Pharm. J.*, February 11, 1956.

DRUGS OF BOTANICAL ORIGIN— THE APOCYNACEAE

Despite the modern emphasis on drugs synthesised in the chemical laboratory and tailored according to our pharmacological knowledge, interest in drugs of botanical origin is by no means dead. The prevailing interest in the alkaloids of *Rauwolfias* is a good example of the importance still to be attached to pharmacognosy. Trease and his colleagues at Nottingham have been examining the species *Aspidosperma* from the forests of British Guiana and British Honduras. The *Aspidospermas*, like the *Rauwolfias*, belong to the family Apocynaceae. About 52 species are known, and many of these are large timber-producing trees. If it should be found that they contain alkaloids of clinical usefulness, a plentiful supply of material is commercially available. In a paper by Trease and Kulkarni the pharmacognosy of five species of *Aspidosperma* is described. These are the barks used by previous investigators who have reported finding alkaloids in them. They are *Aspidosperma ulei*, *A. album* (Vahl), *A. megalocarpon* (Muell.), *A. excelsum* (Benth) and *A. oblongum* A.D.C. These have been compared with *A. quebrachoblanco* (Schlecht) which was formerly described in the U.S.P. and the B.P.C. Detailed diagrams of the structure and histology are given together with the dimensions of characteristic elements. The alkaloids of *A. ulei* are said to antagonise the pressor response to adrenaline in spinal cats. At least nine alkaloids are present. *A. excelsum* and *A. oblongum* contain alkaloids which have hypotensive and sympathetic properties. Yohimbine is a major alkaloid in *A. oblongum*. It thus appears that this family may yield valuable materials hitherto ignored or unknown for use in clinical medicine, and we shall await further reports on these investigations with interest.—*The Export Review*, August, 1955.

ARTIFICIAL ARTERIES

By H. S. Grainger, F.P.S.

The transplanting of living tissue from one being to another has become one of the astonishing achievements of modern surgery. Among the several types of tissue that have been used, arteries have considerable prominence, both in the repair of trauma and in the surgical treatment of vascular disease. For some time arteries were excised and kept in deep freeze where the tissue remained viable for long periods. More recently, however, it has been shown that such grafts act only as a scaffold on which new tissue is laid down. Maintenance of the living cells of the transplant is not important. From this discovery it follows that synthetic materials may serve as well as transplanted tissue to act as such a scaffolding. Kinworth et al. have reported on the use for such a purpose of a woven plastic cloth made from Orlon. This is a polymer of acrylonitrile manufactured by E. I. de Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., in the United States. It is resistant to acids, alkalis, salts and greases. Grafts of this material in the form of end-to-end and of side-to-side anastomoses in arteries were made in dogs. The sutures were of 5/0 silk moistened with paraffin. After various periods of time the animals were sacrificed and autopsy made to study the results of the implantation. In all cases the condition was found to be satisfactory. On the strength of this, the material was used clinically. Three cases are reported in detail. One, a man suffering from aneurism of the abdominal aorta from the kidneys, extending to the common iliac artery, died shortly after the operation, due to failure of diseased kidney. The other two, suffering from obstructions of the external iliac artery, were grafted successfully, and were able to walk satisfactorily six months after the operation. The authors discuss the merits of seamless tubing, but point out that the chief difficulty is that the use of it involves turning back a cuff at the anastomosis. This restricts the lumen too much, especially in the case of small vessels.—*"Export Review,"* August, 1955.

EMULGENTS AND THICKENERS

Contributed by the Staff of Pharmacy Department, University of Adelaide

The following tabulation sets out the principal features of a number of aids to dispensing which may, or may not, be used in association with acacia, tragacanth and similar gums. As a matter of convenience, the tabulation is divided into five sections. However, these sections overlap. Section 1 (Multiple Purpose Aids) and Section 2 (Principally to increase viscosity) were published in our issue of May 30, pages 479-480.

To conclude the series we now publish:

Section 3: Oil-in-water emulgents.

Section 4: Water-in-oil emulgents.

Section 5: Miscellaneous group.

SECTION No. 3

OIL-IN-WATER EMULGENTS

Type A—Cationic

Type B—Non-ionic

Type C—Anionic

Type A.—Quaternary Ammonium Compounds.

1. Cetrimide B.P. (Cetavlon).
2. Benzalkonium Chloride B.P.C. (Zephiran).

Uses:

- (1) As detergents and bactericides in 1% strength.
- (2) In very weak solutions for ophthalmic vehicles A.P.F. 89.
- (3) As emulgents for lotions and creams in $\frac{1}{4}$ -1%, according to the proportion of filler present, cetostearyl alcohol, wool fat, etc. (A.P.F. 75). Higher strengths (up to 10%) indicate use as a therapeutic agent—dan-druff, etc.

Problems:

- (a) Frothing when shaken with water.
- (b) Do not mix with soaps and other anionic emulgents.
- (c) Ichthammol cannot be dispensed with this type of emulgent.
- (d) Compatible with salts of alkaloids and also dyes and tetracylin antibiotics.

Type B.—Non-ionic.

1. Cetomacrogol Emulsifying Wax, B.P.C.
2. Sorbolene, A.P.F.
3. Polawax of commerce.

The B.P.C. wax contains 30% cetostearyl alcohol and 20% of Cetomacrogol 1000, B.P.C., as the primary emulgent.

Uses:

- (1) Lotions 2-3%; creams 10-15%, according to proportion of wax present (A.P.F. 78). The emulsions are of O/W type.
- (2) The original wax, lotions and creams are readily soluble or miscible with water, and take up solutions of electrolytes, acids, etc.
- (3) Volatile oils are also soluble.

Problems:

- (a) Do not mix with phenol, resorcin or other phenolic drugs.



Type C.—Anionic.

Older Soaps.—The oleates and stearates of Na, K, NH₄, and triethanolamine.

Uses:

- (1) Official Preparations: Lin. Sap.; Lin. Tereb.; Lin. Domest.; Past. Ac. Stear.; Lot. Ros.; Crem. Trietholamin.

Official Waxes:

Monostear. Emulsif. B.P.C. (G.M.S./S.E.), is used in $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5% for lotions and 5 to 20% for creams, BUT at least 60% of water is required. This must be maintained during preparation.

Cer. Emulsif. B.P. (Lanette Wax S.X.), requires the use of 2 to 3% for lotions and 10 to 15% for creams, BUT a high proportion of water is required. This must be maintained during preparation. Observe Ung. Emulsif. Aquos (70%).

- (a) The recognition of incompatibility derived from the primary emulgent.

1. Triethanolamine base is not an emulgent, and success depends upon completing the reaction of one part of base with two parts of fatty acid in the presence of water with the aid of heat. The proportion of base selected for fixed oils is from 1/25th to 1/50th of the quantity of oil.

Additional fatty acid increases sheen (oleic) or viscosity (stearic) of the emulsion: 20% free stearic acid gives a cream. (Past. Acid. Stear.)

2. G.M.S./S.E. depends upon the presence of 5-10% of soap in association with mono-, di- and tri-glyceryl esters of fatty acids. Add more soap if needed.
3. Cer. Emulsif. contains 10% Sod. Lauryl Sulph. in association with cetostearyl alcohol. The correct trade name is Lanette Wax S.X. (sulphated 10%). Unsatisfactory samples may be cetostearyl alcohol only capable of giving water in oil emulsions. This variety is sold as Lanette Wax (S.X. absent).
- (b) The alkalinity of both official waxes contraindicates admixture with acids and high concentrations of water soluble salts or of alcohol. Self-emulsifying monostearin is much more prone to produce unstable admixtures than Cer. Emulsif.
- (c) Cationic drugs, such as cetrimide, some anti-histamines and tetracycline antibiotics, are not compatible.
- (d) Zinc oxide, mercuric oxide and weak acids, such as boric and salicylic, are better dispensed with Cer. Emulsif.
- (e) Most dyes are added in solution in water or glycerin. Some workers consider non-ionic bases are preferable.

SECTION No. 4

Water-in-Oil Emulgents

(1) The Animal Waxes and Derivatives:

- (a) Wool Fat (Sheep) = Wool alcohols and fatty esters (cholesterol palmitate, etc.).
- (b) Beeswax (bee) = Fatty esters 72% (myricyl palmitate, etc.).

(c) **Spermaceti** (whale) = Fatty esters, cetyl palmitate, etc., and from the natural drug cetostearyl alcohol, B.P.

(a) **Wool Fat** of high grade will absorb its own weight of water. The B.P. Hydrous Lanolin contains only 30% of water: **this is stable.**

Wool Fat and **Cetostearyl Alcohol** provide emulgents in Ung. Simp. The combined % (10%) enables 25% or more of water to be incorporated.

Wool Fat (5 to 25%) provides additional emulgent to stabilise W/O emulsions formed with di-valent soaps. **Distinguish** this use from the addition of 5 to 10% to O/W creams to increase emollient properties.

Wool Alcohols B.P. is a mixture of 6% of impure fatty alcohols used as the emulgent with paraffins in Ung. Alcoh. Lan. This preparation gives Hydrous Ointment when mixed with an equal weight of water (3% wool alcohols). **This is NOT stable.**

Extemporaneous formulae therefore require less water or more wool alcohols.

(b) **Beeswax** is available in both the natural and bleached varieties; these are interchangeable in compounding preparations.

Notice Crem. Proflav., B.P.C., using liquid paraffin as the vehicle.

Beeswax is used 5-15% with other emulgents as in the older cold creams.

(c) **Spermaceti** is used like beeswax, but provides greater emollient properties.

Cetostearyl Alcohol provides one of the W/O emulgents in Ung. Simp. and in Ung. Paraffin, but the latter absorbs very little water.

Distinguish this use from that of a vehicle in Ung. Emulsif. and also in Cera Cetomacrogol. Emulsif., both of which produce O/W emulsions.

Cetostearyl Alcohol (5 to 10%) is also used as a stabiliser in extemporaneous formulae.

2. Soaps of Di- and Tri-valent Elements:

The common example is the $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ % of Calcium Oleate (or similar acid radicle) formed when a fixed oil is shaken with lime-water. At least 50% of oil is essential to form a temporary emulsion. Stability is increased by (a) using Liq. Calc. Sacch.; (b) decreasing the aqueous phase; (c) adding wool fat, wool alcohols, beeswax, cetostearyl alcohol, etc.

Zinc Stearate $2\frac{1}{2}$ % is melted with wool fat and soft paraffin in making Crem. Calamin. Co., but this preparation uses liquid paraffin as the vehicle. **Zinc Oleate** is melted in making Ung. Zinc. Oleat. **Distinguish** this technique from that suitable for emulsion creams when the impalpable zinc stearate is incorporated without melting to avoid breaking the emulsion.

SECTION No. 5

Miscellaneous Aids

Saponin B.P.C., plus Quillaia and Senega.

Aluminium Oxides, Hydroxides (T/N Unemul.).

1. Preparations containing saponin are used to form temporary emulsions of fixed and volatile oils and of organic liquids insoluble in water. Senega is better for internal preparations because it is less irritating to the alimentary tract.

Proportions:

(a) The quantity selected must vary with the density of the organic liquid and ratio to water present. Contrast Emuls. Chlorof. with Emuls. Ol. Menth. Pip.

(b) Watch therapeutic doses. Use no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ min. Ext. Quill. Liq. or no more than 1 min. Ext. Seneg. Liq. or equivalents in form of tinctures.

2. Most insoluble hydroxides are capable of use as emulsifying aids, but may also be of therapeutic value (Mist. Mag. Hydrox. and Paraff. Liq., B.P.C.). A trade variety of aluminium hydroxide (unemul.) is a paste containing about 10%, which is sold as being both chemically and therapeutically inactive. See B.P.C., p. 28. Pastes prepared extemporaneously are satisfactory when used in double the quantity specified for Unemul.

(Concluded)

—E. F. LIPSHAM, Senior Lecturer.

—A. E. BOWEY, Lecturer.

—R. A. ANDERSON, Lecturer.

THE VALUE OF CODEINE

As noted in our correspondence columns (p. 137), the public has shown a certain amount of concern over a report which appeared recently in a Sunday newspaper under the headline "Famous cure is useless." The "famous cure" was compound tablets of codeine, and the report seems to have been inspired partly by the estimate of a firm of commercial investigators that 15 million of these tablets were dispensed in the month of February, 1955, and partly by a letter published in "The Lancet" of January 21, 1956, (p. 164). In that letter, Dr. Elrian Williams, of the London Hospital, put forward the view that the use of tab. codein. co. (and certain other preparations of codeine) for the relief of pain amounted to "untidy and extravagant therapeutics" because the quantity of codeine present contributed negligently to the analgesic effect. He went on to say that codeine presented in that way only caused constipation, and he ended his letter by suggesting that it would be reasonable to stop world production of a drug "of such little therapeutic value."

It is, of course, true that codeine is only a mild analgesic—its effectiveness has been put at one-fifth to one-sixth that of morphine. Further, the National Formulary recommends that, if it is to be used for the relief of pain, it should be given in doses of at least one grain. As the official compound tablet contains only $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of codeine phosphate (in addition to 4 grains of phenacetin) it might be conceded that Dr. Williams has a point. At the same time, it should be noted that some people believe codeine to act synergistically with the other ingredients of the tablet, although doubts have been expressed as to whether such a claim would bear pharmacological scrutiny. Because of the many subjective influences involved, the evaluation of analgesics is admittedly complex, and it might therefore be very difficult to demonstrate, to everyone's satisfaction, a difference in effect between an aspirin and phenacetin tablet and one containing, in addition, a small quantity of codeine. This, however, is hardly a sufficient reason for proposing a ban on the drug, especially in view of the uncertainty surrounding the future of diamorphine. For codeine, usually in the form of a linctus, has also been used, widely and apparently successfully, for many years, to allay irritating and unproductive cough. It is regarded as particularly valuable in insomnia resulting from incessant coughing, and has, of course, the great advantage over certain other drugs of being relatively non-habit forming.

Nevertheless, if Dr. Williams' comments serve to stimulate research into the relative merits of medicaments such as these it will be all to the good.—Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal."

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

KODAK

TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP NUMBER 3

1957

The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia has pleasure in announcing that the directors of KODAK (AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD. have donated a sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS to be used as a TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP in 1957.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD

The following conditions of award of the Scholarship have been adopted by the Executive of the Association.

1. **Object of the Scholarship.** The objects of the Scholarship are to enable the holder:
 - (a) to further his training by means of post graduate studies and/or research in a particular aspect or aspects of Pharmaceutical Science,
 - or (b) to investigate methods used abroad in Pharmaceutical Education,
 - or (c) to undertake a comprehensive study of one or more of the following aspects of Pharmaceutical practice.
 - Retail and/or Institutional Pharmacy.
 - The Economics of Pharmacy.
 - The laws affecting the practice of Pharmacy.
2. **The applicant must:—**
 - (i) be a registered Pharmaceutical Chemist and a graduate of a recognised pharmaceutical teaching establishment in Australia.
 - (ii) be not more than 28 years of age on December 31, 1956.
 - (iii) submit to the Association an outline of the project he proposes to carry out together with evidence of ability to do so.
 - (iv) submit with the application the names of two suitable persons as referees.
3. **The successful applicant will be required:—**
 - (i) to reside outside of Australia for a period of not less than twelve months, and undertake studies, investigation or research in Great Britain or such other countries as may be approved.
 - (ii) to submit to the Association periodic reports on his work at times to be agreed; and a detailed report within three months after expiration of the Scholarship.
 - (iii) by arrangement with the Association to deliver a series of lectures or addresses on his work abroad in two or more States of the Commonwealth.
 - (iv) to give an undertaking that he will return to Australia and remain in active association with pharmacy for at least two years after expiry of the Scholarship.
4. Applications must be addressed to the Honorary General Secretary of the Association and marked, "Application for Kodak Travelling Scholarship," on the envelope.
5. The award will be made by the Executive of the Association.
6. The latest date for receipt of applications is September 30, 1956.
7. If in the opinion of the Executive no suitable application is received, no award will be made.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

21st Conference — Melbourne — May 21-28, 1956

DELEGATES

New Zealand

Cameron, C.

Wilson, N.

Queensland

Beevers, Miss J.
Brighthouse, Miss D.
Carlson, Mrs. C. L.
Chalmers, Miss E. F. S. G.
Delahunty, J. J.
Elliot, Miss G.
Greig, R. S. F.

Hosking, B. F.
Kelly, Mrs. L. A.
Lenehan, W. A.
Martin, Miss M.
Martin, R. V. S.
Martin, W. E.
Phillips, F. H.

South Australia

Collyer, H.
Cotterell, Walter C.
Edwards, C. A.
Gray, R. C.
Hill, Dudley C.
Jackson, J. W.
Lipsham, E. F.
Maloney, Mrs. L. J.

Mitchell, Vaughan L.
Patrick, R. R.
Porter, K. S.
Read, Mrs. K. V.
Russell, A. A.
Scott, G. K. F.
Smyth, N. L.

Western Australia

Allan, G. D. T.
Avenell, F. W.
Cohen, R. I.
Dallimore, G. H.

Fitch, H. D.
Raiter, Mrs. L.
Skeahan, J. G.

New South Wales

Benjamin, G. G.
Campbell, Mrs. D. W.
Carter, Mrs. E. M.
Conolly, A. E.
Cosgrave, P. E.
Cox, H. D. B.
Curtis, Mrs. J.
Cutler, W. R.

Dunn, D.
Fegent, B. G.
Legg, Miss K.
Powell, K. H.
Smith, L. W.
Sweeney, Miss M.
Townley, J. L.
Wunsch, Miss E.

Tasmania

Browne, J. B. W.
Copeland, G. S.
Crisp, D.
Dawson, Mrs. J.

Gould, J. H.
Holmes, F. T.
Palfreyman, L. W.

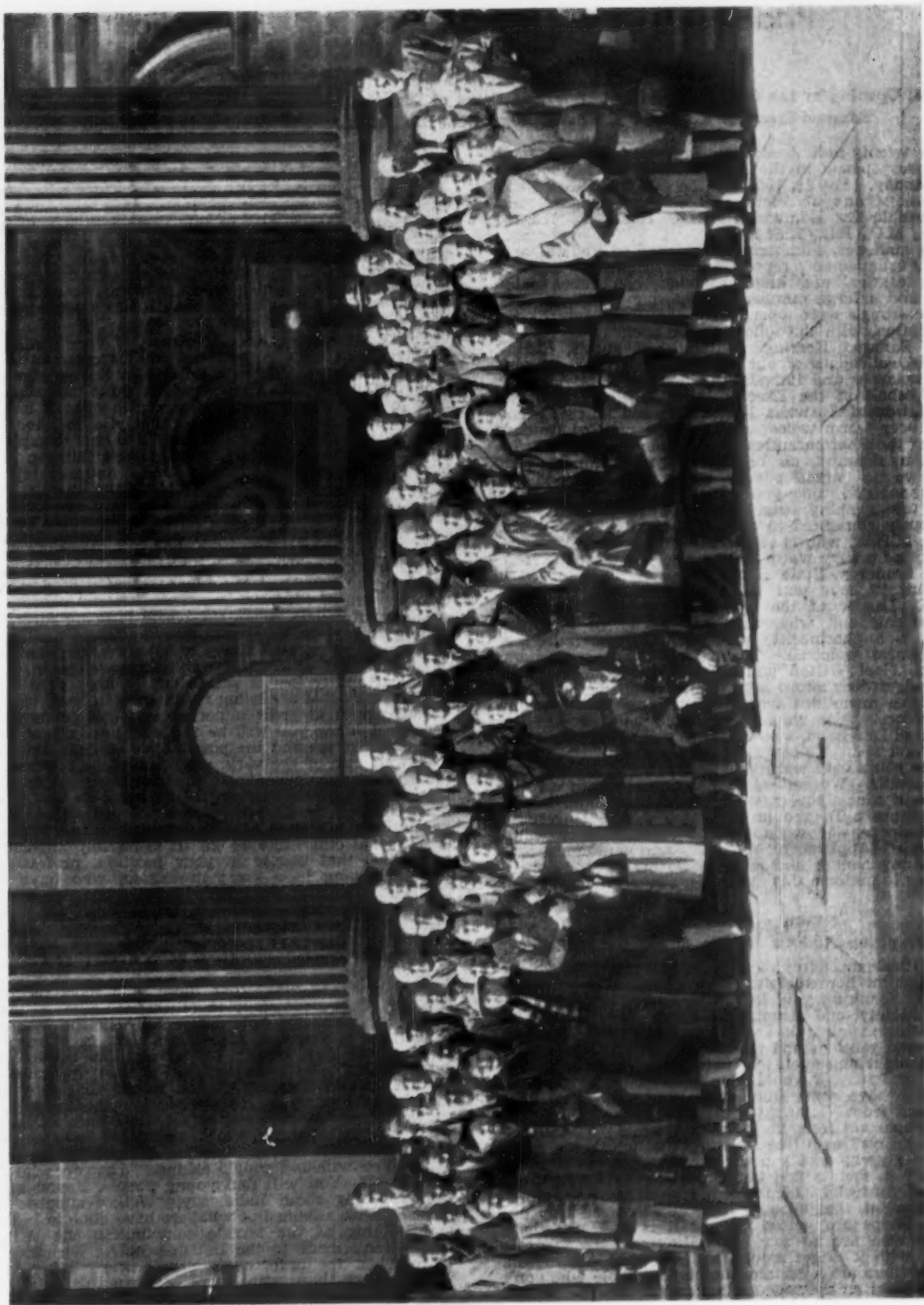
Australian Capital Territory

Jewkes, G. G.

Victoria

Allen, T. G.
Anderson, Miss A. K.
Anderson, Janet B.
Ankersen, H. A.
Attiwill, K. G.
Attwood, Mrs. Wilma C.
Baird, S. J.
Barnes, I. H.
Bastian, Mrs. B. J.
Bethell, Miss G. M.
Blake, A. O. C.
Borowski, R. H.
Braithwaite, E. W.
Braithwaite, H. A.
Brewer, Mrs. E. E.
Brown, Mrs. A. C.
Buchanan, Mrs. V. A.
Burton, F. H.
Caird, Miss J. M.
Callister, A. W.
Carroll, W. F.
Carter, Mrs. B. M.
Cobcroft, A. J.
Cornell, W. J.
Cossar, N. C.
Crawford, Mrs. P. A.
Crowley, D. W.
Charles, R. E.
Denton, Miss V.
Dorman, A.
Donaldson, Miss E. G.
Doyle, Mrs. M.
Evans, Miss Enid
Evans, T. B.
Esslemont, J. P.
Eymer, R.
Ferguson, Miss Eleanor
Fitton, Wg.-Cmr. C. W.
Garvin, J.
Gay, Lt.-Col. T. H.
Gorr, Harry
Ganderton, Miss N.
Hamon, L. A.
Hamilton, R. I.
Hicks, Miss Clare
Hardidge, R.
Horan, I. C.
Hull, A. L.
Hunt, G. G.
Iliffe, W. R.
Jacoby, Mrs. H. H.
Jackson, A. D.
Johnson, F. W.
Keith, N. F.
Kent, F. C.
Keogh, Miss K. M.
Lee, Miss B. L.

Lee, F. N.
Leete, E. G.
Locke, B. H.
Long, L.
Longmore, Miss A. B.
McArthur, R. Lex
McClelland, E. C.
McGibbony, A. W.
MacGillivray, Miss I. M. J.
Manning, Mrs. J. M.
Manning, J. G.
Manning, N. C.
Maskell, Miss J.
Matyear, F. R.
Moore, A. E.
Moorhead, E. J.
Moorhead, Mrs. E. J.
Morison, V. G.
Murrell, Miss M. L.
Munday, Miss J. A.
Nye, E. E.
Nye, Mrs. E. E.
Oxley, J. R.
Oxley, Mrs. J. R.
Palmer, Miss E.
Peart, Miss Dora F.
Peterson, G. T.
Pleasance, F. N.
Preston, Val D.
Reilly, Joyce R.
Robertson, Mrs. H. E.
Rose, Miss E. M.
Ross, R. G.
Savage, Miss L.
Sayers, Miss D. A.
Scott, E.
Sissons, A. T. S.
Smalley, Miss F.
Stanton, Dr. Byron L.
Strang, Miss E. J.
Stott, V. G.
Stott, Mrs. M. F.
Super, M.
Suter, G. K.
Sykes, E. F.
Taylor, C. P. A.
Thompson, Ivan J.
Thompson, Mrs. I. J.
Treleaven, G. K.
Tyller, J. C.
Wallis, C. C.
Watson, C. B.
Williams, G. H.
Wilson, Miss L. M.
Wishart, W.
Witt, Miss E. M.
Wright, W. J.



CONFERENCE DELEGATES PHOTOGRAPHED ON STEPS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

Twenty-first Conference

Official Opening by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., K.St.J., and Induction of President

The twenty-first Australian Pharmaceutical Conference was opened in the Royale Ballroom, Melbourne, on Monday, May 21, 1956, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria, Lieutenant-General, the Honourable Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., K.St.J.

The audience, numbering 500, included Federal and State Parliamentary representatives, representatives of pharmaceutical and kindred bodies, conference delegates and a large number of Victorian members.

Proceedings were opened by the President of the Association, with the following remarks:

Sir Edmund Herring, distinguished guests, distinguished colleagues of our kindred professions, visitors from overseas and interstate, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia I extend to you all this evening a very warm welcome to this Twenty-first Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. To you, Sir Edmund, on behalf of the members present, we do extend a very warm welcome, and are very honoured that you have graced our gathering here this evening, that you have very kindly and graciously consented to open this Conference. To Mr. Joske, M.H.R., who is representing the Prime Minister, we extend a very warm welcome to you also; the Hon. Ewen Cameron, State Health Minister, it is indeed a pleasure to have you with us; Mr. Rex Townley, M.L.A., Leader of the Opposition of the Tasmanian Parliament, and who, as the majority of members know, is a pharmacist, we extend to you, indeed, a very warm welcome. To the two overseas visitors, Messrs. Noel Wilson and Charles Cameron, of New Zealand, it does afford us a great deal of pleasure that you have made this trip to come over here for this Conference. Also we have an overseas visitor in the person of Dr. Bland, who is Director of Health in Singapore, and is in Melbourne at this moment, we do extend to you a very warm and hearty welcome on behalf of Australia. We believe that you are here to investigate our educational system in Australia, and intend to institute a Degree in Pharmacy at the University in Singapore, and we do extend to you a very warm welcome. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed my honour and privilege to invite Sir Edmund Herring to perform this opening ceremony. (Applause.)

Opening of the Conference

Inspiring Address by Sir Edmund Herring

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, one of your last actions is to put me here tonight. I will have an opportunity later of thanking you, for all you have done for this great Society, and a number of people whose names I ought to remember, so I will just say fellow-guests and ladies and gentlemen: I am very happy indeed to come here tonight and open this Conference of yours. First of all, if I may, I would like to welcome all those of you who have come from other States and New Zealand and from Victoria for this Conference. It is terribly important from the point of view of people living in a great continent like Australia that we should move around a great deal and see people who live in other parts of it, and to find out what is going on in other parts of Australia. I think it is true to say, at the present moment, that all over Australia tremendously exciting things are going on, and it is good for those people who are so fond of telling you all what is wrong with it to get around and see what is going on. I know there are a certain number of people who don't pull as hard on the rope as they might, but you do find

people who are pulling mighty hard on the rope. It is a good country to be in and a good country to see. I am very glad that you people who come from other States will see some of the things that are going on, and I hope that people in this State will benefit and hear of things that are going on in other parts of Australia. And New Zealand—when I was in A.N.Z.A.C. we fought in Greece in 1941, and I am extremely proud of our association which we have with our sister Dominion in this part of the world. It has always been a very happy and very close one.

This Conference is one, of course, of very great importance, not only to you, but to this community in which you serve. There is nobody in this community who has not taken a prescription quite undecipherable to a pharmacist somewhere, and handed it in and expected to have it deciphered and also to have the right answer produced, and I think it is true to say that people in this community have implicit faith in your ability to decipher the undecipherable and also to produce the right answer. I don't think the average citizen ever stops to think. He just takes it for granted. If he stopped to think for a moment, he would realise that he only gets the right answer, which he has faith in your ability to provide, because you have been highly trained and are highly skilled in your work, and because you have had the advantage of a proper, efficient system of education.

Today, of course, when the world is being surprised almost daily with wonderful new medicines and cures of various kinds, with drugs of all sorts, the standard of professional skill or scientific knowledge in your technical ability has to race along to keep pace with the demands that are being made upon it. And so this Conference is of great importance to this community, because I know you will be thinking not only of new and better drugs and the possibilities of their development but also of the very, very important business of seeing that your educational standard keeps pace with the great demands that are being made on the pharmacists today, and in the course of your discussions you will have quite a good deal to say about your own professional ethics and so on. It is terribly important, of course, that people in your position, professional men belonging to a great profession, who have the privileges of a fine education, should be concerned with the ethics of your profession, but I hope you won't forget the duties you owe to the community, because I believe today that professional men who have the privilege of a good education have a very special responsibility.

It is true and right that those who have received a great deal do owe it to others to give a great deal. In the world today, especially in the Western world, the professional man has a very great responsibility, and it is largely up to us. The checks and assaults that have been launched against the faiths of our forefathers, against all the things that they believed and held dear, commenced long before any of us were born, and ever since we have been aware of what is going on in the world, we should have realised that attacks are being made on everything we hold dear. You will find people asking, "What does he get out of it?" You will find young people, if you mention anything about India, say, "Well, I suppose we must be a bit ashamed of what we have done in India," and nothing of the terrific contribution the British people have made to the Indian people. We came in there when the unfortunate people were living in a world where there were wars between this tribe and that; we brought them peace and quiet, law and order,



THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF CONFERENCE AT THE ROYALE BALLROOM.

Left to right: Chas. Cameron (N.Z.), N. Wilson (N.Z.), F. N. Lee (Vic.), Dr. B. L. Stanton (Vic.), B. G. Fegent (N.S.W.), K. S. Porter (S.A.), W. R. Illiffe (Vic.), The Hon. P. S. Joake, M.H.R., E. Scott (Vic.), The Hon. E. P. Cameron, M.L.C. (Vic.), The Hon. Rex Townley, M.L.A. (Tas.), H. D. Fitch (W.A.), R. Martin (Qld.), A. T. S. Sissons (Vic.), E. W. Braithwaite (Vic.), F. C. Kent (Vic.), At microphone, Lieut.-Gen. The Hon. Sir Edmund Herring. Standing, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (Vic.).

and all the other things that have been done for the Indians. We have sent generation after generation, the very best of our young manhood. I remember when I was in England in 1912, to get into the Indian Civil Service you had to be a First Class Honour man, at the very top of the tree, and for generation after generation these young men have been going out and giving their whole lives to the Indian people. I believe our forefathers' faith was based upon the rock of truth, and it is very important, I think, today we should all get our point of view straight. I believe that professional men have got a special responsibility to try to get their points of view straight, and if you asked our forefathers what was going on in the world today, they would tell you in a very simple way that this is just a rather grim episode in the struggle that has been going on since the world began, a struggle between God and the devil. The devil is trying to destroy man's faith in God, in himself, in his neighbour and everything that is good and clean and decent. That is what our forefathers believed, and it is so vital we should try and see what is wrong with the world. I believe if we are going to play our part we have to know which side we are on—God's side or the devil's—and if we professional men are going to play our part we have to make up our minds which side we are on. When we were fighting the Germans we were either on the German side or we weren't, and so in this great struggle we have to decide whether we are on God's side or the devil's. We have reigning over us not only a beautiful young lady but a very fine young lady, who makes no bones about where she stands in this struggle, as did her mother and father before her. Her father came to the throne in 1937 quite unexpectedly. This man, this King with a stutter, with a lot to overcome, a simple fellow with a profound faith in his Father in Heaven, was a believer in simple things, and there were times when the up-to-date in the 30's were throwing all the simple Christian virtues out of the window, and yet 15 years later when that man dies, if you go all over the world, you will find people mourning the loss of this simple fellow. All over America you would find notices, "The King is dead." There was no question about the King of England or anything of that sort—"The King is dead."

I will tell you a story—I don't know whether you have heard it. Frau Goering went from Berlin to Vienna to escape the bombing. The people saw her in the box at the theatre, and a whisper began in the

theatre, "The Queen is still in London," and they made it impossible for Frau Goering ever to go to the theatre while she was there. The people there in Vienna were thinking of the Queen, and all over the world these two simple people won the respect and regard of all kinds of people, and what is more, they brought strength and comfort to all kinds of people, and I believe why they did—they stood like two rocks for the good and simple Christian virtues.

You may say, "What has this got to do with this Conference?" You are going to talk about all kinds of things, professional things; you are going to have, I hope, a lot of fun; I hope you are going to have some very happy social events. I hope Melbourne is going

to give you some beautiful weather, but we can never guarantee that. I hope you are going to do all kinds of things, but you are a body of responsible, well-educated and intelligent people, and I cannot imagine your gathering together without discussing the things that really matter in this world, and that is why I mention what seems to be a big issue. We have seen today we are only going to maintain our Christian civilisation if we know which side we are on, but I trust as the result of this Conference, when you go back to your own States, having made many good friends and good friendships, which will last you through your lives, you will go back with renewed strength in your own job and also feeling that as a result of contacts made here you can live very worthily, and like the Queen who rules over us, you can help other people to do the same.

It is a great privilege, I feel, to be asked to open this Conference, and I have the greatest pleasure in declaring the Conference open. (Sustained applause.)

The President Thanks Sir Edmund Herring

Sir Edmund, ladies and gentlemen: I can assure you, Sir Edmund, we are deeply moved by your address. I think in every pharmacist's heart we all have the ideal of service, and your words will reassure us, inspire and help us persevere in service to the community and to our fellow-men, and I do sincerely thank you for your very interesting and inspiring address. And, sir, you spoke about Melbourne sunshine. Firstly, although we have only arrived the last day or so, all visitors were met by the warmth of welcome of their Victorian colleagues, and to cap it we have that sunshine which will help to make it a very memorable and happy Conference.

It is customary, sir, at a Conference such as this, for a retiring President to deliver a valedictory address,



Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, the newly elected President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

and for my theme I have chosen "Is the Association Worth While?"

**Retiring President's Valedictory Address:
Is the Association Worth While?**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For the theme of my address to you tonight I have chosen a question, a question which I think you will all answer with the word "yes." If you are not fully convinced in your mind of this answer, at the beginning of my address, I hope that I shall be able to show you just what the Association has done. My theme is "Is the Association Worth While?" If it isn't, then your journeying to Melbourne, the time you have given gladly in the interests of discussion, the leaving of your pharmacy in other hands, the necessary expense and the social gatherings you have attended have all been so much waste of time, and I feel sure that each individual member present does not think that it has been. I have no doubt that this Conference will benefit each member sitting here at this moment, apart from the far-reaching results which your discussions here will undoubtedly have on pharmacy as a whole.

Let us consider these questions. Is the Association appreciated by the rank and file members? Does it deserve the title which it has always been given as the Forum of Pharmacy? What happens to the decisions which are made at the conferences? Are these implemented? What is the overall gain from the Association to Pharmacy? We have had six conferences over the last ten years—is that too many?

I could go on asking many questions, but I intend to give you a short summary of the main features of each Conference in those ten years, and then let you decide in your own minds whether these features have been carried along toward their logical conclusion.

Let us go back to the Adelaide Conference in 1946. At that Conference the revision of the A.P.F. was discussed, and it was referred to a sub-committee from each State and New Zealand for consideration.

Mr. Kent's paper on pharmaceutical organisation was read and a motion passed regarding the strengthening of the Association and co-ordinating the functions of the various official bodies in pharmacy, to bring about a closer liaison between the various organisations, and redrafting the constitution and rules.

The suggestion of a Federation of Pharmaceutical Societies was discussed, and referred to a sub-committee as to the advisability of proceeding with the suggestion.

Those of you who came to that Conference will remember the highly enlightening address of Mr. R. W. Toomath, of New Zealand, with regard to the working of the pharmaceutical benefits plan in that country. It contained a wealth of information of a health plan which had already operated for six years there, and acquainted us with the advantages and disadvantages of the similar scheme which Australia seemed destined to embark upon sooner or later. Because of this Conference, members were able to hear at first hand, and not just by report, of the New Zealand plan.

Our own health scheme was also able to be discussed on an Australia-wide forum, and the conduct of the negotiations were handed over to the Guild.

Patent medicines control discussion resulted in a motion to endeavour to have uniform legislation introduced throughout the Commonwealth to cover the sale of foods and drugs other than those within the scope of the D.D. and Poisons Regulations.

It was also decided at this Conference to press for an increase in the rates for Repatriation Dispensing, based on Guild principles.

Mr. R. G. Ross, newly installed in 1946 as Federal Merchandising Manager, attended that Adelaide Conference, and made a very favourable impression on the delegates.

The next meeting was held in Perth in 1947. Reports of the various matters referred for consideration in 1946 were outlined; the Repatriation agreement was getting a little nearer a satisfactory conclusion; pharmaceutical education was discussed, and a uniform standard of entrance was recommended. The incorporation of a Model Pharmacy Act, Model Poisons Act and Model Dangerous Regulations was another matter which received discussion and approval.

The Liaison Committees which had been formed as a result of the Adelaide Conference were urged to co-operate in the stimulation of interest in the use of the A.P.F. by doctors, in place of proprietary lines.

It was also reported at this Conference that the Federal Council of Societies had been formed as recommended by the Adelaide Conference. The recommendations of this Federal Council were to be referred to the State Liaison Committees and submitted to the next Conference for consideration.

Once again there was long discussion on the negotiations regarding National Health Insurance and Pharmaceutical Benefits, and it is interesting to recall that Mr. K. G. Attiwill read a report of the Federal Campaign Executive in this matter. It was the first Conference which Mr. Attiwill attended, and his initial address gave members confidence in his capabilities of assisting with this contentious political matter, which the years have fully justified.

Equipment in pharmacies, post-graduate education, the control of barbiturates—all these matters received discussion.

At the Hobart Conference in 1949 essential equipment was a subject for debate, and the Conference recommended that the Pharmacy Boards consider their implementation in hospitals and retail pharmacies; the Public Relations Secretariat was established on a permanent basis, financed and controlled by the Guild and the Federal Council of Societies.

Kodak's gift of annual prizes for pharmacy students in each State was announced.

The alterations to the constitution of the Association were widely debated.

The handling of the Repatriation Agreement was handed over to the Guild.

The Brisbane Conference in 1951 was a memorable one because of the presence of Mr. A. A. Meldrum, then President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Plans for man-power control of pharmacists in time of national emergency, the protection of the word "pharmaceutical"; uniformity of educational standards for entrance to pharmacy; limitation of pharmacies; standards for ethicals and packaging; the introduction of a Pharmacy Week. What a diversity of subjects was on the agenda.

With Australia's increased migrant population the subject of the registration of alien pharmacists came up at this meeting.

The withdrawal of New Zealand from the Association was announced at the 1953 Conference in Sydney, and was received with regret after our long association with the chemists of New Zealand.

The idea of a Pharmaceutical Society of Australia was put forward; the packaging of proprietaries; standards of professional conduct; pharmaceutical education; the new edition of the A.P.F.; the discussion regarding the conduct of pharmacies resulted in a motion that steps be taken to secure alteration in the laws where necessary, so that only a registered pharmacist (or registered pharmacists in partnership) shall be permitted to carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist.

The Conference also urged that representation be made to the press in all States that the names of drugs used in cases of suicide and murder or attempts at such should not be published.

That brief summary of some of the important subjects discussed at the various meetings in the last ten years will illustrate the wide range of pharmaceutical

questions which have been aired and debated at the most representative meetings of pharmacists of Australia—the Association Conference is the only meeting of members representing every angle of pharmaceutical thought. After all, it is quite possible that the Board, Society and Guild may each have a definite policy with regard to a question for debate.

Nowhere else is that question debated simultaneously so that a lively and frank discussion can be held and the views of all those organisations put forth. That definitely must have the result of seeing the question in its proper perspective and a more enlightened approach reached.

The members go back, each to try to carry out the motions of the meetings within their own particular sphere — and because of this Conference they know where the line of strength and uniformity lies. And strength is the only way in which pharmacy can forge ahead against the inroads of socialised health plans and Government control over our profession.

These conferences provide a fusion of ideas. They help to combat parochialism and they tend, in a country of long distances and varying State laws, to see pharmacy as a whole—not just from a particular State point of view.

The fact of meeting members from other States, the friendly discussion and social contacts, help along the road to understanding the problems faced by members under varying conditions.

Correspondence and reports are poor substitutes for the spoken word—and one must agree that we have the spoken word (after reading through the hundreds of pages of these last six meetings).

But I can't agree with the old adage that "words are like leaves, and where they most abound much fruit of sense below is rarely found"—even in a garden the leaves can be put to good use for nourishing next year's fruit and flowers.

That is how I feel about this Association. Critics may say that we talk and get nothing done. But surely we go away nourished with ideas and ways and means of bringing forth the desired crop of laws, regulations and standards, designed to elevate Pharmacy to its highest possible level.

Each Conference brings forth addresses by people who have the good of pharmacy at heart, otherwise they would not be willing to assume the exacting task of guiding the Association along the paths that have been laid down from Conference to Conference.

The various Presidents in their valedictory addresses

have said: "To be on the offensive you must be a cohesive force." "We still have a lot to strive for. There can be no rest until a satisfactory educational set-up is obtained; till Pharmacy and Poisons Acts are amended to make them universal throughout the States, and Pharmacy Research Funds are established." "If we are to co-operate with the medical profession it demands a training and knowledge beyond the scope of the present-day syllabus of learning." "We must retain as our fundamentals the foundations of integrity and service, on which basis pharmacy at its genesis was dedicated."

Have we striven for all these ideals? Have we gone

our way strong in the desire to bring them about? Have we at least journeyed along part of the road? Yes, I think we have done something toward these aims in the last decade. Each Conference has brought important matters, which vitally affect our profession, up for report and discussion.

This forum of Pharmacy has helped to keep them before those most surely interested in our welfare—they would not be sitting here if they were not. These problems have been kept fresh in our minds and not relegated to a musty unopened file — our ideals have been kept constantly before us; we cannot forget them—we must strive to see they become a fact.

If for that and no other reason, I feel that THIS ASSOCIATION IS UNDENIABLY WORTHWHILE. (Applause.)

**Mr. H. A. Braithwaite
Inducted as President**

At the conclusion of his valedictory address Mr. Cotterell inducted Mr. H. A. Braithwaite as President. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In all organisations the time comes along when the office-bearers must transfer their mantle of office to other shoulders, and it is indeed my pleasure to hand over that office to a very worthy and

trusted pharmacist. I am sure that in our friend Mr. Harry Braithwaite we have a pharmacist who is not only known in Victoria but all over Australia, even in the British Empire and other countries of the world, for, as you know, Mr. Braithwaite has been Chairman of the Board of Management of the Australasian Journal of Pharmacy for some years, and that Journal is issued throughout the world. I could go on at considerable length extolling the virtues of our new President, but you know them too well, and I would take up too much of your time if I did extol his virtues. Mr. Braithwaite has filled the office of the President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for many years. It does afford me a great deal of pleasure to introduce to you our new President of the Pharmaceutical Asso-



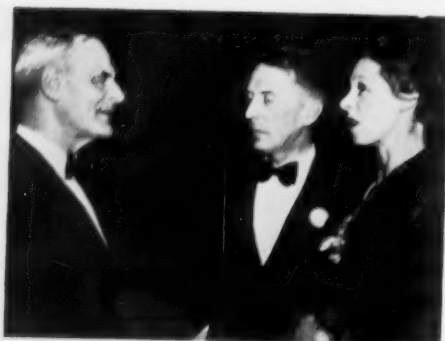
**Mr. H. D. Fitch (W.A.), newly-elected Deputy President
of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.**

An informal picture at the Presidential Reception. Sir Edmund Herring chats with Mr. Walter C. Cotterell and Mrs. Cotterell, and Mr. H. A. Braithwaite and Miss Braithwaite.



Presidential Party at the Official Opening of Conference. Left to Right: Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (newly installed President), Mrs. Eric Scott, Mr. Eric Scott (Social President), Mrs. Walter C. Cotterell, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell (Immediate Past President), and Miss Mabel Braithwaite.

AT THE PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION



Left:
Dr. Byron L. Stanton,
Mr. J. B. Warland-Browne,
Mrs. J. B. Warland-Browne.
—Argus Photo



Right:
Mr. W. E. Martin,
Mr. G. D. T. Allan,
Mr. G. S. Copeland,
Mr. E. W. Braithwaite.



Left:
Mr. G. G. Jewkes,
Dr. K. Bland,
Dr. H. M. Franklands.
—Argus Photo



Right:
Mr. L. B. Allen, President
of Chemists' Sub-Branch,
R.S.L.,
and Mrs. L. B. Allen.



Left:
Mr. H. D. Fitch,
Mrs. H. D. Fitch,
Mr. E. W. Braithwaite,
Mr. N. C. Wilson (N.Z.).



Right:
Mr. N. F. Keith,
Mr. L. A. Hamon,
Mr. A. W. McGibbony.



Left:
Dr. Byron L. Stanton,
Mrs. Byron L. Stanton,
Mr. P. E. Joske, M.H.R.



Right:
Dr. H. M. Franklands,
Mr. A. W. McGibbony,
Mr. E. F. Lipsham

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION (2)



Left:
Mrs. E. Scott,
Miss M. Braithwaite.



Right:
Mr. H. A. Braithwaite,
Miss M. Braithwaite,
Miss A. B. Longmore.



Left:
Messrs. E. W. Braithwaite,
N. C. Wilson,
C. A. Cameron,
E. Scott.



Right:
Miss J. A. Munday,
Mr. I. J. Thompson,
Miss G. Bethell.



Left:
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Fitch.



Right:
Mrs. K. V. Read,
Mrs. L. J. Maloney,
Miss I. M. J. MacGillivray,
Mrs. J. Dawson,
Miss F. Smalley,
Miss E. Wunsch,
Miss E. M. Witt.



Left:
Messrs. H. G. Collyer,
D. C. Hill,
C. A. Edwards.



Right:
Mrs. N. N. Dutneall,
Mr. J. Garvin,
Miss Legg,
Mrs. E. E. Nye,
Mr. E. E. Nye,
Miss A. B. Longmore.



1

1. Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (at head of the table) has on his right Senator the Hon. D. A. Cameron, Minister for Health, Mrs. L. J. Maloney and Mr. J. L. Townley; and on his left Mrs. J. L. Townley, Mr. G. H. Dallimore and Mrs. D. A. Cameron.

2. Mr. E. Scott, Mrs. E. Scott, Hon. J. Cain, Mrs. J. Cain, Mr. N. R. C. Wilson, Miss I. M. J. MacGillivray, Mr. W. E. Martin, Mrs. W. E. Martin.

3. Mr. W. Cotterell, Mrs. W. Cotterell, Hon. J. S. Bloomfield, Hon. H. R. Petty, Mr. F. N. Lee, Dr. H. C. Colville, Mrs. H. C. Colville.

4. Mr. S. J. Baird, Mrs. S. J. Baird, Sir Clifden Eager, Lady Eager, Hon. R. C. Townley, Mr. Chas. Cameron, Miss A. K. Anderson, Mr. A. W. McGibbony.

5. Miss D. Brighthouse, Mr. L. Luxton, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Refshauge, Mr. L. W. Smith, Mrs. L. W. Smith, Mr. J. W. Bellew, Mrs. J. W. Bellew.



2



4



3



5

CONFERENCE DINNER SNAPSHOTS



1



2



3



4

1. Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, the Hon. Dr. D. A. Cameron, Mrs. D. A. Cameron, Mrs. L. J. Maloney, Mr. G. Dallimore, Mr. J. L. Townley, Mrs. J. L. Townley.
2. Mrs. H. I. Fader, Mr. J. B. Warland-Browne, Mrs. J. B. Warland-Browne, Mr. H. Gorr, Mrs. H. Gorr, Mr. M. S. Efron, Miss C. Younes.
3. Dr. Byron L. Stanton, Mrs. B. L. Stanton, Dr. C. H. Dickson, Mrs. C. H. Dickson, Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Mrs. K. G. Attiwill, Dr. G. Swinburne, Mrs. G. Swinburne, Mr. E. A. Doyle, Mrs. E. A. Doyle.
4. Mrs. E. W. Braithwaite, Lt.-Col. T. H. Gay, Mrs. T. H. Gay, Mr. B. G. Fegent, Mrs. B. G. Fegent, Mr. G. D. T. Allan, Mr. E. S. Bradley.

CONFERENCE DINNER SNAPSHOTS (2)

Among the Guests at the Conference Dinner. Pictures by our
photographer, Barry Gerrand, during cocktails.



1. Mr. J. Jackson, Miss J. Manning, Mr. H. Savage.



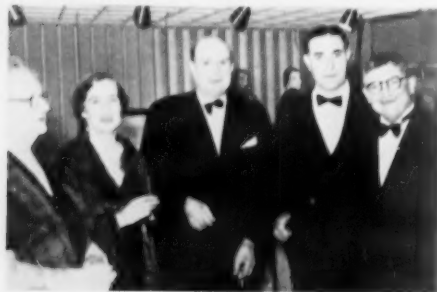
5. Mrs. B. M. Carter, Miss J. R. Reilly, Miss I. Maskell, Miss E. G. Donaldson.



2. In foreground, Queenslanders Messrs. F. H. Phillips, R. V. S. Martin and W. A. Lenehan.



6. In centre foreground: Mr. G. K. Treleaven and Mr. D. C. Matthews.



3. Mrs. R. Long, Mrs. W. D. Refshauge, Mr. L. Long, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Refshauge, Dr. Langford.



7. Mr. D. C. Matthews, Miss M. Robert, Miss A. Riches, Mr. G. K. Treleaven.



4. Miss E. F. S. G. Chalmers, Mrs. A. T. S. Sissons, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Miss A. Carr.



8. Mr. R. V. S. Martin, Mrs. J. C. Tyllier, Mrs. R. V. S. Martin, Mr. J. C. Tyllier.



Visit to works of H. J. Heinz Co. Pty. Ltd. Four buses transported Conference Delegates to the Heinz works at Dandenong. Above pictures show parties on arrival at the works.



THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION OF
WOMAN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Upper Picture:

Back Row: Miss A. K. Anderson, Mrs. L. Carlson, Mrs. J. Curtis, Mrs. K. V. Read, Mrs. L. Raiter.

Front Row: Miss I. M. J. MacGillivray, Mrs. L. J. Maloney, Miss F. Smalley, Miss M. Sweeney, Miss G. Elliot, Mrs. J. Dawson.

Lower Picture: Miss A. K. Anderson, Miss E. F. Chalmers, Mrs. I. J. Thompson, Mrs. D. London, Mrs. H. H. Jacoby, Miss E. Evans, Miss D. Brighthouse.

ciation of Australia, Mr. Harry Braithwaite, and I can assure you that in his term of office Mr. Braithwaite will have the utmost support and co-operation from various members of the Societies and of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. On behalf of all members present we wish him well; we know that his years of office will be a happy period for him, and one of triumph for this Association. Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in introducing your new President, Mr. Harry Braithwaite. (Applause.)

Mr. Braithwaite's Response

Sir Edmund Herring, Mr. Cotterell, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: As I thank you all, I want to assure you that I am very conscious of the honour that has been conferred on me, and feel very humble as I remember the many great people who helped form and build our Association. You may remember with me the late Mr. C. L. Butchers, and that he perhaps more than any other one person shaped the present organisation of pharmacy in Australia. The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy is one example of his work. Our present Editor and the Secretary of this Association, Mr. F. C. Kent, is one who will join me in acknowledging the worthwhile influence Mr. C. L. Butchers had on so many of our efforts.

From the wartime period we can remember the late Mr. Fred Guiley, of Western Australia. The confidence he had in all his officials and executives was so stimulating to all who did so much at that time. We have here tonight many who helped in that period: Mr. Eb. McClelland, who led our efforts in such things as manpower controls; Dr. B. L. Stanton, who was responsible for conserving supplies of drugs for both service and civilian personnel, and many others.

And also we should think of the work of Mr. Alec McGibbony and his successor, Mr. Eric Scott, remembering that although their work has improved conditions in retail pharmacy, they have always stressed to us the obligations and service that must come from the family chemist in return for his privileges.

And we should remember Mr. Cutler, of New South Wales, President of this Association before Mr. Cot-

terell, and that his keen interest in pharmaceutical education led to the Adelaide Conference on education. This did more to unify progress in this field than anything had done in the past.

And then we must remember that during the period that Mr. Walter Cotterell—our immediate Past President—held office we produced the recent edition of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary—over 11,000 copies have been bought by the doctors and chemists of Australia. Mr. Cotterell may tell you that this and many



Sir Edmund Herring and Mr. Walter C. Cotterell examine the Conference programme.

other things were done by teamwork, but I know that he was the one who led the team on and away from personal ideas and the limits of State thoughts to a consolidation of pharmacy that is shown in this record attendance at a conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

And I remember at this moment a message of good wishes to Mr. Cotterell and myself from Mr. Menzies. I am pleased Mr. Joske could be freed from Government duties to represent the Commonwealth Government.

As I conclude these thoughts, I wish to say to the younger men and women of our profession and to our younger officers that any extra effort they make in the work of our organisations will produce not only the satisfaction of doing a job of work but personal friendships throughout the Commonwealth. As you may know, this Association has as members the various State organisations of pharmacy without any power to direct them or any power to enforce any matters with them. But I believe that our friendships are so sound that we will continue to function with the same goodwill that has made our work effective in the past.

Sir Edmund Herring, Mr. Cotterell and all delegates, I thank you for the honour on being appointed President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, and I thank you all for your courtesy and interest in attending here tonight, and I hope that I may be able to help maintain the considerable advances that have been made in our profession in recent years.

I thank you.

Reception

After completion of the formal ceremony, a reception was held in the ballroom. Delegates and visitors were introduced to and received by the new President, who was supported by Miss Braithwaite, the Immediate Past President, Mr. Walter Cotterell and Mrs. Cotterell, and the Social President, Mr. Eric Scott, and Mrs. Scott.



Miss Braithwaite and Sir Edmund Herring at the Presidential Reception.

SECOND SESSION

May 22, 1956, 9.30 a.m.

OPENING. VOTING. DELEGATES. HON. GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. DELEGATES' EXPENSES. SECTION "O" AND THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The President, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, opened the proceedings, welcomed all delegates and invited Mr. Cotterell to take the chair for the purpose of dealing with reports covering the period of his presidency.

Mr. Cotterell: On taking the chair, Mr. Cotterell said it was his duty to conclude the formal business connected with his term of office. Before doing so he wished to express his deep appreciation of the assistance given him by the Executive and the Honorary General Secretary. He wished also to express his gratitude for the confidence and loyalty of all the members of the Association. It had been very inspiring. A lot had been done during the term, but one of the most memorable achievements was the publication of the 1955 Edition of the A.P.F.

Mr. Cotterell extended to the incoming President, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, and his Executive a very sincere wish that they would have a happy and enjoyable term of office. He knew that they would have the wholehearted support and loyalty of the members.

Minutes of Sydney Conference, August, 1953, confirmed.

Mr. Iliffe (Victoria) moved that the minutes, which had been published, be confirmed. Seconded by Mr. Powell (N.S.W.) and carried.

Item No. 7.—Presentation of credentials of voting delegates.

The Honorary General Secretary read the following list of voting delegates nominated by the various organisations.

Voting Delegates

Queensland:

Pharmacy Board: Mr. F. H. Phillips, Mr. R. S. Grieg (proxy).

Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. R. V. S. Martin.

F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. W. A. Lenehan.

P.D.L.: Mr. W. A. Lenehan

New South Wales:

Pharmacy Board: Mr. J. L. Townley, Mr. L. W. Smith (proxy).

Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. B. G. Fegent, Mr. K. H. Powell (proxy).

F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. L. W. Smith.

P.D.L.: Mr. H. D. B. Cox

Victoria:

Pharmacy Board: Mr. W. R. Iliffe.

Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. E. Scott.

F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. F. N. Lee.

P.D.L.: Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, Mr. E. A. O. Moore (proxy).

South Australia:

Pharmacy Board: Mr. K. S. Porter, Mr. E. F. Lipsham (proxy).

Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. A. A. Russell, Mr. E. F. Lipsham (proxy).

F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. H. G. Collyer, Mr. G. K. F. Scott (proxy).

P.D.L.: Mr. A. A. Russell.

Tasmania:

Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. L. W. Palfreyman.

F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. D. R. Crisp.

P.D.L.: Mr. G. S. Copeland (proxy)

Western Australia:

Pharmaceutical Council: Mr. R. I. Cohen.

Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. F. W. Avenell.

P.D.L.: Mr. H. D. Fitch.

F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. G. D. T. Allen.

Messages to Absentees.—

Mr. Cotterell pointed out that there were absentees from this Conference, who in the past had been regular attenders at our Conferences. He suggested that messages be sent to the following:—

To Mr. R. Toomath and Mr. Ted Meyers, of New Zealand. He had been distressed to hear from Mr. Noel Wilson that Mr. Meyers had not been in good health recently, and they wished him a speedy recovery. He wished also to mention Mr. J. Peel, who attended the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference held in August and won many friends. Also he suggested they send messages to Mr. Viv Barnett of Queensland, Mr. Ted Hall of New South Wales, Mr. Tom Allen of Western Australia, Mr. Cartwright of New South Wales, Mr. Alan Frazer and Mr. Warwick Reid of New South Wales, Dr. Ron Tottenham of New South Wales, and Mr. G. Nolan of Queensland. It was with regret that only yesterday he heard of the accident which Mr. Nolan had experienced in a car smash.

Mr. Lee (Victoria) suggested that a message should be sent to Mr. Glover, State

Guild Secretary, who has been ill for some time.

Mr. Crisp (Tasmania) asked that a message be sent to Mr. Tom Stephens, of Hobart.

Miss MacGillivray (Victoria) asked that a message be sent to Miss Jess Caird, who is very ill in hospital.

Mr. Scott (Victoria) moved that we record in our minutes our regret at Mr. Orion Leggo's passing and in honour of his memory.

Mr. Braithwaite: We have happy memories of discussions and arguments with Mr. Orion Leggo, and of his great work for pharmacy. We enjoyed being with him, and I think it is fit and proper that Mr. Scott should present that motion to us, and I am, indeed, honoured to be able to second it.

Mr. Cotterell: I will use my prerogative. I know that everybody expresses his heartfelt sympathy, and a letter will be written to Mrs. Leggo expressing the regret of the Association at the passing of Mr. Orion Leggo.

Letters were read from the following:—

Messages to Conference.—From Mr. E. G. Hall (N.S.W.), apologising for his absence because "We have



Mr. Eric Scott, Social President.

a new arrival about a month old." Mr. Hall asked that his best wishes be conveyed to Interstate members, particularly to Mr. Walter Cotterell, Mr. Harry Braithwaite, who, he hoped, would have a happy and successful term of office.

Mr. T. H. Allan, of Western Australia, wrote informing the Conference that he had tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, and would not be coming to Melbourne as a delegate. He wished the Conference well, thanked Mr. Cotterell for his good work, and extended good wishes to Mr. Braithwaite, an outstanding man in pharmacy.

The Secretary, in response to a notice from the Royal Chemical Institute of Australia, drew attention of members to the Chemex Exhibition at the Exhibition Building until May 26.

Messages will also be sent to kindred organisations. I also draw attention to Rule No. 4 in our Constitutional Rules concerning voting.

Honorary General Secretary's Report. — The Hon. General Secretary read his report for the period August, 1953, to May, 1956. This is printed hereunder:

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Hon. General Secretary's Report—September, 1953, to May, 1956

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have pleasure in submitting a report on the work of the Association for the period September, 1953, to May, 1956.

Office-bearers: Office-bearers of the Association during the period were:

President: Mr. Walter C. Cotterell (S.A.).

Deputy President: Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (Vic.).

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. K. S. Porter (S.A.).

Members of Committee of Management: Mr. E. G. Hall (N.S.W.), Mr. H. D. Fitch (W.A.).

Hon. General Secretary: Mr. F. C. Kent (Vic.).

Australia and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science:

Since the Sydney meeting of the Association (August, 1953) two meetings of A.N.Z.A.A.S. have been held—one in Canberra in January, 1954, and one in Melbourne in August, 1955.

At both of these meetings pharmacy was strongly represented in Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science). Papers and discussions at the Section meetings covered a wide range of subjects and attracted considerable interest.

Meetings of the Pharmaceutical Association and the Australia and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science prior to 1951 usually coincided. Since then the dates of meeting of the two Associations have been separated. One factor responsible was the shorter intervals between meetings of A.N.Z.A.A.S. Normally, meetings of the Pharmaceutical Association are held at two-yearly intervals, and the Association Executive which is responsible for the fixing of Conference dates was of opinion that calling of Conference together at shorter intervals was not justified.

Some organisations, however, have voiced the opinion that an endeavour should be made to bring both Conferences back into line. A recommendation in regard to this appears on the Agenda for the present meeting and will come forward for consideration by Conference.

The A.P.F.: An important undertaking of the Association is the publication of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary.

Members of the Editorial Committee of the A.P.F. are appointed by the Association. At the last meeting, Dr. Byron L. Stanton, Mr. A. W. Callister and Mr. E. E. Nye were re-appointed to the Editorial Committee. Since then Mr. N. C. Manning has been co-opted and has given a great deal of very valuable help.

A report on the publication of the 8th edition of the A.P.F. will be made to Conference by the Editorial Committee, but it is probable that this will not indicate the immense amount of work which was done by the members of that Committee, all of whom have acted in an honorary capacity.

Special reference should be made to the services of Mrs. N. C. Manning, who did a prodigious amount of secretarial work, typing of manuscripts, etc., in connection with the preparation of the 8th edition. In recognition of this work and in accordance with a suggestion made at the Sydney meeting, the Executive, on behalf of the Association, made a presentation to Mrs. Manning to demonstrate in a modest way its appreciation of her work, and it is the intention of the Executive to recommend to Conference at this meeting that it should recognise in some tangible manner the efforts of individual members of the Editorial Committee.

The 8th edition of the A.P.F. was published on August 1, 1956, and on the recommendation of the Executive, was an-

nounced as coming into force in the various States on October 1, 1955.

Eleven thousand copies of the book were ordered, and practically all of these have been distributed. Distribution to States to date of this report was:—

Queensland	1300
New South Wales	2500
Victoria	5000
South Australia	850
Western Australia	900
Tasmania	120
	<hr/> 10,670

State Pharmaceutical Societies have reported that their stocks of A.P.F. have almost run out. It is, therefore, necessary for the Executive to proceed with a reprint as a matter of urgency.

Eulogistic comments were received from many sources after the 8th edition made its appearance, and the President, on behalf of the Association and Pharmacy generally, conveyed sincere thanks to the Editors on the completion of a splendid job.

Publication of the 8th edition coincided with the holding of a Medical Congress and Exhibition in Sydney. This provided an opportunity for bringing the A.P.F. to the notice of medical practitioners from all parts of Australia, and plans were hurriedly made for the book to be displayed. This was done most successfully by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. The Executive wishes to record its thanks to the Council of the Society of New South Wales for its co-operation in this matter and also to express its appreciation to Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, whose energetic co-operation in connection with the proposal to stage an A.P.F. Exhibit at the Congress and effective liaison work contributed to the success of the effort. Thanks are due also to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, who made available the services of Mr. F. H. Burton, M.P.S., to assist the New South Wales Society representatives in conducting the display.

Good publicity was given to the new edition by the Executive which provided the States with ample supplies of a well-produced brochure for distribution to medical practitioners, and arranged for suitable advertising in the Medical Journal of Australia.

To all States the Executive offers its thanks for their interest and co-operation in promoting the use of the A.P.F. by medical practitioners.

Representations have been made with the object of securing acceptance of the A.P.F. as the basis of prescribing for the Pensioner Medical Service. Reference will be made to this in the report of the Editorial Committee.

Liaison Committees: The Association wishes to thank State Liaison Committees for their co-operation in various Association matters. These Committees are composed of representatives of the official bodies affiliated with the Association, and they provide a medium for joint discussion on matters of common interest to the various organisations comprising the Association.

Following the last meeting all resolutions passed were submitted to the State Liaison Committees for consideration and implementation by the appropriate organisations where possible, and reports on the discussions on the resolutions were sent to the Association.

Pharmacy in the Services: Effective liaison has been maintained with the Army authorities in relation to men in the pharmaceutical services.

Shortly after his appointment as Director-General of Medical Services, R.A.A.M.C., Major-General W. D. Refshauge received the Deputy President (Mr. Braithwaite), the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria (Mr. Eric Scott) and the Hon. General Secretary, and discussed matters relating to the pharmaceutical services in the R.A.A.M.C. Major-General Refshauge expressed keen interest in the work of the pharmaceutical branch and indicated his willingness to discuss at any time problems which might arise.

It is encouraging to report that since our last meeting the rank of the senior pharmaceutical officer in the Army has been advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel. The present holder of the office is Lt.-Col. T. H. Gay. The Senior Pharmaceutical Officer in the R.A.A.F. is Wing Commander Fitton. To both of these officers the Association is indebted for advice and help in regard to a number of problems.

At the interview with Major-General Refshauge he strongly urged that First Aid should be introduced as a compulsory subject in curricula of pharmaceutical teaching bodies, and the Executive undertook to pass this suggestion on to the State authorities for their consideration.

Medico Pharmaceutical-Liaison Committee: The desirability of proceeding with a meeting of this Committee was discussed by the Executive in 1955, but it was felt that there was not sufficient business of importance to warrant a meeting.

It was suggested at the time that the size of the Committee should be increased from three to five members of both bodies; the pharmaceutical representatives to be the members of the Executive of the Association, plus the Federal President of the Guild.

The Federal Secretary of the British Medical Association replied to the effect that the Federal Council would approve of the calling of a meeting of the Liaison Committee, but disapproved of any alteration in the constitution of the Committee. The correspondence was not carried beyond that point.

Approved Names: The Executive is pleased to report that as a result of negotiations approved names of two drugs developed by Australian scientists were accepted by the General Medical Council of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission. Correspondence was initiated by Mr. N. C. Manning on behalf of the A.P.F. Editorial Committee, and suitable names were designed and approved.

The Executive then took the matter up with the Registrar of Trade Marks in Australia, who evinced considerable interest and promised full protection to names submitted for approval of the General Medical Council pending acceptance. Correspondence took place also with the Commissioner of Patents in New Zealand, who gave similar co-operation.

This is the first occasion, so far as the Executive is aware, of the acceptance of approved names for substances developed in this country.

Spirit Regulations: The Executive is pleased to report that as a result of representations made, amendments of the Spirits Act By-Laws were made in 1955, thereby removing anomalies in connection with the use of methylated spirit in medicines.

All pharmaceutical organisations were advised of the correspondence which took place, and the full text of the Amending By-Laws was published in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Briefly, the new Regulations provide that industrial, or mineralised spirits, or spirits methylated in a manner approved by the Comptroller of Customs, may be used in the manufacture of veterinary medicines and veterinary liniments; all medicines for external use prescribed by medical practitioners and dispensed by pharmaceutical chemists may now, under the Amended By-Laws, be compounded with specially methylated spirit; practically all of the A.P.F. and B.P.C. formulae naming industrial spirit B.P. may now be prepared with specially methylated spirit, whether for supply on prescription or otherwise. The Executive feels that this is a considerable achievement, and its wishes to express its appreciation of the courtesy and co-operation of the Comptroller-General, the Commonwealth Analyst and other officials with whom the matter was discussed.

Pharmacy-Science Scholarships: At the request of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia, inquiry was made concerning the possibility of securing Commonwealth Government Scholarships for combined Pharmacy and Science Courses. The proposal put forward by N.U.P.S.A. was strongly supported. Advice was subsequently received that in certain approved cases Scholarships covering both courses could be granted and that in one State one such double Scholarship had been approved.

Recommendations of Sydney Conference: Action on resolutions from the Sydney Conference 1953 is summarised hereunder:

- Title "Pharmaceutical Chemist."** Remitted to States for individual consideration with action where possible.
- Packaging of Proprietarys.** Replies from the States forwarded to Federal Council of the Guild as appropriate body for consideration and action deemed necessary.
- Pharmaceutical Education.** Conference resolutions transmitted to States with request for consideration.
- Pharmaceutical Benefits.** Copy of resolutions forwarded expressing dissatisfaction with certain aspects, conveyed to Minister of Health and formal reply received.
- Cost of Arms for Association.** Inquiry disclosed that cost completely prohibitive.
- Prices of Ethicals.** Resolution circulated to States as directed.
- Conduct of Pharmacies—One Man, One Shop.** Resolution as required by the Association not possible of implementation, the matter being one for determination by legislation in States.
- Pharmacy in Armed Services.** Matters discussed with Director-General Medical Services. Specialist allowances for pharmacists not attainable at present. Alteration of status of women pharmacists in Services could not profitably be discussed, as no women pharmacists in the Services at the time. Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (R.A.A.M.C.) and Wing Commander (R.A.A.F.) now accomplished fact.
- Non-publication of Names of Drugs.** Resolution implemented through Public Relations Secretariat.

General. British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, Chairman of Public Relations Secretariat, was nominated by the Association, and attended as official representative at the British Pharmaceutical Conference held in 1954.

The names of the President, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, the Deputy President, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, and Mr. E. G. Hall, N.S.W., a member of the Committee of Management, were submitted to the Director-General of Health as a panel from which one name is to be selected for appointment to the Advisory Committee under the Therapeutic Substances Act.

At the date of the report, advice has not been received regarding this appointment.

F. C. KENT,
Honorary General Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Statement of Receipts and Payments—July 17, 1955, to May 6, 1956.

RECEIPTS

	£	s.	d.
To Balance 16/7/1953	336	2	5
" Subscriptions—			
1954	£157	10	0
1955	163	16	0
1956	190	13	0
" Delegates' Subscriptions—			
Sydney Conference	£31	10	0
Melbourne Conference	6	6	0
" Sales of "A.P.F."—1955 Edition	5335	0	0
" Sales of Conference Badges and Ribbons	26	2	6
" Interest—State Savings Bank	3	6	5
	£6222	6	4

PAYMENTS

	£	s.	d.
By Printing 1955 Edition "A.P.F."	3727	8	10
" "A.P.F." Expenses—			
Freight & Delivery Charges "A.P.F."	£126	11	1
Printing Brochures	243	0	0
Delivery Charges on Brochures	10	11	9
Advertising "Medical Journal"	40	0	0
Registration—Copyright "A.P.F." 1955	1	0	0
Travelling Expenses—Publication Committee	29	12	6
" Printing and Stationery—			
General	20	11	10
Code of Ethics	14	8	0
" Audit Fees	4	4	0
" Petty Cash, Postages, Telegrams, etc.	20	0	0
" Wreaths	2	11	0
" Sydney Conference Expenses—			
Hire of Hall	£21	10	6
Honorarium—Caretaker	5	0	0
Travelling Expenses	88	2	0
Shorthand Writer	42	0	0
" Canberra Conference Expenses			
Delegates' Subscriptions transferred—			
Sydney Conference	£14	14	0
Melbourne Conference	6	6	0
" Presentations—			
Mrs. Manning	£25	0	0
Mr. K. G. Attiwill	6	13	6
" Travelling Expenses—Executive Meetings			
Bank Charges, Exchange and Cheque Book	60	15	6
" Balance 6/5/1956	1646	6	1
	£6322	6	4

K. S. PORTER, Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

R. H. MORRISON, Auditor.

Melbourne, May 11, 1956.

Mr. Cotterell thanked Mr. Kent for a very comprehensive report, and its reception was moved by Mr. Fogent (N.S.W.), seconded by Mr. Lenehan (Queensland), and carried.

Discussion of Report

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) asked if he could be informed what steps had been taken by the various States on "Conduct of Pharmacies—one man, one shop" question. Was there any idea of having the Sydney Conference resolution implemented?

Mr. Cotterell said that the matter had been referred to all States, and that the Secretary could reply concerning correspondence.

Mr. Kent: "It has been circulated."

Mr. Cotterell then asked representatives from each State for reports.

Queensland: The message from the Association was forwarded on to the State Government, but no action had yet been taken.

New South Wales (Mr. Smith): It is not necessary to do anything because it is already in operation.

Victoria (Mr. Baird): No action taken.

South Australia (Mr. Porter): No official action has been taken. Unofficial overtures have been made to members of the Government, but we know we can't get any better than the limit of four shops which we have at the present time.

Western Australia (Mr. Avenell) said that two pharmacies may be owned by a qualified chemist; no one else has the right. No action had been taken to reduce the number to one, and the general feeling is that the present position is satisfactory.

Tasmania (Mr. Crisp) said that there was no representative of the Tasmanian Board at the Conference,



Left to right: Mr. A. W. Callister, Mr. G. K. Treloaven, Mrs. J. Spencer, Mr. J. Spencer and Mrs. A. W. Callister.

but up to the time he retired from the Board two years ago no action had been taken, and it is felt that it would be most unwise for Tasmania to take any action.

Mr. Lee (Victoria) said that this was carried by a 5 to 1 vote at the Sydney Conference, Victoria being the only State that opposed it, and apparently the other States should have opposed it, too.

Mr. Brown (Tasmania) asked if any increase in the monthly ration of methylated spirit had been made. He understood half a gallon per month was allowed at present for each pharmacy.

Mr. Braithwaite: The State Deputy Controller can alter the quantity allowable for any one period. If it is felt that action should be taken on behalf of all States, the Association can do it, but we should need to be very certain about any quantity that the average pharmacy needs. We have in the past discussed this matter and been asked to produce invoices. Usually chemists request more than they need. I think this matter should be discussed within the States, and then if they wish the Association to act we can undertake to do it. At the moment I do not know of any hardship in the average pharmacy.

Mr. Cotterell: If you need more than the half-gallon, it is only a matter of making application to the Customs Department. If you can justify your claim that you need more, that quantity will be allowed.

Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.) said he had been informed before he left Sydney that the Hospitals Commission there had approved the A.P.F., and that there are 350 hospitals in New South Wales, other than the big hospitals. (Applause.)

Miss Sweeney (N.S.W.) said that she was a member of a hospital staff, and they had adopted the A.P.F. in their pharmacy. It was only a small hospital, but it approved of the A.P.F. before the Hospitals Commission did, and adopted it.

Mr. Cotterell said the action of the A.P.F. Editorial Committee in submitting the A.P.F. to the Medical Conference in Sydney must have done a great deal of good. They should congratulate New South Wales on the great step forward that they have taken.

Wing-Commander C. W. Fitton (Victoria) said that the A.P.F. was now being considered by the R.A.A.F., and it is probable that it will be adopted as its official formulary.

Mr. Cox (New South Wales) returned to the question of "one man, one pharmacy." He said his recollection was that the resolution was carried by a considerable majority, that in the meantime nothing had been done, and apparently nothing was likely to be done. As this was a resolution of Conference, it smacked rather of futility on the part of the Conference. It is a very important principle.

Mr. Cosgrave (N.S.W.) said he would like to have a message sent to Mr. Ron Anderson, offering him their best wishes for success of his term of office as President, Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S., and also congratulating him on winning a Pfeiffer Scholarship to study abroad.

Mr. Cotterell said that he would accept Mr. Cosgrave's recommendation. (Applause.) He then asked, if there were no further matters to discuss, that someone would move the adoption of the Honorary General Secretary's report. **Mr. A. A. Russell (S.A.)** moved the adoption of the report, and this was seconded by **Mr. G. K. F. Skott (S.A.)** and carried.

Hon. Treasurer's Financial Statement

Mr. K. S. Porter (S.A.), Hon. Treasurer, presented the Financial Report, which had been audited and found correct. Mr. Porter drew the attention of members to the big amount of money for the printing and distribution of the A.P.F., and the satisfactory credit balance. The finances of the Association, he said, had gone along in a normal manner. There would be one or two more payments to be made, but after they have been met the financial position of the Association would be no worse. He had much pleasure in moving that this statement of receipts and payments be adopted.

Mr. Martin (Queensland) seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. Cotterell said that there were two questions in relation to the Financial Report which he would like to mention. The first was that the honorarium to the Honorary General Secretary was omitted when accounts were passed at the last Conference in Sydney. The Executive had met and decided that the Secretary should receive an honorarium for the Conference in Sydney and also for this Conference. Also there might be some question asked concerning some recognition of the work of the co-editors of the A.P.F. A gigantic amount of work has been done, and it had been decided that suitable presentations would be made to them.

Mr. Cotterell said that the statement was now open for discussion. As there were no questions, he asked for someone to move its adoption. **Mr. G. D. T. Allan (W.A.)** moved that the financial statement be received and adopted. This was seconded by **Mr. H. Collier (S.A.)** and carried.

Mr. Cotterell said that this concluded the formal business connected with his term of office, and he would now have much pleasure in handing over to the new President, Mr. Braithwaite. (Applause.)

Mr. Braithwaite thanked Mr. Cotterell, Mr. Porter and Mr. Kent for their reports of the Association's activities. (Applause.) He then announced a ten minutes' break for coffee, which was kindly donated by Nestles.

Mr. Braithwaite, after the tea break, occupied the chair. He announced that the Second Session would end at 11.30 a.m., so that there would be ample time to move down to the Town Hall to the Lord Mayor's reception.

Delegates' Expenses.—Pooling suggested. W.A. Remit:

"That as most conferences are held in the eastern States, and the heaviest burden of travelling expenses falls on West Australia and Queensland, consideration be given to adopting a system of pooling expenses that would be more equitable."

Mr. R. Cohen (W.A.) spoke to this remit. He said it had been brought forward by Western Australia to adjust the lack of equality in the matter of travelling expenses involved by the two most distant States, namely, Western Australia and Queensland. Delegates were sent to these conferences in order to discuss mat-



Mr. K. S. Porter, Hon. Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

ters attaching to the welfare of chemists in Australia. It was not right that any group should be put to greater expense than another. He submitted a rough chart of the return expenses by train of one delegate who went to each of the other five conferences, because over the last ten years six conferences had been held, one in each of the different States. He found that the men who come from Perth pay in return fares £290, while those who come from Sydney and visit all the others in turn pay £134. W.A. suggested that a pooling of expenses be undertaken by States to contribute equal amounts. They realised that this would not be easy to work out, but felt that there must be some way in which it could be done. He suggested that a committee be formed to go into this matter.

Mr. A. Conolly (N.S.W.): "As Mr. Cohen has stated, the main difficulty in this is the drawing up of a formula by which this pooling and distribution can take place. Don't think I am against helping Western Australia. One difficulty, though, is quite obvious—including the host State as a contributor. If, then, you made

a proportionate division you would reduce the burden on every State wholly at the expense of the host State. I think the forming of a special committee to discuss this is wholly desirable."

Mr. Lee (Victoria) put forward two points. He said that in including the host State you lost sight of the fact that the host State was put to much greater expense than any of the visitors who attended Conference. Therefore, there was a case for excluding the host State from contributing. Then there was the question of sending official voting delegates from the various organisations of a State. When this was discussed in the State Branch of the Guild in Victoria, there was some feeling against it. Here they varied the number of official delegates according to the distance, so that when the Conference was in Western Australia they might send two; when it is in Tasmania, South Australia or Sydney, 5; when it is Queensland, 3 or 4. That is how they levelled it up.

Mr. Avenell (W.A.): I think Mr. Lee has given a sound reason why this system should be adopted. We are in the unfortunate position of being the State which if we follow that idea would be sending two delegates to five out of six conferences. In relation to the host State, that would apply to each State in turn, so I think that part would work out equitably.

Mr. Scott (Victoria): I have entire sympathy with the remit from Western Australia. I think we should divide this into two parts, one, to agree in principle to the desirability of evolving some scheme, and second, the evolution of the scheme. I don't think we should try to pass this motion in one.

Mr. Braithwaite: Would Mr. Cohen move that the principle involved in the remit be accepted by Conference, and then we will proceed further.

Mr. Cohen moved accordingly, and was seconded by Mr. Lenehan (Q.).

Mr. Keith (Victoria) asked if the motion made it clear that they were referring to voting delegates.

Mr. Braithwaite: "We will limit it to voting delegates."

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) asked if the principle was to pay just the fare or the whole of the expenses of a delegate.

Mr. Martin (Q.) suggested that was a matter for the committee to be appointed.

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) said W.A. had it in mind that it would be extra travelling only. Accommodation expenses were common to all.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.): It is limited to voting delegates and their travelling expenses.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) said he felt that the word "pooling" was not the right word. That suggested that they all put in and we all take out. He favoured a claim where Western Australia and Queensland could be helped; where they made a contribution and found out whether a set amount of money could be given to those two States each time a conference is held.

Mr. A. Russell (S.A.): "I would support that. This system of pooling is going to lead to strife. If this Association could see its way to making some contribution with regard to Western Australia and Queensland, as they have more to bear than other States, I think it is up to this Association to try and alleviate this situation, but not through pooling."

Mr. Braithwaite said that at present each State organisation that held membership of this Association appointed its delegate and any other supporting personnel they wished to send. Their arrangement about expenses was purely domestic. The Association itself carried none of the expense, with the exception, in certain cases, of the actual officers of the Association.

Mr. Powell (N.S.W.): "Is it the intention to bind this Conference or future Conferences? Will this be applicable to the expenses of this Conference or is it only for future Conferences?"

Mr. Braithwaite: "I take it that it is for the future."

Mr. Cohen (W.A.): "That is correct."

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Vic.): "A pharmaceutical conference is not really complete unless there are delegates of each member organisation from each State. Those member organisations may not be financially strong enough because of the smallness of their numbers to send delegates, and therefore I think that all States should join in with this, particularly those with the greater number. This makes a conference truly representative, and I think we should discuss a pooling system. Pro rata payment would be the basis, and we should approve in principle and get the details later."

Mr. H. Braithwaite: The motion reads that this Conference accepts the W.A. proposal in principle. That will be followed by the appointment of a sub-committee. The motion is to be definitely limited to travelling expenses only and voting delegates only.

The motion was now submitted and carried, after which the President said that the principle as presented had been accepted unanimously. He thought it was a right and proper thing that they support Western Australia, because they wanted them always to take full part in our Conferences.

Mr. Lipsham: Now that the motion has passed, may I add an addendum? The remit is interesting in that Queensland, an ardent supporter of a Pharmaceutical Society of Australia, is joined with Western Australia, which has been strongly against a Pharmaceutical Society of Australia. Perhaps the future holds for us an Australian Society from this marriage of States with opposing views.

Mr. Braithwaite asked if Conference would like the motion amended—either a sub-committee of Conference or to Association executive.

Mr. Cohen suggested a sub-committee be formed of members from each of the States.

Mr. Braithwaite asked for each State to nominate one of its delegates. The following members were nominated:—

N. F. Keith, Victoria.
A. E. Conolly, New South Wales.
A. A. Russell, South Australia.
R. V. S. Martin, Queensland.
R. Cohen, Western Australia.
L. W. Palfreyman, Tasmania.

"Synchronising of Conferences with A.N.Z.A.A.S. meetings:

That the Council of Management of the Association take steps to arrange future meetings of the Association to coincide with meetings of A.N.Z.A.A.S."

Discussion of this remit, which came from Victoria, was opened by Mr. Leonard Long.

Mr. Long said this matter had concerned the Victorian Society a great deal. The linking of our Association and the A.N.Z.A.A.S. meetings has been, in their opinion, of mutual advantage. They felt that they were having too many conferences at too short an interval, and it was agreed in Sydney that they should skip having Association meetings in association with A.N.Z.A.A.S. They now felt that the post-war period had been caught up, and it would be advantageous to the Association to have these meetings at the same time as those of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Personally he thought this question could be taken up again. Having the meetings together would save expenses of delegates, because they could attend the Association meetings and Section "O" meetings as well. It would give better audiences to Section "O" meetings, which should be given every support possible. The formation of Section "O" of A.N.Z.A.A.S. had been a very great job, well accomplished, and this Association should give full and proper support to Section "O." It was high time that the meetings of our Association and those of A.N.Z.A.A.S. coincided.

Mr. Long then formally moved that the motion as set out be adopted.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.): "I have very much pleasure in strongly supporting the motion."

Mr. A. A. Russell (S.A.) said that if this present meeting of the Association had been held in conjunction with Section "O" in Adelaide the accommodation problem would have been acute. He understood the object behind this motion was that people who are attending one meeting could attend the other.

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.) said there was a flaw in this motion in that it used two words which are inappropriate, namely, "synchronising" and "coincides." He thought the motion would be better worded in terms of saying "either immediately before Section 'O' or immediately after Section 'O.'"

Mr. Braithwaite: "That can be altered."

Mr. Johnson (Victoria) said that since January, 1921, meetings of the Pharmaceutical Association had been synchronised with A.N.Z.A.A.S. until the recent Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra conferences. He believed that all synchronised meetings had been very successful—one could be complementary to the other. A.N.Z.A.A.S. (Section "O") dealt with the art of pharmacy and the Association dealt with the many distinct things which go to make up true pharmacy as known in Australia and New Zealand. It was not until the 26th A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference at Perth, on the motion of Mr. Sissons, supported by Sir John Monash, President of A.N.Z.A.A.S. at that time, that pharmacy was admitted as an independent section, namely Section "O." A.N.Z.A.A.S. was established in 1890, and previously pharmacy was included in Section "B," which was the Chemistry section. The aim of A.N.Z.A.A.S. is to provide a meeting place for all scientists. If our Association meetings could be synchronised with those of A.N.Z.A.A.S., it would give a greater opportunity for discussion amongst delegates. He considered that pharmaceutical education was one subject which could be discussed by both bodies, and if they held meetings at the same place and approximately the same time much benefit would accrue to pharmacy generally. He had much pleasure in supporting the remit.

Mr. A. E. Conolly (N.S.W.) said the remit did not specifically say that the P.A.A. meetings must be held immediately before or immediately after each meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S., but that where a meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S. was being held, the P.A.A. be arranged to coincide. This Association had met in the past at approximate intervals of two years, which was perhaps a little too short; but if the meetings of P.A.A. were held to fall on or about every alternate meeting of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. while they are observed at 18-monthly intervals, then that would cover every essential and desirable point. They would then have a meeting which almost coincided, and it would provide a proper interval of time in which interesting and possibly contentious matter could be generated.

The Chairman said that from personal discussions with many delegates it appeared to him as though next Association Conference was likely to be in Adelaide in 1958, and they believe that the next meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S. would be at that time, so that they could come together and at that stage determine the date of succeeding conferences.

Mr. Long (Vic.): "So that this debate won't go on unnecessarily, might it be put to members?"

Mr. Avenell: "Is Mr. Long closing the debate? Western Australia has not had a chance to express an opinion."

Mr. Long (Vic.): "I think Victoria would be quite happy to go on with the 1958 meeting."

Mr. Scott (Vic.): "I move an adjournment."

Mr. Braithwaite: "I adjourn this meeting until 2.15 p.m., when we will continue."

(Meeting adjourned, 11.35 a.m.)

THIRD SESSION
MAY 22, 1956 — 2.15 p.m.

SYNCHRONISING OF CONFERENCES

A.P.F. REPORTS

Pharmaceutical Association and A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conferences. Continuation of Discussion

Mr. Fitch (W.A.) said his State opposed the remit. They had for some time advocated the setting-up in this Association of a Science section. At this juncture they did not advocate the withdrawal of Section "O"; but with their own science sub-section, they felt that papers of practical use for practising pharmacists might be submitted. Western Australia felt also that the forming of the two conferences resulted in loss of publicity for the Association. The publicity for Section "O" was very small indeed. Western Australia would continue to send delegates to Section "O," as in the past.

The President said there were certain points on which he agreed with Mr. Fitch. The past two meetings of P.A.A. had been entirely divorced from the Science Congress and had proved most satisfactory, but if P.A.A. met either immediately before or after the Science Congress, it became what might be called small fry by comparison, and so lose a certain amount of its identity and a certain amount of publicity. The second point was that if the Science Congress were held every 12 or 18 months and the Association endeavoured to follow it every three years, the representation in the States would get out of sequence. He thought we should hold our P.A.A. Conference independently from the Science Congress. At the same time the Association should give very full support to the Science Congress and to Section "O."

Mr. Callister (Vic.) said he felt sure there was a misconception in relation to the joint holding of these two conferences. The first was the suitability of the topics discussed. Many people believed that the discussions in Section "O" are quite unrelated to practice. Nothing could be further from the truth. Section "O" could be developed to suit its own purposes. Topics could be of a practical nature. They gave opportunity for anyone who did any special work to receive due recognition of it, and to receive publicity for it. They did not seek so much publicity with the general public, but did need to establish themselves with the scientific and educational groups who assembled in A.N.Z.A.A.S. Surely the place to get recognition of their standing in educational and scientific matters and to improve the standing of the calling as a whole was amongst other scientific groups. He thought that was more important than to try and make a splash in the general pool. Topics which could be peculiar to this conference were certainly not all suitable for a Science Conference, but many of the topics discussed at a Science Congress were definitely not out of place, for they bore on education and on practice, and to ensure that we are adequately represented numerically, it was important that the two types of conference should be held at approximately the same time.

Mr. R. Martin (Q'ld) expressed the view that in the past pharmacy leaders had worked hard to establish Section "O" and if it did not receive the support of pharmacists, it could be dropped from A.N.Z.A.A.S. Over recent years the attendance of pharmacists at the Science gatherings had been smaller, due primarily to the very frequent holdings of these conferences. Western Australia and Queensland were some distance from the places in which these conferences had been held, and the financial aspect had always been a consideration. If they coincided, it would reduce the financial outlay, and

in his opinion both organisations would mutually benefit from such holding at one time.

Mr. Powell (N.S.W.) suggested that the word "next" be substituted for "future." Then at the next meeting they could look to the future, bearing in mind the meetings that would be coming up with A.N.Z.A.A.S. As to publicity, the newspapers were interested only in contentious matters. If both conferences were held following one another, there would be a greater attendance at both. If members were sufficiently interested to present papers of a practical nature, they were more likely to come to a combined Association and A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting, and that way you could, as desired by Mr. Fitch, bring back into A.N.Z.A.A.S. the practical nature of the papers that he is looking for. He would like to see the remit recorded so that it referred only to the next meeting of P.A.A.

Mr. Porter (S.A.), in response to a suggestion from the Chair, spoke on the question of securing adequate suitable accommodation if P.A.A. and A.N.Z.A.A.S. were to meet in Adelaide at approximately the same time. He said he feared that a number of delegates would be forced into second-class accommodation. Accommodation was



Left to right: Mr. H. D. Fitch, Mrs. H. D. Fitch, Mrs. B. L. Stanton, Mrs. C. H. Dickson.

limited, and there would always be people attending both conferences who wished to stay beyond the conference period. He thought they had to look at the problem from a practical standpoint. He did not think it would be possible to accommodate all in the manner they would wish.

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.) supported Mr. Porter's statements.

Mr. Allan (W.A.) said he represented the Guild in Western Australia and he had been instructed to cast a negative vote. He submitted that it would be very difficult to give a well considered opinion of such a remit, without full facts. He was sympathetic with Mr. Porter's viewpoint in regard to accommodation. Western Australia had the same difficulty when the Conference was held in Perth, and a lot of delegates were dissatisfied with the accommodation they got.

Mr. Sissons strongly supported Mr. Callister's remarks. A.N.Z.A.A.S., he said, was not created for the academic man. The whole purpose of A.N.Z.A.A.S. is to bring recent accomplishments of science in an authoritative and simple way before the general public, and secondly, to provide workers in one field with stimulating contact with workers in another field. Evidence was not lacking that over the last 20 years Section "O" has achieved

a very definite measure of success. With a good deal of experience, he could say there had been no valid paper dealing with practice in pharmacy that had ever been presented to Section "O" and not accepted. If they reviewed the papers contributed to the last four or five A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conferences, they would see that we were achieving a measure of success by co-operation in getting valuable papers from a live department. There was great stimulation in meeting workers in our own and other fields. Section "O" heard a masterly paper in 1946 by Adrian Albert on "What Chemistry can contribute to the mastery of Disease." In 1939, in Canberra, Professor S. D. Rubbo, Professor of Biochemistry, recently back from London, presented a paper on Biochemistry and its industrial functions. The importance of a paper like that and its stimulation was difficult to exaggerate. At a later conference in Canberra there was a contribution on University Education in Scientific Civilisation, by Sir Owen Dixon. There was little doubt that in the past they had achieved a measure of success with the Science Congress. If they could strengthen the Association with A.N.Z.A.A.S., they would be doing a very considerable amount to advance pharmacy.

Mr. Conolly (N.S.W.) said that, after hearing Mr. Sissons, he was sure everybody present must be convinced of what was the right thing to do.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) said they were not all convinced. He had taken the opportunity of studying the figures in the Journals for the various conferences from 1935 to 1956 and they were illuminating. They showed that conferences had gained ground. They had more delegates attending conferences now than before the war or immediately after the war. Attendances would increase still further. In 1935 there were 38 visiting delegates at the Melbourne Conference; in 1956 there were 62. In Brisbane in 1951 there were 78, so it is rather interesting to note that although Brisbane is so far away, their sunshine attracted many more delegates.

Mr. Scott (Vic.): Victoria is willing to add "where possible" if that will bring about any decision.

The President said he thought they should pass the question back to the Executive of the Association. The Executive, when it came to planning for a conference, would confer with representatives of all States. Ordinarily the decision to hold a conference at a fixed time and place was ultimately approved by formal communication with the host State and member organisations.

The Hon. General Secretary said the time and place of conference was always decided by the Council of the Association, and he suggested that this meeting might place on record that it desired the next meeting to be held in Adelaide in August, 1958, but that it would rely for a report in due course from the Adelaide Committee as to the feasibility of bringing that about.

Mr. Long (Vic.) dealt with the points raised by various speakers and suggested they should clarify the position now and vote accordingly. They had had expert advice from Mr. Callister and Mr. Sissons, which they could not afford to overlook. They had put forward very forcibly and effectively that they wished that Section "O" meetings and those of the Association be held concurrently, and Conference had to take cognisance of that. He urged that they should not sit down and say it is impossible.

Mr. Gray (S.A.): Mr. Long has closed the debate, but he wished to say a few words. He had been responsible for arranging accommodation in South Australia and the problem was very acute.

The motion was then submitted. Ten voted in favour and 11 against, and the motion arising from this remit was lost.

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE ON A.P.F., 8th EDITION, 1955

Dr. Byron L. Stanton, Editor-in-Chief of the A.P.F., presented the following report:—

The A.P.F. 8th Edition has been current long enough for all to have acquired familiarity with its somewhat changed set-up and its many new features.

These were presented in a paper at the last meeting of Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S.—a copy of which is before you.

The main features of that address may be summarised thus:—

- (1) The fusion of the erstwhile General and Hospital Sections to form the Therapeutic Formulae Section.
- (2) The development and functions of a separate Monograph Section.
- (3) Segregation of pharmaceutical adjunct formulae in a separate section.
- (4) Adoption of a Therapeutic Index.
- (5) Review of data relating to Poisons and Antidotes.
- (6) Details of stock required for an emergency poison treatment cupboard (p. 215) and the proposition that as a public service one such poisoning emergency cupboard be maintained in each municipality.
- (7) Review of machinery for the production of the A.P.F.
- (8) Newer features in the Therapeutic Formulary Section.
 - (a) New classes of galenicals added, viz., applications, capsules, magmas, oculents, pessaries, lozenges.
 - (b) Inclusion of new drugs requiring pharmaceutical treatment for administration, viz., larvicides, fungicides, antibiotics, insect repellents, detergents, etc.
 - (c) Further development of cream bases.
 - (d) Ionic incompatibility.
 - (e) Increased number of formulae requiring sterilisation.
 - (f) Increased number of formulae requiring buffering.
 - (g) Ophthalmic Section — conventions for preparation of eye-drops; classes of vehicles.
 - (h) Vexed questions of approximate percentages.

Most of these require no further comment, but may be the subject of questions if so desired.

My report concentrates mainly on the following:—

- (1) The increased scope of the A.P.F. following fusion of the General and Hospital Sections and its practical significance.
 - (2) The development of a Monograph Section.
 - (3) Observations on the machinery of A.P.F. production.
- (1) Fusion of General and Hospital Sections**
This involved:—
- (a) Withdrawal from the General Section of existing monographs and of formulae for pharmaceutical adjuncts.
 - (b) Simplification of many older and more complex formulae.
 - (c) Deletion of several that had fallen into disuse.
 - (d) The addition of many newer formulae.
 - (e) Development of formulae for the presentation of many newer drugs in appropriate pharmaceutical forms for efficient use.

The General Section — the only one in the earlier volumes — was developed, in fact, that the pharmacist might supply and dispense extemporaneously very close imitations of many of the successful ethical preparations of the day. There were, perhaps, at that time, sound economic reasons for this somewhat doubtful procedure. Now, however, times have changed—the nature of current medicaments has changed—prescribing methods have changed, with emphasis on simplicity—pharmaceutical procedures have changed—and there may even have been an inclination to the Right in the ethical outlook.

The combination of these factors produced heavy casualties in the ranks of the grand old army of special formulae, which, even in their heyday, were not sufficiently comprehensive to cater even for minimum therapeutic requirements. The non-spectacular Hospital Section, on the other hand—the P.B.I. so to speak—though, perhaps, a little battle worn and deficient in modern therapeutic ammunition, appears to have had a greater survival capacity than the Blimp-inspired battalion of yesterday's specialities.

The fusion of both sections, remodelled, extended and brought into line with modern practice, now comprises a single group having an infinitely wider and more consecutive therapeutic scope.

Reverting to the old Hospital Section, it will be recalled that this was conceived as a basis for hospital, lodge or other contract dispensing, and was designed to afford the maximum economy compatible with full therapeutic and pharmaceutical efficiency.

Inherent in the development of this was the long-sighted view that it might, ultimately, become a basis for a common hospital formulary for use throughout the Commonwealth and that "Mist. Chloral and Pot. Brom." would have the same meaning from "Torres Straits to the Leeuwin." A collection of such formulae was elaborated and presented to the Brisbane Conference in 1930. For some reason, which I have never been able to fathom, it was rejected. However, as has been amply demonstrated in political fields, ideals and ideologies are stronger and more persistent than individuals and the rejected section now dominates the A.P.F.

This has been accelerated by wartime necessities and subsequent Health Schemes which have involved the use of national formularies, such as the N.F. of Great Britain, the A.W.P. in this country and later the government-sponsored and much restricted formulary for the Pensioners' Scheme.

Dr. Stanton then referred to the possibility of the A.P.F. being adopted as the official formulary for the National Health Scheme.

The adoption of the A.P.F. as an integral part of the National Health Scheme will necessarily involve stable machinery for continuous revision, so that periodic addenda may be forthcoming, and, at appropriate intervals, a new edition. This, I have no doubt, will necessitate Government assistance and support. While consideration of this is outside the scope of the E.C., I hope that, whatever may develop, pharmacy will not forfeit the dominant place it has acquired by its pioneering activity in its half century of experience in the formulary field.

I am happy also to report that an ambition of the E.C. to have the A.P.F. accepted as a basis for hospital "Pharmacopoeias" throughout Australia has received encouragement from the action of the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital. The Formulary Committee of this hospital has fully appreciated the fact that the acceptance of the A.P.F. as a basic hospital formulary does not,

even remotely, suggest that it should replace the individual Hospital Pharmacopoeia—a step which we believe would be retrograde and would actually inhibit progress.

This idea is so clearly set out in the preface of "The Victorian Eye and Ear Formulary" (described in its title page as "Supplement to the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary") that it merits quotation in full—

"This supplementary formulary is to be used in conjunction with the British Pharmacopoeia, the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, and the British Pharmaceutical Codex. In the past the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, like most teaching hospitals, has compiled its own hospital pharmacopoeia. In an attempt to avoid the minor differences that exist between hospital formularies, and the inconvenience or confusion resulting therefrom, the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital has now adopted the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary (A.P.F.) as its basic formulary. This supplement contains formulae to meet the extra requirements of such a specialist hospital. A revised supplementary formulary is expected to be produced following each successive edition of the A.P.F."

This development gives a lead to other Public Hospitals and might well prove to be a milestone in Hospital Pharmacopoeia production in Australia. Further observations on this subject have already appeared in an editorial in the "A.J.P.," April, 1956.

I would suggest that a letter be sent from the P.A.A. to the Committee of Management of the Eye and Ear Hospital noting, with appreciation, the action of their Formulary Committee, under the leadership of Ronald F. Lowe, a former pharmacist, now a highly qualified ophthalmic surgeon.

(2) The Monograph Section

Monographs removed from the old General Section have been revised, many others added, and each is presented in a form comparable with those of the B.P.C. and more compatible with the growing dignity of Australian Pharmacy. Primarily intended to define standards for drugs appearing in the A.P.F. formulae, but not having official status in B.P. or B.P.C., its scope is widened by the addition of data dealing with established drugs of Australian origin (e.g., the Duboisias) and pharmacological agents of note elaborated by Australian research—e.g., Amiphenazole and Bemegride.

It may be noted that several monographs making their world debut in earlier editions of the A.P.F. have been deleted as they have subsequently been adopted by the B.P. and/or the B.P.C.

It will also be of interest to record that Bemegride and Amiphenazole make a first appearance in literature under these approved names in the A.P.F.—the names having been given by the Nomenclature Committee of the Pharmacopoeial Commission in response to representation made by your Editorial Committee.

Since publication of the A.P.F. another drug—an anti-tubercular compound related to Isoniazid—has been developed by two Australian workers—Professor S. D. Rubbo and Dr. J. Cymerman-Craig—and the name "Verazide" proposed by the E.C. has been "approved" without modification by the B.P. Commission. If its laboratory promise be confirmed by clinical experience, this drug also will be the subject of a monograph in an addendum or in the next edition of the A.P.F.

In this, and in other respects, the work of revision and compilation of data are continuous. Among formulae for the next edition, the E.C. has the promise of a new combination developed by an Australian University for the treatment of oral sepsis.

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(3) Re Machinery of Revision and Production of the A.P.F.

As you know, the spadework is in the hands of a few enthusiasts in each State, who comprise the Revision Committees. The deliberations of each of these committees are forwarded to corresponding bodies in each of the States for digestion and review, ultimately returning to the E.C. This procedure, though very slow and involving the E.C. in months of sifting and correlation, allows of a fusion of individual State trends in prescribing, in pharmaceutical practice, and in therapeutic custom.

Full consideration is given to the desires, requests and propositions from each State revision body, but the fact that requests and propositions not only do not coincide, but are often completely opposed is itself a reason for the existence of a small arbitrating body with unchallenged authority to make the ultimate decisions as to the actual contents and their arrangement and classification.

This, I believe, is the position and function of the E.C. and the fact that the ultimate decisions are in the hands of a committee each member of which is an individualist, ensures the fullest discussion as to the wisdom of acceptance or rejection of every proposition put forward.

Where the E.C. has not felt competent to decide on any individual item, it has freely sought specialist opinion. Medical, scientific and technical experts in many fields including therapy, pediatrics, ophthalmology, dermatology, chemistry and manufacture have given freely of their time and knowledge by correspondence, in lengthy conferences with the E.C., and in personal communication.

Some of you will not agree with every item presented, but no critic has spent so much time and thought, or has been so severe in his review, as have members of the E.C. itself.

I would judge the present machinery to be a success, and so long as there are enthusiasts to undertake the work, the *modus operandi* could hardly be improved, even with a highly salaried staff.

The E.C. is very appreciative of, and grateful for, the help of experts, both within and without the ranks of Pharmacy, and commends them to your notice.

For the Editorial Committee,
BYRON L. STANTON.

Editorial Committee Thanked.—Dr. Stanton's report was received with acclamation, after which the President expressed the thanks of the Association in the following words:—

"Dr. Stanton, we are indebted particularly to you, not just for your A.P.F. work, but for the fact that you will come to us from a busy practice and a busy life on an occasion like this to tell of the work of yourself and your colleagues on the Editorial Committee. It is that sort of personal touch and the quality of it that endears you and your colleagues to us in all pharmaceutical affairs. (Applause).

At a later occasion during this Conference I will have a little more to say in that strain. At the moment, Dr. Stanton, we will take up your suggestion about a suitable note to Dr. Lowe and his colleagues in the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital. They have sent us, with their compliments, a number of copies of this formulary and we intend to make them available to representatives of each State. They had extra copies printed to use for this purpose.

Mr. Keith (Vic.) said it was well worth while going to a lot of trouble to hear such a report—it was a most satisfying account of the progress of the A.P.F.

Mr. Greig (Q'ld.), on behalf of his State, expressed to Dr. Stanton and the Editorial Committee deep and grateful thanks for the amount of work they have done.

The report did not by any stretch of imagination cover the hours of time that must have gone into the work, and the States were very appreciative of what they had done.

Mr. Copeland (Tas.) said he would like to have the privilege of supporting Mr. Greig's remarks and to say how much Tasmania and the other States were indebted to Dr. Stanton and his colleagues.

Mr. Flück (W.A.) said the Association could be very justly proud of this Eighth Edition of the A.P.F. Their congratulations are due to Dr. Stanton and Messrs. Calister, Manning and Nye, for their work as the Editorial Committee that had produced such an authoritative piece of work.

Mr. Powell (N.S.W.), on behalf of New South Wales pharmacists complimented Dr. Stanton and the members of the Editorial Committee on the preparation of this A.P.F. The A.P.F. in New South Wales has gained tremendously in stature and this was proved by its adoption in New South Wales hospitals as their basic formulary. I would also like to compliment them on the speed with which they were ultimately able to get the publication from the draft into a completed form so that we in New South Wales were able to present that A.P.F. to the Medical Conference last year.

Mr. Johnson (Vic.) said he would like to take the opportunity, as a member of the Victorian Council, of thanking Dr. Stanton and his co-workers for the excellence of the work they had produced. Everyone present knew the amount of work necessary to produce such a splendid volume. It had been a terrific strain on all members of the Editorial Committee, and the greatest credit was due to each and everyone of them for the work which they had done. The A.P.F. was now a book of which they could be very proud, and it must be very encouraging to the Editors to hear the reports from other States as well as Victoria that this book was being officially accepted by the hospitals. He would like to ask all those members of the A.P.F. Management Committees if other States would accept the challenge and see what progress they could make before they met again and also to see if the distribution and sales of the book could be increased. He was looking forward to reports in a couple of years' time of great progress.

Wing Commander Fitton (Vic.) said he would like to add briefly to the remarks of commendation to the Editorial Committee on its achievement in producing the new A.P.F. Many of those present would be aware of the application of such a publication in general pharmacy, but they might not completely appreciate the role that such a formulary played in an integrated medical service. In the Service in which he was active (the R.A.A.F.) it had saved them a very formidable amount of work in revision of formulary, and it is very satisfying to know the confidence that could be placed in the A.P.F., having regard to the very sound committee which originated it.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) said he wished to refer to the introduction of the book for hospital use, that is to say, as a general basic formulary. He would like to tell members how they achieved what they had in New South Wales. It was through the good graces of Mr. Conolly, and he supposed he should say himself, that we have very close contact with the Hospitals Commission. Following a regrettable fatality some years ago, when they first entered into an arrangement whereby only pharmacists were to do dispensing in public hospitals in New South Wales, they had had in the intervening years very frequent contacts with the personnel of the Commission, and had now reached a stage that at all the smaller hospitals, where they have no formulary of their own, they used the A.P.F. The only way he could see how members in the other States could act is to approach Hospital Commissions or similar bodies.

Mr. Braithwaite said that in Victoria the B.M.A., on behalf of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, brought to a meeting of Superintendents of all Victorian General Public Hospitals and similar institutions, the suggestion that the A.P.F. should become their basic formulary, and that this idea should be carried back to their institutions. They started at the top, and had achieved an acceptance of A.P.F. in quite a number of Victorian hospitals.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) said Dr. Stanton and his colleagues must almost be embarrassed by the wealth of congratulations they had received on the production of the excellent volume. They deserved every word of praise. One of the most pleasing aspects was that this book had been produced by pharmaceutical chemists, because Dr. Stanton had never forgotten that he was a chemist as well as a medical man. In Western Australia, for many years the Royal Perth Hospital had abandoned its own pharmacopoeia in favour of the adoption of the A.P.F., and on this occasion had ordered 200 copies for distribution among their own medical men and honourees. (Applause.)

Mr. Braithwaite asked Dr. Stanton, on behalf of the Editorial Committee, to accept the sincere expressions of gratitude from representatives of all States, and called on Mr. Cotterell to make presentations to the members of the Committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Cotterell said:

"At the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference held in August I did extend very sincere congratulations to Dr. Stanton and his Editorial Committee on the magnificent job that they had done on the A.P.F. Just prior to the Medical Conference in Sydney we held a special meeting, and with the magnificent co-operation of the A.P.F. Editorial Committee, produced samples and detail cards, printed in co-operation with the New South Wales Society; a lot of the samples being done in the College of Pharmacy here. They were taken to Sydney and we heard extremely glowing reports of the exhibition that was arranged in Sydney, and how much medical practitioners appreciated that show. That could not have been done without the co-operation of the A.P.F. Editorial Committee. Thinking over how the A.P.F. has grown reminds me of the old adage—'Oaks from little acorns grow'—and I think we can look forward to its growing far more. It is very heartening to know this. I would like to thank most heartily on your behalf, Dr. Stanton and his committee, for the magnificent job they have done in the 1955 A.P.F." Mr. Cotterell then made the presentations to Dr. Stanton, Cr. Callister, Mr. Manning and Mr. Nye on behalf of the Association.

Dr. Stanton expressed his thanks and very great pleasure for the favourable comments, but said the embarrassment is that they had been directed to him instead of to his colleagues, who carried a very heavy burden indeed. He thought the biggest step forward had been to fuse these two sections so that there was now a complete prescribing list for almost all the ordinary complaints, that it was applicable to every general practice and furthermore the new set-up was perhaps the start of what perhaps would be an Australian Pharmaceutical Codex. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

(Adjournment for coffee—3.45 p.m.)

Mr. Braithwaite announced that Mr. Fegent had, on behalf of New South Wales, asked for permission to withdraw Items 13 (c) and 13 (d) from the agenda.

Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.) said that since arriving in Melbourne, he had information that 13 (c) would be financially impractical at the present juncture, and 13 (d) had been covered by Dr. Stanton.

Mr. Lee (Vic.) moved that the items be withdrawn, and **Mr. Greig (Q'ld.)** seconded the motion. Carried unanimously.

PLANS FOR FUTURE EDITIONS

The President asked Dr. Stanton to report.

Dr. Stanton said he thought this would come more gracefully from senior members of the Association.

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.) said he would be very pleased to open this point, because there were many things in relation to this present A.P.F. which marked a very big change from previous issues. They now had an issue which was essentially acceptable to the practising pharmacist in many respects, whereas other issues and other volumes were not. There was the adoption by Dr. Stanton of formula quantities of 500 or 1,000 grains. Similarly there is the point of percentage w/v. solution being made to 220 m. There was the other and rather less obvious point that the editors took each of the monographs or formulae and adopted them to suit the retail pharmacist and in that respect they did an excellent job. It was now essentially practical. They did not deliberately follow extremely detailed accuracy to five decimal points of a gramme. They were coming now to two points, which he had advocated for many years. They had now an editorial panel which could be enlarged, and as a result of the enlargement from the last issue they had in front of this Conference direct evidence of the acceptance of the present volume. Someone said that the A.P.F. should be a supplement to the British pharmacopoeia. Summing up, Mr. Lipsham said:—

1. We should continue to produce a volume for the retailer with appropriate monographs or formulae of comparative ease of production.
2. That we should continue to increase the quantity of monographs so that the status of the book can get quite easily to the point of legal recognition for that particular section as an addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia under Food and Drugs Acts.
3. That he would like to convey his personal appreciation to the group for the very excellent volume and to say that he had taken the A.P.F. back into the teaching in South Australia. (Applause.)

Mr. Russell (S.A.) said that in South Australia they had a very active A.P.F. Revision Committee, and if and when some action is taken in producing another volume of the A.P.F., they would be only too pleased to co-operate.

Mr. Braithwaite: A little later we will be able to tell you something of the Executive's plans for reprinting.

Mr. Crowley (Vic.) mentioned a section of the A.P.F. which he said was of great use to the ordinary pharmacist in the suburban shop, and he would like to see it extended to give more information. He referred to the section on the removal of stains. With various new materials appearing, it became increasingly difficult for the suburban pharmacist to give advice as to how to remove such and such a stain. He had been asked, for example, how to remove a tea stain from a carpet, and after enquiry found that there was no satisfactory method. He realised this was not part of the A.P.F. proper, but if the A.P.F. could tell of suggestions that had been tested, it would be of benefit.

The President suggested that the section could be presented to an Interstate Revision Committee.

Dr. Stanton: "I think that would be an excellent idea."

Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.) said he had been asked who were the dermatologists who assisted and who were the ophthalmologists. He thought it would raise the standard of the book if the names could appear in the book.

Mr. Braithwaite, in reply, said there was some definite acknowledgment of the advisers in the preface to the current edition.

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Mr. Manning said that there were references to Dr. Roy Stephens, Dr. Howsom, Dr. Donald Lowe and others, and that the general coverage was fairly reasonable.

Mr. Fegent said it was felt that the names of these people should appear as sub-committees. If their names and status were mentioned it would give greater status to the book.

The President said that cognisance would be taken of this point.

Mr. Manning (Vic.) said he would like to comment on what Mr. Lipsham had said. He mentioned the desirability of expanding the monograph section, and he thought all the members of the Editorial Committee would be in agreement with that. To a considerable extent the monograph section was more of an entity in itself than it had ever been. It was following a recommendation of this Association that it was decided to avoid redundancy and not include monographs or formulae which occurred in the Codex. The Editorial Committee was faced with the procedure of eliminating some of its best monographs. Chlorazol and Amaranth are remarkably good dyes, stable in acid and alkaline solutions, harmless and pharmaceutically acceptable. It is a pity that the A.P.F. should have to bow to Codex. Aminacrine, which was monographed in the 1947 A.P.F., has had to be deleted. We do not want redundancy, but it has the effect of compressing and keeping our own monograph section rather small.

Miss Elliott (Q'ld.) asked if it would not be possible to refer to dry cleaners who have specialised in removing stains for their assistance.

Mr. Braithwaite: "That is quite a useful comment."

Mr. R. Martin (Q'ld.) said that Bordeaux B. was not obtainable in a form that complied with present drug regulations in Queensland.

Mr. Braithwaite: I would like to pass this criticism to the States. The Revision Committees accepted these formulae and I think at that stage the State Revision Committee should have protested that these substances were not acceptable to their State.

Mr. Callister: Our Food and Drugs Committee here in Victoria have also proscribed some of these dyes for use in food. They are quite definite that the prohibition does not apply to medicines. Evidence is not complete and they prefer to remove them until such evidence is available. Although Bordeaux B. has also been deleted from the official list of Food and Drugs in Victoria, it is now in no way prohibited from use in medicines.

Mr. Braithwaite said Mr. Callister represented the Pharmacy Board of Victoria on the Pure Foods and Drugs Standards Committee and the method or the actual result of their deliberations no doubt would help members in this problem within their own State.

Mr. Conolly (N.S.W.): I must support what Mr. Callister just said. In New South Wales these matters were gazetted after the A.P.F. had been referred to our sub-committee, but our Dr. Wright made enquiries and he found out from the Government analyst that in New South Wales the proscription applied only to the use in foodstuffs.

Mr. Fitch (W.A.): The implementation of the 1955 A.P.F. is almost automatic, but two problems have arisen. In my State certain dyes are not allowable under our Food and Drugs Act for internal use, but after hearing Mr. Manning, I think it is up to our own Council to have that amended so that they can be used. The other problem is quite an acute one and that is the implementation to general use of the A.P.F.'s general instructions for the preparation of eye drops. The Council in Western Australia has a file of correspondence concerning difficulties regarding this, and I feel if this Conference does nothing more than have those

general instructions for the preparation of eye drops brought into use, it will really be a successful Conference. Instructions for the preparation of eye drops read like an army order; "must" appears in eight or nine sentences of the general instructions. The B.P.C. use the word "should" mostly—except where they say "eye drops must be freshly prepared." As far as I am aware, the A.P.F. is legal standard only in Victoria. I have spoken to a number of practising pharmacists regarding their methods of preparation of eye drops since the A.P.F. has brought forward these instructions, and the general view is that unless the drops are ordered A.P.F., they just prepare their eye drops as formerly. That view is wrong. The A.P.F. does not state general instructions for the preparation of A.P.F. eye drops; it states general instructions for the preparation of eye drops. We know that if these instructions are carried out, higher dispensing fees for eye drops will have to be charged. I feel that it must be necessary or the Editorial Committee would not have laid down such rigid instructions. The Editors in their preface acknowledged the valuable help and co-operation provided by the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital and mentioned the names of Dr. Ronald Lowe, Dr. K. G. Howson and R. H. Stephens. Therefore they must consider it necessary, and I feel that this conference, or we as practising pharmacists, must realise that it is necessary. I hope that this conference can be the means of bringing to members throughout Australia the necessity of the complete implementation of these general instructions for the preparation of eye drops, if they really are necessary and I think they are.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) said that leaving the decision to the pharmacist was bad in principle. He was 100 per cent. behind the wording of the directions and preparations as set out in the A.P.F.

The President: "Mr. Fitch is more concerned with having these instructions completely implemented over the whole of Australia."

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.) said that when the British Pharmaceutical Codex lays down a method for the dispensing of eye drops, it applies to the monographs in the Codex; when the A.P.F. lays down this method on page 88, it applies to monographs in the A.P.F. In the absence of a satisfactory regulation under Food and Drugs or similar legislation in Australia, the extemporaneously prescribed prescription is not within the requirements of page 88. Page 88 adopts only one of several different modifications all aimed at the one objective of giving a more satisfactory product. Page 88 is not a legal standard in South Australia. It is not sufficiently wide to cover all the extemporaneous classes of prescriptions which are possible.

Mr. Braithwaite: The procedure laid down in the B.P.C. concerning eye drops applies not only to South Australia, but throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. Lipsham: The extemporaneous article is exempt.

Mr. Manning (Vic.): I think even if Mr. Lipsham's contention is technically right at law, the thing has a broader application than he represented. I think this is the substance of Mr. Fitch's query. If an injection of Lithium Citrate is ordered, it is dispensed "sterile," even though the injection is not official. What becomes accepted pharmaceutical procedure and what is considered to be good practice establishes an actual basis of what should be done.

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.): It is obligatory, in my opinion, that retail pharmacists do the best job they can. The A.P.F. provides one of the opportunities by which a very good job can be done. It is, therefore, professionally obligatory on him to adopt that or some similar good method.

Conference adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION

Monday, May 23 — 9.30 a.m.

PHARMACY IN NEW ZEALAND — TOLERANCES IN DISPENSING

Message of Sympathy

The President, in opening the Fourth Session, referred to the passing of Mr. Dudley Belcher since the last conference. Mr. Belcher was an ardent supporter of pharmacy, and a much loved personality. His daughter, Mrs. Carter, was present this morning. It was resolved that a message be sent to Mrs. Belcher, telling her how much her husband and his friendliness were missed.

The President expressed the pleasure of conference in having present Mr. Noel Wilson, the President, and Mr. Chas. Cameron, Secretary of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand. They were also pleased to welcome Mr. Edgar Rouse, Chairman of Directors of Kodak (Australia) Ltd., with them at this Session.

They were all keenly interested in events in New Zealand and looking forward to the address which was to be delivered.

He called on Mr. Wilson to introduce the speaker.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS IN PHARMACY IN NEW ZEALAND

Mr. Wilson said it was a pleasure to come back so soon and meet old friends. He sincerely and honestly regretted that New Zealand was not more actively associated with the Association. There were many things happening in New Zealand, as there were here, and he would not see it any other way. If ever the time arose when there were no differences of opinion or things got really quiet, it would be a very bad thing for pharmacy. There were many things of vital importance happening in New Zealand. Some were of local interest only and it had been difficult to decide just what to include in this address. They had recently carried out a unique survey on the cost or profitability of dispensing. It was unique in that it was a joint investigation by Price Control Tribunal, the Health Department, and the Guild. There was also the question of dispensing and the view of some chemists that it is not profitable. They had thought of discussing that, but it was decided that Mr. Cameron would talk to you on "Significant Trends in Retail Pharmacy in New Zealand." At the end of the paper, Mr. Cameron or he would be prepared to answer questions.

Address by Mr. Chas. Cameron, Secretary of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand

I doubt if there are any trends in retail pharmacy in New Zealand today that are not common at least to most Commonwealth countries. I can recall the statement during the 'thirties of a middle class imperialist referring to New Zealand as "that far too far flung outpost of the British Empire." Today in New Zealand and Australia we are influenced almost immediately by happenings in the Old Country and in America, and our once-vaunted splendid isolation has gone. Indeed, our immediate danger nowadays is that we are apt to have thrust upon us a form of parental control through business institutions overseas not conducive to our building up our way of life and pattern of business dealing which rises from the very grass roots of our youthful endeavours. Although New Zealand's

land's population is only some two millions and yours here in Australia between four and five times that, yet each of us, surely, for our limited populations, wants to develop the business and commercial institutions suitable to our way of living, even although they be different in some considerable degree from those of the Old Country and America.

And so it seems to me hard to differentiate in kind between significant trends in retail pharmacists in New Zealand and those in many other countries. The trends, it seems to me, differ only in degree and not in kind. There may, however, be one exception to



Left to right: Mr. R. I. Cohen, Mrs. L. A. Hamon,
Mrs. R. V. S. Martin and Mrs. V. G. Morieson.

this, and I would like to take it as the first significant trend.

First Trend

Some 20 years ago the New Zealand Government, because of the apparently low state to which retail pharmacy had fallen, having just come through a severe depression, thought it proper in the public interest to bring in legislation to rehabilitate the industry, as it was called, and make sure that the location and distribution of pharmacies in the future were planned in accordance with the growing needs of areas. It was, to our mind, an historical accident which placed pharmacy at that time under an Industrial Efficiency Act. It was a misinterpretation of the historical role of the pharmacist in the community. Nevertheless, let it be said that it did in some measure assist in a sensible distribution of pharmacies over the next 20 years, and much good was done by such planned development.

Now, our present Government in 1954, in accordance with its political philosophy, believing in freedom for private enterprise, decided that the Industrial Efficiency Act must go, and that pharmacy, together with other enterprises, all in a healthier state than they were some 20 years ago, partly due to planning, but in the main due to buoyant business and economic conditions generally, must be unyoked and given their head.

The policy of New Zealand pharmacists with regard to the manner in which a pharmaceutical service should be rendered to the public, has been consistent for the past 25 years. It has been, and still is, that the best service can be rendered to the public by independent pharmacists owning and conducting their own businesses, and, like doctors, dentists and lawyers, that only one such business should be owned by a pharmacist.

When the Industrial Efficiency Act, so far as it related to pharmacy, was repealed, the Government granted us an amendment to the Pharmacy Act of 1939, but would not concede to us the principle of ownership of pharmacies being limited to qualified pharmacists and each conducting only one business. A compromise was struck whereby anyone other than a qualified pharmacist, apart from their first pharmacy which they could open without let or hindrance, would have to apply to a Pharmacy Authority in the event of their wishing to open a second business. Companies, however, in which less than 75 per cent. of the shareholding was in the hands of qualified chemists, could not open a single pharmacy unless with the permission of the Pharmacy Authority set up under the Amendment Act.

We have been operating now under this amended statute for some 18 months. What are the results and the trends flowing from it? The number of new pharmacies opened during the first 18 months of the new statute was three times greater than any previous 18 monthly period in the last six years. This was to be expected. Personally, I don't think this rate of increase will continue, and I think it might settle down to between 25 and 30 new pharmacies per year—that is, of course, provided that economic conditions remain fairly buoyant. To date, so far as we know, three or four pharmacies have been opened where the owner as a sole trader is not a qualified pharmacist, and so far as company pharmacy is concerned, no qualified pharmacist has applied for, and been granted, permission to start an additional pharmacy. As you may know, however, Boots' the Chemists (N.Z.) Ltd. operate in the retail market in New Zealand, and, since the amended statute was brought down, they have applied for and have been successfully granted permission to open their sixth pharmacy in the Dominion, this time at Christchurch in the South Island.

To those of you who keep in touch with the development of retail pharmacy in other countries, it may come as a surprise to you that while in the older countries, and especially in the continent of Europe, there is a tendency to bring in some form of restriction on the number of pharmacies, New Zealand is working in the reverse direction and liberalising business freedom. Whether this new freedom given to retail pharmacy in New Zealand will in the end prove to be a good thing will depend largely on how responsible pharmacists become in their business judgment. In relatively young and growing countries like Australia and New Zealand the problems of general expansion to meet growing population are somewhat different from older and long established countries. There the problem tends to be one of rationalisation because of the long period of complete freedom business was given during the 19th century and the first half of this present one. It will also be dependent, too, on general business buoyancy and the policy of master chemists towards their qualified staff.

Second Trend

The second significant trend in retail pharmacy in New Zealand over the past decade, which has to some degree its counterpart in the Australian scene, is the development of the political ideal of the Welfare State and its relationship to National Health policies. The scheme of Pharmaceutical Benefits under the Social Security Act 1939 in New Zealand is about midway between the Schemes operating in Britain and Australia. In Britain the list and type of products available under the National Health Plan are indeed comprehensive. In New Zealand it is not so comprehensive, but fairly adequate. Here in Australia it is somewhat more restricted. Possibly, however, all three Governments think the cost is too great. Why is this so? I believe that basically this feeling has grown out of

a partial examination only of our economic prosperity and a very real danger of an inadequate assessment of the benefits accruing to the community at large from extended and efficient National Health Services. For example, it may have come as something of a surprise in certain quarters in Britain that the findings of the Guillebaud Committee on National Health Services show these services are absorbing a smaller proportion of the gross national product in 1953-54 than they were in 1949-50—3.24 per cent. compared with 3.75 per cent. This does not, of course, mean that the money spent on National Health Services is adequate or excessive because what proportion should be spent on national health is dependent upon the needs of all other sectors in the community for sound economic development and a rising standard of living. It does mean, however, that the cost of the services introduced in 1949-50, which were then considered necessary for an adequate Health Plan have, despite the growing population, been held in check in relation to the growing productivity of the country. If this Report, which by the way will have repercussions well beyond that of Great Britain (I should think the economic advisers to the Australian and New Zealand Governments will have already examined this Report in relation to the Health Services in our two countries), does nothing else but call a halt to political flights of fancy and allows us a breathing space to look more closely at costs in the immediate future, then it will have done something well worth while. In New Zealand the cost of all Health Services is likely to fall as a proportion of the national income. The Deputy Government Statistician in New Zealand, in a paper to the New Zealand Institute of Public Administration and entitled "Social Services and Economic Development," shows that the cost of all Health Benefits and Services (including hospital subsidies) in 1953-54 was 3.6 per cent. of the national income. He then projects the national income based on current trends for the year 1969-70 on three bases. Firstly, no change in productivity; secondly, a 1 per cent. increase; and thirdly, a 2 per cent. increase. On these three bases the estimated percentage of the national income in 1969-70 likely to be spent on Health Benefits and Services are 3.6 per cent. (the same as in 1953-54), 3.2 per cent. and 2.7 per cent. respectively.

In the light of the foregoing the increasing cost of Pharmaceutical Benefits in New Zealand should be looked at soberly.

Even at a cost of just on £4,000,000 for the year ended March, 1956, this sum represents less than 4 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Social Security Fund. And of the Wages Tax, paid by employers and employees alike, of 1/6 in the £ it represents less than 1d.

The really important question for the taxpayer to ask and for the Government to answer is "Has the increased cost been accompanied by increased benefit to public health, and at a reasonable return to those rendering the service?" Rising expenditure is not a bad thing in itself; indeed, it quite often is a healthy sign because it means that the productive effort of the country has made possible this increase. The Guild in New Zealand has repeatedly expressed through its representatives in interviews with successive Ministers of Health and departmental heads that, as new and efficacious drugs come on to the market they must, if they are added to the Drug Tariff as a matter of Government policy, increase the cost to the Fund. Through the efficacy of such drugs men have got back to work much more quickly than heretofore. Quite apart from the personal joy and satisfaction of more quickly regained health, the productive output of the country has gained immeasurably because of this. This indeed is a very real saving, outweighing many times any increased costs on Pharmaceutical Benefits. This,

coupled with the reduced period of hospitalisation for many ailments, due in no small measure to these drugs, are points on the credit side of any sensible social accounting when the cost of any public service is being assessed or scrutinised. We believe these points and others merit further consideration by members of the Government, and politically are worthwhile ammunition to fire back at unintelligent criticism and unworthy sniping no matter from what quarter these may come.

The February issue of "Pharmacy International" in an editorial "When is a Drug Expensive?" sums up this point of view quite well in its last paragraph. I quote: "In considering the fair value of commodities it must be remembered that tangible values—such as drug prices—cannot be set arbitrarily or emotionally. They must bear a relationship to what they cost to produce and to what they offer. Those that believe that drug prices are too high should also set a value upon the function that these drugs serve—they should fix a value on human life and wellbeing."

There undoubtedly is a feeling, however, that even granting benefits accruing to public health from increased costs, and bearing in mind that these increased costs have been accelerated considerably since the war because of much more rapid fundamental pharmaceutical research and effective applied research to bring them into commercial use as soon as possible, there is a considerable waste of public money residing in the medicine cupboards of many households in the Dominion in the form of unused drugs. What can we say to this? Simply this. The doctor is the sole professional arbiter of what his patients require. In prescribing he makes available in kind and in quantity the drugs necessary in each particular case, and draws them from a list which the government—and it alone—has decided should be made available through the professional services of the pharmacist. If there is over-prescribing by a small proportion of doctors, as is alleged from time to time, then only their professional colleagues can assess this and deal with it through the customary professional channels of any professionally disciplined body.

Are unwarranted profits being made somewhere along the pipe-line from the manufacturer of the drug to its consumption by the patient? The Guild can only speak for this insofar as master pharmacists are concerned, and it is emphatic in saying, and has said so to the Government in New Zealand, that excessive profits are most certainly not being made by pharmacists in rendering a professional service to the community in the fulfilling of prescriptions under the Pharmaceutical Benefits scheme. Indeed, there are some pharmacists, especially those who are pioneering new and developing areas, who are rendering these professional services at less than a fair return to themselves. Because of the paucity of population in these areas at the moment the pharmacist is unable to build up his turnover in general merchandise to a sufficiently satisfactory level to give him, bearing in mind the service he renders, a reasonable living.

Can the initial cost of drugs be reduced? The Guild has already pointed out to the New Zealand Government that if it really wants to reduce costs without impairing services, then at least one channel for examination might very well be an examination of its own fiscal policy to see whether the Customs Duty on drugs—a tax imposed by the Government itself—cannot be remitted. The Government has recently decided to re-examine its Customs Tariff which is out of date and bring it into line with present-day needs. As it stands (and in this respect I believe it is quite different from the Australian Customs Tariff), many new drugs imported into the country come under a Tariff Item bearing a 20 per cent. Import Duty, or more. Such drugs, by the time they have had added to them not

only the Import Duty but, on top of this, agents', wholesalers' and retailers' margins of profit, cost the Government more under Pharmaceutical Benefits than they would if the drugs were imported duty free—and all because of the Government's own fiscal policy. What the total amount added to the cost of Pharmaceutical Benefits would be we do not know. At least there is a *prima facie* case here for the Government to investigate. Demonstrably here is a case where the Government cannot have it both ways.

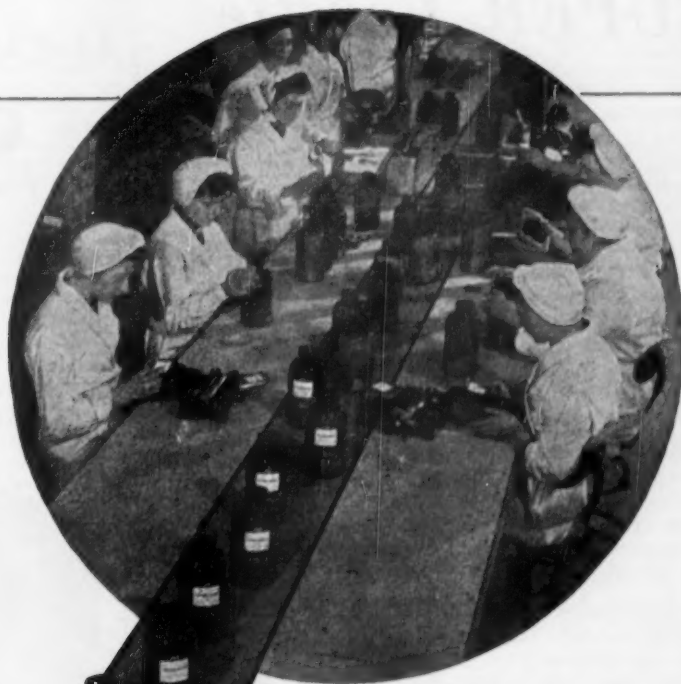
Private dispensing in New Zealand has almost been eliminated. It certainly is less than 1 per cent. of all dispensing. The percentage of Social Security Dispensing to total turnover has fallen in the last three years from 39.2 per cent. to 34.8 per cent.—that is until the end of March, 1955. It may well be reversed for the year ending March, 1956, because of the Government's own action in making more readily available broad spectrum antibiotics and many more branded packs of ethicals under the Drug Tariff during that year. I understand the current position here in Australia is that all dispensing, including private dispensing, represents approximately 33.1-3 per cent. of turnover on the average, and in Britain it is just under 30 per cent. Just let me add here that so far as I can make out from such statistics as are available the average turnover of a pharmacy in Britain is about £10,000, in Australia £14,300, and in New Zealand £12,105. These figures expressed as pharmacy sales per head of population are—in Britain £3.2 per annum, Australia £5.6, and New Zealand £4.2. (The following figures of population per pharmacy in some countries may be of general interest—Great Britain (1950), 3000; Australia (1953), 2520; New Zealand (1953), 2900; Belgium (1955), 2300; France (1955), 2500; Italy (1955), 5000.

Third Trend

Partly because of the new and efficacious drugs brought on to the market since the war; partly because of the recognition by pharmacy that the knowledge of these drugs and their pharmacological effects require more knowledge and better training facilities than are available at the moment; partly because of increased numbers generally seeking higher education at university level to equip themselves for the greater complexity of our society generally, and partly because of a rationalisation of functions between the medical profession, and especially the general practitioner, and the qualified pharmacist, New Zealand pharmacists like those in many other countries are seeking to improve their educational standard and professional knowledge. At the moment the Senate of the University of New Zealand is considering whether pharmaceutical education should be recognised as a professional discipline demanding university training. Perhaps in New Zealand we have lagged somewhat behind Great Britain and Australia in this respect. This whole matter is one for our Pharmacy Board, set up under The Pharmacy Act 1939, which has been pressing the pharmacists' needs with our Government. The Guild for its part has supported the submissions of the board—that the University take over pharmaceutical education. If the University accepts this responsibility and the Government concurs by making the necessary finance available, then it is anticipated that initially the course will be of three years' duration.

The future status of qualified pharmacists and their training is one which must materially affect the master chemist, and to this extent, quite apart from his own professional status, he must be fully cognisant of the need for such higher education and the effect it is going to have in the day-to-day affairs of running an efficient pharmacy. I should hazard a guess that for some time to come at least 90 per cent. of all qualified pharmaceutical chemists will practise their professional

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SUPER Paxette

The long-awaited coupled rangefinder version of the Paxette, made by Messrs. Carl Braun, of Nurnberg, has finally reached the Australian market in time to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the factory.

These models incorporate several improved features and are available with interchangeable and non-interchangeable lenses. They are similar in dimensions and appearance to the Paxette Models IM and IIM, except that the rangefinder adjustment is effected by the manipulation of the lens and the lens mount has been redesigned to form a handy grip so that measurement can be executed rapidly and easily.

The Super Paxettes still retain the important feature of readjustment of rangefinder without taking the camera to pieces. Distance correction occurs after lifting off a metal cover next to the eye-piece, whilst vertical adjustment is effected after lifting off the socket shoe.

All diaphragms are now fitted with click stop settings to avoid the aperture setting being inadvertently put out of adjustment. The loading system has been further simplified and the film transport is now fitted with two guide sprockets to minimise trouble which can occur through faulty loading.

The exterior finish of the camera has also been improved and stands up to favourable comparison with any higher priced camera. The interchangeable lens model, the Super Paxette II, is now supplied with five different standard lenses, to meet the demand of those who insist on old-established names, such as Zeiss or Schneider lenses. However, we continue to recommend the Staebble-Kata f.2,8 lens, especially for use with colour film.

For details of prices and lens equipment, we refer you to our Catalogue Supplement, which was posted early this month, and we draw attention to the increased range of accessory lenses and the fact that all lenses are coupled to the rangefinder.

We would also draw attention to the Paximator Slide Changer Attachment for projectors which is illustrated in the Catalogue Supplement and which is a convertible accessory for those who already have a projector other than a Paximat.

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knowledge and training in retail pharmacy. The other 10 per cent. will be taken up in research, teaching, hospitals, and representation of the larger ethical manufacturers. Thus, in appraising the need for higher education we must be realistic in recognising that the atmosphere in which they are going to practise, and the variety of jobs to be undertaken (including merchandising), is that of the average retail pharmacy. It would indeed be folly for us to adopt an ostrich-like attitude and bury our heads beneath the sands of theoretical practice alone. There are some who say that higher education and greater theoretical knowledge of pharmaceuticals are not necessary to the degree likely to be acquired by university training. And they add that it is certainly not necessary for general merchandising—selling tooth pastes, soaps, home permanent wave kits, and all such necessary and proper merchandising as the average retail pharmacist engages in.

I would remind those that many professions and quasi-professions which have acquired a standard of training to university level practise their skill and professional ability in divers ways, such as does the pharmacist, and many of them not necessarily linked to the academic knowledge which they have acquired. Here one can think of well qualified school teachers, architects, lawyers, engineers and the like all devoting a considerable proportion of their time to detailed and sometimes irksome tasks which do not remotely demand their particular knowledge. Let it be said on the other hand that a well trained and well stocked mind is essential for successful business administration, and that indeed is an important task which the master pharmacist has to perform. It certainly would be a misuse of university education if one conceived it as only giving factual knowledge along a particular discipline. Surely the most important thing in any educational system is to help people to think for themselves and to discover through such mental discipline a satisfactory way of life which will bring into harmony practice and precept in whichever sphere they choose to exercise their calling. There is certainly an undoubted need for master pharmacists of the future to equip themselves for improved and efficient business administration, and this will be the more readily accomplished if they bring to it, after their university training, an orderly and disciplined mind.

As I have already said, the course being considered at the moment for university education for pharmacists is a three years one. So far as I am aware, it has not yet been worked out as to how long the practical training should be and whether it should, or could, be taken during the student's vacations. It seems to me that there are two ways to do this. Firstly, that practical training should be done during the vacations and thus the completion of his studies will coincide with his registration as a pharmaceutical chemist. Alternatively, he completes his three-year course of study, but is not allowed to practise until he has done a full year's practical training at approved institutions and pharmacies. The practical work should possibly not only be confined to dispensary work, whether in hospitals or retail pharmacies or similar approved institutions, but should recognise also that some elementary facts on economics, business administration and accountancy are necessary adjuncts to the full training of the whole man who is to practise pharmacy. (I understand you have something of this here in some of your courses.)

Practical training and theoretical study are necessary in New Zealand for certain post-graduate diplomas from the University. (I think particularly here of the Diploma in Social Science where not only has a student to qualify through examination in two years of study, but has also to satisfy the University authority that he has carried out practical work in the field of Social Service to an approved standard.)

Care will have to be exercised in official pharmaceutical circles that the movement for higher educational training and increased professional status for the pharmacist is accompanied by a clear indication of the role which the general practitioner in pharmacy, namely the retail chemist, will fulfil in the future. Unless this role is clear we will get a fragmentary approach to a pharmaceutical service. It was with a view to seeing this picture a little more clearly, and appraising current trends, that simultaneously with this approach for higher education in New Zealand and when the Government decided to de-license pharmacy the official pharmaceutical bodies sought to have it written into the amending statute that retail pharmacies should only be conducted by qualified chemists owning and operating pharmacies, and each such qualified chemist, either alone or in partnership with another, should have only one shop. As I have already said in this respect, the Government was not prepared to go as far as we wanted. The Pharmacy Board and the Guild continue to press the Government for further amending legislation, especially because of a recent Supreme Court decision which interpreted the statute as drafted as giving greater freedom to the development of chain pharmacy than we believed that even the Government had intended.

Quite frankly, it appears exceedingly odd to us that a company like Boots the Chemists (N.Z.) Ltd., a subsidiary of Boots Pure Drug Company, England, and almost wholly beneficially owned by this parent company, should seek to expand its retail outlets in New Zealand when, of all Commonwealth countries, New Zealand is less suitable to the economic development of large chain stores because of its low density population. A phrase much bandied about these days, especially in Government circles when the growing structure of the industrial and commercial community is under review—for example, in such matters as restrictive trade practices, monopolies, and so on—is this yardstick, "Is it in the public interest?" In this context we would suggest that it is *not* in the public interest that a world wide manufacturing and wholesale concern should say to the people of New Zealand, "You will only get our specialties if you allow us ourselves to sell them direct to the consumer in New Zealand through our own retail outlets." If the other great manufacturing ethical houses, who make their products freely available to the people in all countries through retail pharmacies, had to adopt the same line of reasoning we would not only have a plethora of branded goods but also of branded outlets. We are still very hopeful that the Government of New Zealand, in the public interest, will amend the present statutory position and give no locus whatsoever to company chain pharmacy, nor to the operating of even a single pharmacy through effective ownership by any other than a qualified chemist or chemists in partnership.

Fourth Trend

To date the most significant trend in our retailing since the war is the development generally of super-markets and self-service. This has scarcely touched New Zealand as yet. (I don't know how far you have gone in this direction in Australia.) We are conscious, however, that it is on the move and sooner or later the movement will make itself felt in retailing in New Zealand. It is generally accepted that this movement in self-service selling has come about in the post-war era because of the continued buoyancy of economic conditions generally, and a state of over-full employment. At the same time, too, we are just emerging from an era of 10 to 15 years during which, because of war and immediate post-war conditions, there was a scarcity of goods when there developed an attitude of "take it or leave it" in retail salesmanship. A generation has grown up that has known not, nor

been encouraged to understand, the art of courteous and intelligent salesmanship. Confronted with rising costs, and especially the cost of labour (in New Zealand it represents 75 per cent. of all overheads), retailers generally have been forced to seek increased turnover to maintain their position. It has been reported from overseas—in Britain, America and the Continent—that retail organisations, even with this development of self-service, have not saved in personnel, but because of the potency of impulse buying turnover has been greatly increased. Greater emphasis is being placed on personnel selection for retail work, and subsequent and continuous training programmes have been devised. What is pharmacy's answer to this?

There are strong arguments for and against a limited measure of self-service in retail pharmacies. But surely more important than this is our measuring up to the reality of our future recruitment of staffs and their training to fit them for the specialist role of retail selling in pharmacy, whether it be by advice and counsel on pharmaceutical matters through qualified personnel to the public at the counter, or by shop assistants through the sale of non-pharmaceutical merchandise. The ethical manufacturers still rely upon us to display and recommend in individual cases their packed lines which are freely available for over-the-counter sale. They do not advertise these products to the public; that is the job of the pharmacist, and it is one for which he is specially trained theoretically. The battle of the brands is on with full force, and as far as open-selling merchandise is concerned, more and more manufacturers are strengthening their positions with the consumer through their publicity. They often argue, therefore, that they are doing the selling really for the shopkeeper, and thus the time spent on the average sale is reduced, and margins in the future have to take account of this. However, this is not so with pharmaceuticals which traditionally have been confined to the chemist, and because of this the ethical manufacturer expects, and rightly so, our professional salesmanship to do the job at the counter.

In New Zealand at the moment this whole problem is being examined in relation to staff selection and training. A limited amount of action has been taken in providing staffs generally with two or three selling points for products confined to chemists. Also staffs, to some considerable extent, have taken advantage of courses in salesmanship organised by the Retailers' Federation of New Zealand. Of late, a manual has been prepared by one or two of our chemists in Auckland giving necessary and simple instructions on how to meet the customer, and the salient and important features of the stock they are selling. Much will have to be done in the near future if we are to maintain and improve our position at the shop counter.

At this juncture I cannot help but reflect on how this problem would be tackled if your 3,700 pharmacies and our 800 were each under the control of a single company. They would undoubtedly allocate a proportion

portion of the cost of doing business to a thorough-going personnel department with adequate and well qualified staff to deal with the problem of recruitment of personnel and its continuous training. Time would be given off, even during working hours, for a continuous training programme as part of business efficiency and enterprise. We simply have got to develop techniques through our professional and business associations, such as our Guilds, to bring to the benefit of the individual pharmacy owner some of the important advantages inherent in business administration and enterprise of the large scale organisations. This is of fundamental importance, especially with reference to staff selection and training.

The sights of pharmacy must be raised well above the counter level. If the individual pharmacist would only see it, and our leaders advocate it, we could develop personnel selection and training schemes of a very high standard. We have got to grasp the significance of our role in Guild work. As business and professional associations we should be framing and developing a policy along sound democratic lines through our elected representatives in State Branches and Divisions, and Federal Councils and Dominion Councils, for businesses having a turnover of over £53 millions and £12 millions in Australia and New Zealand respectively. Are we dwarfing our potential stature? Are we setting our sight too low? Are we reaping not only the desirable and excellent qualities associated with distinctive individualism in pharmacy, but also the undesirable qualities of unco-operativeness (to coin a word) and self-centredness.

We have done quite a bit of work on general statistics of pharmacy in New Zealand. But not nearly enough. Just think for a moment of the problems confronting us in the next ten years—**Higher educational status:** Do we know whether recruits are going to come forward in sufficient numbers? Have we a sound statistical basis to tell us how many we should be recruiting? Do we know anything about wastage rates, or age structure of present qualified pharmacists? Have we a plan for meeting the situation if because of full employment and better openings in other businesses and professions we do not get the necessary recruits? What should be our attitude to a considerable increase of female assistants in pharmacy? These are just but a few of the questions that we must answer fairly accurately and not just let things drift.

Fifth Trend

By what percentage would you say that the average pharmacy has increased the number of products (and sizes of each) over the past five years? In New Zealand, the average pharmacist has increased the value of his stock-holding by at least 20 per cent. over the last three years. (Incidentally, in this connection you may be interested in comparable figures on some lines for Britain, Australia and New Zealand. They are as follows:—

Average Monthly Sales and Months' Supplies on Hand (1955)

(Each package counted as one unit.)

Item	Sales			Stocks (Month's Supplies in Hand)			Sales Expressed as % of Total Turnover		
	Gt. Br.	Aust.	N.Z.	Gt. Br.	Aust.	N.Z.	Gt. Br.	Aust.	N.Z.
Hairdressings	89	70	41	3.8	4.0	5.1	—	0.86	0.6
Dentifrices	218	227	107	2.8	2.8	4.7	—	2.14	1.03
Toilet Soaps	340	270	52	5.0	5.2	7.4	—	0.91	1.1
Home Wave Outfits	47	30	37	2.7	2.3	2.5	—	1.3	2.0

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These figures at least indicate that the New Zealand pharmacist certainly doesn't understock. But his buying may be wrong and not in accordance with his sales. There doesn't seem to be much doubt that more display area is needed in the average pharmacy in New Zealand. Approximately 45 per cent. of his total floor area is devoted to the shop, 20 per cent. to the dispensary, and 35 per cent. to stores. Now pharmacies could possibly do much better for themselves by cutting the space allowed for stores by half and putting the other half into the shop and displaying stock more effectively. "Stock sells stock" is a sound maxim. The sales per foot of floor area (total—including store and dispensary) of the average New Zealand pharmacy is £15 per annum.

Sixth Trend

Tied up to some considerable extent with the average increase in stock is the very big question of what a chemist should stock and what he should leave out as not ancillary to his main function as a pharmaceutical chemist. This is a difficult one. No hard and fast rule can be suggested because of varying circumstances. The country chemist will always have some general store stock because of his particular role there. The chemist's shop is the essential shop in any community.

There is a tendency—it is not a trend as yet—for some pharmacies to widen their range of stock to include items which by a wide stretch of imagination cannot be classified as ancillary to pharmacy, nor in line with its historic role (as are photographs, toilets and cosmetics). I refer to such things as clocks and watches, costume jewellery and the like. If this class of merchandise is extended then sooner or later, as is now happening in America, we will get a division between dispensing chemists and drug store chemists. This would be disastrous in such countries as Australia and New Zealand with their relatively small populations. Is there really any consistency of thinking in advocating higher educational status and training on the one hand, and the practice of over-the-counter selling being extended to embrace articles which are historically or practically utterly remote from the established and growing field of the business of retail pharmacy? If we start digging, not only on the border of our retail neighbour's property but right in the centre of it, most assuredly he's going to come right across into the centre of ours. Let us, by all means, be ready to change as circumstances in public taste and inclination demand, but let us not go to the extreme and perhaps sacrifice what is intrinsically valuable to us. We mustn't throw out the baby with the bath water.

My final plea is for pharmaceutical citizenship and statesmanship beyond our immediate political boundaries; a lifting of our sights beyond our own horizons in Australia and New Zealand. Through the United Nations our respective Governments have taken responsibility for the development of the under-developed countries in South East Asia. Our Governments need the backing of the organised professional and business groups in the community if they have to make an early and effective contribution to the needs of these countries. I was particularly impressed in reading recently a report on the Australian graduate employment service in Indonesia. This report showed that Indonesia has a very serious shortage of trained personnel and development in certain fields, because of this shortage, is almost paralysed. For example, there is only one doctor to over 70,000 people (in Western countries the figure is something like one per 1000 to 1500); teachers in Indonesia work three shifts daily. Your National Union of Australian University Students, I believe, has a small standing committee to pursue the matter of professional and technical aid to Indonesia; your Government, I believe, pays their return

fares and an initial small sum for equipment and clothing to volunteers accepted for employment by the Government of Indonesia. Volunteers generally undertake two to three years' service, but no contract is signed fixing the precise term. I believe about 15 to 20 may go to Indonesia in any one year. Although this is small in comparison with the need, its symbolic value is very important indeed. I believe you have at present here in Australia 14 students under this scheme—five teachers lecturing in chemistry, two doctors, an industrial chemist, a botanist, an economist, and a librarian. Much more could be done, and no doubt would be done, if individual professional and business associations could offer through their own organisations help to their Governments to assist in such under-developed countries. Despite our shortage of qualified personnel, and despite our more than full time occupation with our own problems in our own countries, cannot we make even a token sacrifice by offering to our Governments the service of one or two qualified chemists who would be placed at the service of the Government of one or other of these under-developed countries for a period of two to three years and our professional and business associations guaranteeing the difference in salary between what they receive here and what they would obtain in that country for the term of their employment? To the best of my knowledge no professional or business group has yet made an offer in this direction to either of our Governments. Could pharmacy start the ball rolling in limited aid of this kind? I believe originally Indonesia asked Australia to help meet their needs. Perhaps if we could think of some such scheme then our whole attitude towards helping these people—our neighbours in South East Asia—would move along a broader front in our two countries with our high standards of living. We have received fairly freely from the bounties of nature and our own industry: as we have freely received then let us freely give.

Sustained applause followed Mr. Cameron's address. The President said it was apparent from the intense interest of the audience and the way they received the concluding remarks, that they were deeply appreciative of the time and thought that had been given to preparing the address. They all joined in thanks to Mr. Cameron for his outstanding contribution to the Conference.

DISCUSSION AND QUESTIONS

Mr. Conolly (N.S.W.) congratulated Mr. Cameron on his thought-provoking and really excellent address. The interest of the audience, he said, could be gauged by the extent of the coughing. During Mr. Cameron's address, there was hardly a cough. (A barrage of coughing broke out here.) "I am pleased," said Mr. Conolly, "that they deliberately withheld that coughing until an opportune moment."

Mr. Hamon (Vic.): I would like to extend my congratulations to Mr. Cameron for his very entertaining and interesting address. I would also express my regret at the severance of New Zealand from this Association. My questions are—Are antibiotics still obtainable only from hospital dispensaries, or can the chemist in New Zealand supply penicillin, etc.? Is there only one college of pharmacy in Wellington now, and if so how are apprentices in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin trained?

Mr. Wilson: Section V of the tariff which controls pharmaceutical benefits did, until March, 1955, say that antibiotics, other than ophthalmic ointment, were procurable only from a hospital, and only on a written prescription. As from March, 1955, antibiotics were removed from Section V and now can be dispensed by a pharmaceutical chemist keeping open shop. The quantity is limited to 16 capsules, 60 c.c.

In reply to the second question, there is only one Pharmacy College. This is owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand, situated in Wellington. It has been purposely left so, while we were negotiating with the University about becoming a department of the University at Dunedin. We will know yea or nay in August next, when the University Senate is going to make that important decision.

Mr. Lee (Vic.) asked about the dispensing fee on antibiotic prescriptions.

Mr. Wilson said in New Zealand it was cost plus 50%, plus dispensing fee. They received 2½% less if the prescription totalled over 25/-. When the amount was over 25/- it is discounted by 10% less 2½%, and that gave an average of about 31%.

Mr. Cameron said that taking the total over all prescriptions the cost of drugs was 43%.

Mr. Powell (N.S.W.): With regard to the comment on education, if Dunedin sees fit to admit pharmacy into the University, will it be the function of the Pharmaceutical Society to continue with their College in Wellington; will it continue as a subsidiary section and hold a charter under the Dunedin University?

Mr. Wilson: We envisage that the first year will be taken at any of the four University Colleges—Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch or Dunedin; the second two years will be at Dunedin, which is the only medical training centre. Dunedin is situated in the least densely settled area. Two-thirds of the pharmacists are in the North Island and one-third in the South. Everyone in the North Island will have to spend the second and third year at Dunedin. It is thought that there will be a second College at Auckland, and Auckland is making strenuous efforts to establish a medical college. The first year will be taken at one of the four University colleges and Wellington will be closed down.

(Adjournment for coffee — 10.55 a.m.)

Mr. Braithwaite: I would like to thank our visitors for their valuable information, and we are very grateful and hope you are gaining something from your contact with us. If we can help in any way, just ask.

TOLERANCES IN DISPENSING

Mr. N. C. Manning opened the discussion. This, he said, was a fairly vexed question and he proposed to make a few general observations and then hear what members had to say.

The Commonwealth Health Department's ruling was that plus or minus 10% was the allowable tolerance on many dispensed prescriptions. In fairness to the Commonwealth Government, it must be stated that the prescriptions which they had chosen for the purpose of tests under the Pensioners' Scheme had been acceptable, as far as the constituents of these prescriptions was concerned, and he felt sure without any statistical information to back up what he was saying, that the tolerances for the type of prescriptions called for had been reasonable.

It would seem that 10% is quite a liberal allowance for some prescriptions, but the question of tolerances generally was difficult. For example, in physical measurements, it was well known that duplicate readings of a burette or some other physical measurement are usually sufficient to indicate that there is little deviation from the required value. In biological experiments, however, it is necessary to obtain very many more than two readings to get any sort of significant results, the deviation from the required value is much broader, and the resulting distribution curve is spread over a much wider area. Statisticians have many methods of mea-

suring deviations from the required value. The graph can be divided into tenths and the percentile deviation can be computed. It can be divided into quarters and the quartile deviation estimated. More scientifically the method which appeals to the statistician is to use the standard deviation or some multiple of the standard deviation. The only way that one can obtain measurements like the standard deviation is by examination of a great number of samples, and of course these multiple samples were not available under present conditions. The dispensing operation sometimes resembled the physical measurement; sometimes it got closer to the biological type of observation.

As he saw it, chemists thought that 10% tolerance in all cases was unpracticable in pharmacy. In the prescriptions used it probably was satisfactory, but a mixture containing, e.g., lead sub-acetate, would be quite a different matter. Similarly in preparations of an antibiotic type, they know that great deviations could occur and chemists were worried lest a prescription which was not capable of being dispensed within that tolerance under every-day conditions is demanded of him for analysis.

Mr. Manning referred to a prescription for a compound zinc oxide ointment which a colleague dispensed. He was using a new pair of "counter scales" for the first time. The scales were very sensitive, being deflected readily by half a grain under a load of one pound. The prescription was not a test prescription for analysis. He used alcohol, castor oil and liquid paraffin to triturate some salicylic acid, coal tar and zinc oxide respectively, contained in the formula. These additions were made (perhaps incorrectly) after the ingredients had been weighed and resulted in 520 gr. of ointment instead of the required amount of 480 gr. Here is nearly 10 per cent. of error brought about simply by customary (even if doubtful) pharmaceutical procedures.

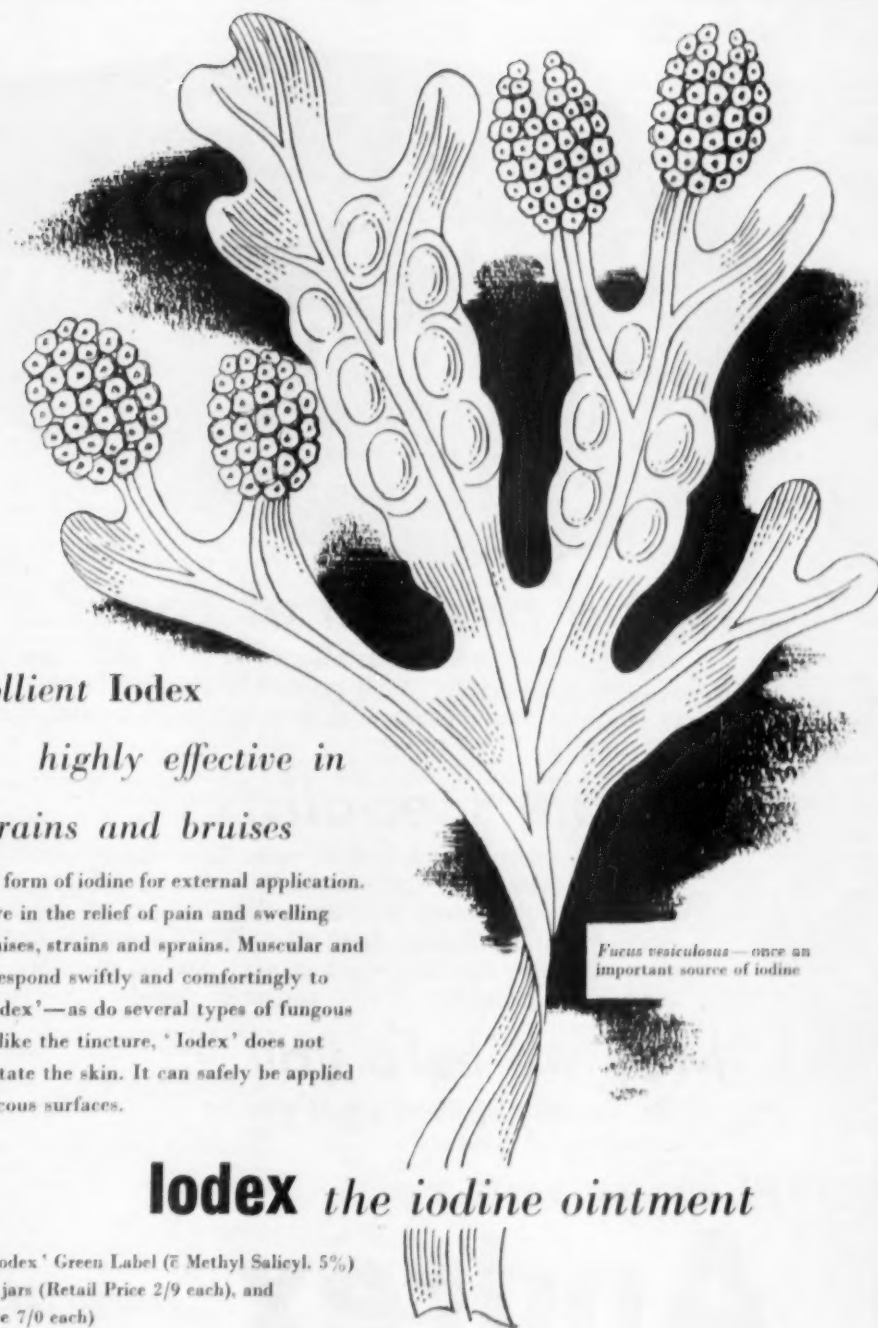
Pharmacists throughout Australia wanted to know where they stood. They feared that this arbitrary 10 per cent. might apply in all cases.

The problem also had regional significance. If statistical data were to be accumulated this needed doing on a State basis, because of the different standards and conditions which prevailed.

Mr. Scott (Vic.) said he saw that Committees of Enquiry all over Australia were confused and worried over this question. It was unthinkable that they should be bound by tolerances that could not be justified. There was no accepted standard of tolerances. The practice of pharmacy in Australia did not differ in any material respects in any part of the world.

When the Government contracted to buy a service from the chemists of Australia, it sought to buy a service that pharmacy was conducting for the private individuals of Australia. It was not to be below that standard, but had to be of that standard. When you dispensed into a bottle allegedly 8 oz., but generally 8½ oz., you started off with a minus tolerance of anything from 8% to 10% before the drugs go into it. Solutions varied from pharmacy to pharmacy, and he would say that the solutions were the real cause of most of the trouble. If the Commonwealth Government wished a plus or minus 10% in tolerances, they would have to pay more because to achieve that would slow down dispensing and it would be uneconomical to dispense at the present rate.

Cases of unskilled procedure were reported from time to time, and those they sought to punish, but where there were relatively insignificant variations inseparable from normal every-day dispensing procedures a lenient view was taken. He submitted that it was not right to impose a rigid set of tolerances in dispensing. It upsets the practice of pharmacy and the Guild would combat it. All I would ask was that the authorities be tolerant with tolerances.



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Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Scott does not tolerate in the rank and file sloppy, shoddy work, and so perhaps some of his remarks are primarily for Mr. Jewkes. It might be interesting to hear Mr. Cobcroft and what he thinks about tolerances. His training, and his experience, plus his teaching experience give him a different approach to the subject.

Mr. Cobcroft (Vic.), at the request of the President, addressed the Conference. He said he agreed with what had been said regarding the arbitrary plus or minus 10%. Looking at the B.P., they saw that all monographs were allowed certain tolerances, which in some instances reached 95-103%. There were also cases where a pure substance was incorporated in preparations for which also tolerance was allowed. In many cases they found that the tolerance achieved in the final product would bring them down to at least plus or minus 10%. Plus or minus 10% was something that even the Pharmacopoeia looked leniently on, and made greater allowances. He agreed that it is not possible to achieve in practical pharmacy the accuracy of work they tried to impress upon the minds of the students. One could not achieve with the equipment used in pharmacy dispensing the same accuracy as with analytical balances and laboratory apparatus and techniques.

He thought a rational approach should be made to this to see whether the deviations from the prescription were going to be of a serious nature for the patient. The thing that worried him most about tolerances was that after the most accurate dispensing, the prescription left the hands of the dispenser and passed over to the patient. What happened to it then? The majority of patients dispensed the dose themselves and disregarded all instruction on labels. That meant a far more inaccurate dose than plus or minus 10%.

He thought the position in each particular case had to be judged on its merits.

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.) said the question of tolerances in dispensing had been a hobby of his and he had made in his ordinary work a large number of observations. By reason of increased numbers of students in his Department he had to abandon that particular section of the training, but brought it back again when they expanded in 1953. He thought that where a pharmacist or an apprentice used a reasonable amount of care, he could combine pharmaceutical practice with accuracy. The attempts of people to assess and blame a pharmacist for not getting to the degree of accuracy which could be obtained by an assay balance or a burette made him "see red."

He would like to commend Mr. Cobcroft's observation that what really mattered was the interest of the patient. In dispensing the chemist should do the best job possible in the best professional manner with the idea behind that he must always look after the patient. As for the plus or minus 10%, it was quite impracticable to have that over the wide range of technique and practice in retail pharmacy.

The President said he did not know whether it was widely known that recently in this State dispensing balances had been the subjects of tests by the State Weights and Measures authorities. Counter balances were now also being tested in Victoria.

Mr. Brown (Tas.) asked if the old-fashioned hanging type balance could be improved because there were many pharmacists who would rather use the more convenient balance if it could be perfected.

Mr. Braithwaite asked Mr. Baird (Vic.) to reply.

Mr. Baird said he could not speak with any authority on that subject. The type of balance referred to by Mr. Brown was not likely at any time to be allowed again in Victoria, the reason being that the parts liable to wear were greatly in excess of those in ordinary balance. The same thing applied to what is commonly known as a "counter balance." The old type of counter balance with its complicated system of levers was quite

hopeless with tolerances allowed under the new Victorian legislation. The vigilance of the operator in operating the scales was one of the things that had to be taken into account.

Mr. Wilson (N.Z.) said it was quite obvious that the problem was common to both countries. In New Zealand they had had two inspections by the Government of their social medicines since the war. The first really staggered them all. They were concerned with quantity more than tolerances. In some cases the Guild proved that the Government was inaccurate in its analyses and not the chemist. Out of its investigations on tolerances it was quite apparent that the biggest difficulty in New Zealand dispensing was containers.

Mr. Oxley (Vic.) enquired if Mr. Wilson could say whether any regulations were in force in New Zealand concerning the manufacture of correct medicine bottles. One of the bugbears in Victoria was the varying sizes of medicine bottles. It was a very unsatisfactory position and caused quite a lot of unpleasantness. Even though the amount dispensed was accurate, the bottle might be only about seven-eighths full and the customer felt aggrieved.

Mr. Wilson: We have had endless discussions and interviews with the manufacturers, but without success.

Mr. Cobcroft: With regard to the customer not being satisfied that the bottle was not completely full, I understand that it is the Continental practice to dispense many medicaments in the metric system where the bottles are not full, and it seems to me that this is a matter of education of the people, to accept a bottle with the right amount of medicine in it whether it be full or not. I think the public could be educated to accept the right amount.

Mr. Crowley (Vic.): I think it important that the manufacturers should be made to realise that chemists of Australia and New Zealand require accurate containers for our medicines.

What had been said illustrated that it was imperative that Australia and New Zealand should combine and intimate to A.G.M. that they require accurate containers for medicine.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) said the Guild in South Australia had taken some containers to be tested, and tried to get A.G.M. to rectify the position, without result. A.G.M. had given an assurance that something was to be done about this matter. The same thing was said some years ago, and the result was not apparent. He thought it right and fitting that Conference pass a motion asking A.G.M. to correct the sizes of containers that are available.

The President said that, without formal motion, the Executive would take the matter up from the Association, but would like permission first to discuss it with Federal Guild. They would undertake to have it done, whether they or Federal Guild did it. A move from Canberra would be something they would appreciate.

Mr. Nye (Vic.): "I was just going to suggest that the Government might be able to wield a bigger stick than the Pharmaceutical Association."

The President invited Mr. Jewkes to comment.

Mr. Jewkes said he was very interested in the discussion on tolerances. The Government had laid down a standard requirement, and he thought, speaking as one who had had something to do with it, the Government's approach had been eminently fair. In tests they had not asked for the impossible. As a matter of fact, the action taken by the Government had been amply justified by the results that had been achieved. After the scheme had been in operation for a while and tests were made, the number of prescriptions that fell below standard was alarming. Over the three years that he had been continuing the tests, there had been a marked improvement, which suggested that the action was justified.

Mr. Jewkes quoted figures to emphasise this point.

Meeting adjourned 12.25 p.m., after further discussion.

FIFTH SESSION

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1956, 9.30 a.m.

Reports on (a) The Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat; (b) Pharmaceutical Benefits; (c) Repatriation Dispensing.

President, Women Pharmaceutical Chemists

The President announced that Mrs. Maloney had been elected Federal President of the Women Pharmacists, and offered the congratulations of the Conference.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL PUBLIC RELATIONS SECRETARIAT

Report by Mr. Keith Attiwill

My report to this Conference will be brief and informal. I have been deeply touched by a letter from Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, the Chairman of the Federal Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat from its inception on July 1, 1947. In his letter Mr. Thompson with characteristic selflessness, disclaims any credit for the Secretariat's record over the years. I want you to know that without his counsel and hard work, I do not think that I could have stood here confidently to give an account of my stewardship.

I will take only a minute or two to glance backward. The need for Public Relations in 1947 was urgent and of top-level importance. But only a small group of men was prepared to give it the thought and the time that it needed to be launched. Mr. Thompson was conspicuous throughout the early stages, and the long, uphill fight of the formative years.

In the most difficult of all my tasks—the "internal public relations" problem—we gradually advanced through the middle years of our existence, until now Mr. Thompson and I are assured by the evidence upon all sides that there is overwhelming and wholehearted acceptance of the Public Relations Secretariat.

I am deeply conscious of the great trust which has been placed in me by chemists in all parts of the Commonwealth—and placed with such simplicity by them. I am very proud indeed of it.

I am proud of my relationship with the newspapers and the radio reporters. Though journalism is changing, and you may be shocked or irritated by some of the angles of their approach, we have been singularly well served by them.

It is only in recent months that the dubious activities of the gentlemen known as "investigators" have been reflected (and distorted) in print. Who is the nigger in the woodpile? I am a newspaperman of long experience. I try not to guess. I prefer to deduce, and my deductions are not pleasant to think upon.

Incident at Wollongong

Let me tell you of the Wollongong incident. The Sunday night meeting. My impromptu address and of the questions. And then, at the very end, one member asked: "What does Mr. Attiwill propose to do about Alderman Barnes?" And of the reply: "We leave that entirely to him." And of the motion of complete confidence in my ability to handle it. And of how I did.

In that one incident at Wollongong were all the ingredients of public relations technique.

It ended gloriously in our front-page rebuttal of the stupid put-up story of £2½ millions of frauds—a story that should make every sincere Government official blush for shame.

When we look back to the Perth Conference of 1947, I think we can say that none of our predictions at that time—of changing times that could spell trouble for the pharmacy that has been won through generations—has been falsified. We must fight harder than ever, and for

that we need not only manpower, but also the sinews of war.

We are in danger of drifting into socialism without tears. Already 48 per cent. of our total dispensing is done under the various Commonwealth contracts. In regard to most of it, there is an alarming acceleration in the amount of paper work emanating from Canberra. The scheme is bedevilled by regulations and tangled in red tape. That is not the fault of the pharmacists in the Department of Health—at least, they have not been the instigators of it. The trouble, I believe, stems from the modern prototypes of Dickens's famous Department of Circulation, immortalised in "Little Dorrit." I quote Dickens:

"Whatever was required to be done, the Circumlocution Office was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving how not to do it." Somebody at Canberra has actually brought to life Dickens's famous example of Government maladministration. Today at Canberra there is a section of the public known as Organisation and Method. It is called O. & M. for short. I have no doubt that this admirable section of our Government service performs some useful function, but I would plead that it pursue its activities in other directions than ours, and let pharmacists, who have practical experience of the practice of pharmacy, clear away some of the regulations. Let us get back to simple, straightforward ways.

There are so many regulations under the National Health Act today that I will give £10 to the College Building Fund if Mr. Jewkes can remember them all himself! And yet I think that he is more sinned against than sinning. He is a victim of Organisation and Method!

"Cut Down Paper Work!"

I do not mean to be facetious in these remarks. Only two days ago I read of a ukase by President Eisenhower at Washington, directing the United States Government departments to cut down the amount of paper work, form filling, letter writing, and such like that slows up administration and confuses and frustrates those who have to work upon a contractual basis with the Government.

We are most anxious—we always have been most anxious—to help the Government in every way. We get on extremely well with the majority of the individual public servants with whom we deal. But Organisation and Method has reached such a stage that it is time we went to the Minister and asked him to cut out these entanglements and, as a practical country doctor himself, try to get the scheme back to a simpler, more effective, and less regimented form.

Later this morning the Federal President of the Guild may give you some factual evidence to show what I mean.

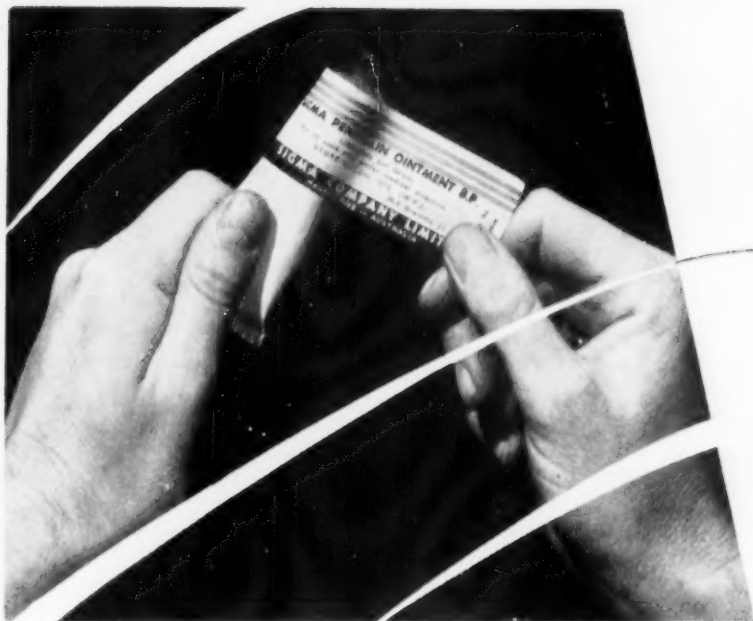
If we are to be a partnership in the true sense, it is high time we were brought into the picture before O. & M. has produced any more of its obscure and frustrating examples of what Dickens called *How Not To Do It*.

I have already spoken of the good job done by the departmental pharmacists.

I would like to say that I firmly believe that the new Minister for Health (Dr. Donald Cameron) intends to see that we get a better deal in the future. It is wrong to subject the chemists of Australia to the ordeal by red tape and trial by regulation that are making our members so justifiably irritated.

If the Government departments concerned will break away from the circumlocutory demands of Method and Organisation, and concentrate upon simplifying the regulations and helping our members to co-operate, the health service will be the success that it deserves to be.

But if we sit down and take it, we will have a fully socialised health service within 10 years.



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I would like to tell you of the Wollongong incident. There was a gentleman named Alderman Barnes, who is a member of the Wollongong A.L.P. and of the municipal council. It so happened that Mr. L. W. Smith and Mr. A. Conolly went down to Wollongong on one of their frequent visits to give the local chemists a report of what was going on. Whether by accident or design, Alderman Barnes came out in the local daily paper, the "Illawarra Mercury," with an unsubstantiated attack on chemists, the charge being that there was a racket in drugs in Wollongong, that chemists were hanging on to prescriptions and that this was a monstrous thing. He said in the paper that it could be expected from publicans to have tied houses, but the thought that the great pharmaceutical profession had now come to consist of tied houses was too great for the Alderman, and he burst into a lot of abuse.

On the Saturday morning, at my home in Eltham, Victoria, I got a telephone call from Mr. Smith, in Sydney, bright and early, as is characteristic of him; and without more ado I was on my way to Wollongong. One thing that impressed me was that at a meeting on the Sunday night nearly all the Wollongong chemists turned up, and we kept the ball bouncing till about 11.30 p.m. They asked what I was going to do about Alderman Barnes. I had discovered from Mr. Smith and Mr. Conolly that in all these charges, there were only two relevant prescriptions: one was a D.D. and the other was a restricted drug, so we had our answer pat. The meeting agreed to a motion of complete confidence in me. I was assured that they were prepared to leave that matter entirely in my hands, and I did appreciate it.

A complete retraction of Alderman Barnes' statement was published in toto in the "Illawarra Mercury."

Fraud Canard

Then I dealt with the Sydney press story of allegations of wholesale fraud by doctors and chemists. The reply by Mr. Scott and myself to the anonymous story of the £2½ million "fraud" was published on the front page of the "Sydney Morning Herald," whose co-operation and fair-mindedness were of the highest order. I think this was one of the few occasions when front-page news was created by statements of fact in rebuttal of a report featured on the front page of the same newspaper on the previous day. We claimed successfully that those statements of fact were necessary for the public interest, and wanted in the interests of the chemist in his relationship with the public. Our statements were given precedence over the Director-General of Health's statement, which was also a denial of this fanciful and inspired story. I was very proud of the newspaper's evaluation of the cause of pharmacy.

The President: It is proved here in open conference, Mr. Attiwill, that Mr. Scott and his colleagues from the Federal Council of the Guild stand behind you, and here you have offered to show the complete written Secretariat annual report submitted to the Guild Federal Council to each and everyone of you as individuals. That is the way Mr. Keith Attiwill tackles his job. He is sure of the full support of the organisation proper as well as that of individuals. Some people within the Commonwealth Health Department have been examining ideas of uniform regulations and schedules. Some of it is very desirable; most of it is impossible, because of the Commonwealth situation, yet they persist in this work. Some of us in other activities than pharmacy are facing at the moment a model Dangerous Drugs Act. Pharmacists prepared one for their own guidance many years ago, but the parts they have remodelled have been, as far as I can see, an attempt to provide collection within the States of all sorts of statistics to enable those in Canberra to prepare reports and returns, and to try and report that many of our people here are drug addicts. These are the sort of things we have to watch, and we will stand with Mr. Attiwill as he fights that sort of outlook. Mr. Attiwill, we are indeed grateful for the things you are doing for us. (Applause.)

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Report by Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President.

Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild

Mr. E. Scott presented the following report:—

I hope no one is under the impression that they are going to hear from me anything like they got from Charles Cameron. It is not my idea to give you a ball-to-ball description of everything that has happened since we met in Sydney, because you have been fed with letters, brochures and bulletins and everything that goes out every month from the Federal office and through the Journal, and those who can read will know what is going on! There are certain things that should occupy your attention, and I shall try to show you the shape of things to come. There are certain disturbing trends. There always are when one of your own customers becomes nearly your sole employer. The customer becomes the principal and he tells you how to run the shop. That was obvious in 1942, when we started with this big pharmaceutical benefits scheme. We had very little option. We were not powerful enough to buck the Government, and we knew at that time that the bride we had married would turn out to be a tiger. And already some of the stripes are beginning to show. I have watched very closely the pattern of nationalised medicine in the United Kingdom, and I have plied my two New Zealand friends with inquiries to get the picture in New Zealand. New Zealand is trying to run socialism under the guise of liberalism. When I was in the U.S.A. I talked to the leaders of the Democratic party there and they were very interested in Australia's consideration of limited socialised medicine. I did not paint it in the guise of socialism; I painted it in a humanitarian guise to them to put Australia on a higher plane. I well remember one American saying that it did not matter in what words you describe it, if you put your private enterprise into Government hands it meant that you had married a most attractive daughter of socialism, and it was only a matter of time when the parents come into the house and take complete charge. I can see that we have married that daughter. The parents are already knocking at the door. There is little that we can do about that, because it is obvious that all over the world there is this tendency of governments to give social benefits to the people to get greater political control. It is only a matter of time, and that will depend on the political complexion of the Government, before we become robots of the socialised state.

I remember in 1942 the former Minister for Health, Mr. E. J. Holloway, arguing with me before we went in to see Mr. Chifley. Mr. Holloway said: "What is your objection to being socialised? We will pay you an adequate wage. You will only do what we set out that you should do; your life will become free of hazard and you will have more time to devote to the scientific side of your profession." I had heard that on the Yarra Bank years before. The Liberal Government has given a narrower concept to the "free" medicine scheme. With a change of Government, which can come about at any time, this scheme could broaden terrifically, and our private side of the business would tend to vanish. We will then be in much the same position as the chemists in New Zealand—one employer. And when you have one employer, you have to be pretty good to stand up to him, because he is your bread and butter.

We have frequently had to complain, speaking generally over the last six or seven years, about the working of the Government service. There have been plenty of irritations, but I do not think our irritations at Canberra would have been any greater had Canberra not been there.

Gradually there is appearing, I think, a very disturbing side. I am at a loss to know just how it arose, though I strongly suspect pressure, and that is the unwillingness of Canberra to short-circuit the conditions

set up under the Act to protect pharmacy from the ravages of bureaucracy. I am not going to sit down quietly and allow things to happen without making a very strong and vehement protest.

Why can the National Health Service arbitrarily stop payment of a man's monthly account, thereby forcing him to go to Court to prove that the payment is really his? That is a complete reversal of the intention of the Act. There are committees of investigation set up under the Act which are the appropriate bodies to examine such cases. The Act provides for the committee to recommend to the Minister the action that should be taken. The chemist is innocent until a competent court of the land has proved him guilty. That is the principle upon which we should stand fast.

I am positive that we will be able to get a sympathetic hearing from the new Minister. I hope that he can bring a free mind to bear on these abstract questions. Surely as a profession, we can go to the Minister, set down our case, and if our case is a good one (and we have to prove our case) then I hope the new Minister will give us a sympathetic hearing.

Mr. Jewkes's Retirement

Another matter is the regrettable fact that Mr. Jewkes retires very shortly. We have had a lot of faith in Mr. Jewkes, and we have always thought we could go to him and get intelligent consideration. We trust that his successor will carry on that policy, which we think can best be done by the appointment of a pharmacist rather than a layman.

Two things have worried me in the working of the scheme—

- (1) This tendency to by-pass committees.
- (2) Our failure to get the Minister's Standing Committee set up under regulations.

We had high hopes of that when we submitted a proposed basis for regulations to Sir Earle Page, but we never did any good with it. We thought that this Standing Committee, composed equally of members of the Health Department, the Treasury and the Guild, could have been the ideal committee sitting every month to break down actions which in our opinion went unfairly against the chemist, sift out the parts that stop its proper working and make the service run more smoothly. I think that the previous Minister thought that it would be giving too much power, outside the Ministerial power, to another body over which he did not have complete control. I am hopeful that we can convince Dr. Cameron of the importance of the matter we have put forward, and if we could get that, I think we could make pharmacy much more satisfied with the running of the pharmaceutical benefits service.

Our relationships with the Health Department in general are good. They do not like us to criticise them, but they must recognise that we have a duty to our members. On the whole we get along very well with the Departmental officers. They have our confidence, and I think that on the whole we have their confidence, too.

We have great hopes of the new Minister, and we think once he has made a complete study of all aspects of the service you will see a new, vigorous application of several of the principles that were originally in the terms and conditions agreed to by the Commonwealth Government and the Guild.

One thing I did not touch on—the price you are getting under P.M.S. I have had letters from Guild members all over the Commonwealth, who think that we are getting very bad terms under P.M.S. The answer to that is simple. Until we take action to bring in uniform fees all over Australia it is entirely useless going to Canberra. We have three States in Australia enjoying professional fees with some relationship to the wages they pay; we have three States fees with no relation whatsoever to the wages they are paying. Until these States come into line, and we can present the whole picture to Canberra, it is no use going.

Questions and Discussion

The President asked whether the members had any questions to put to Mr. Scott.

Mr. Callister said that he knew that the New Zealand representatives were interested in the publicity that was given a short time ago to reports of widespread defrauding of the Government, and to the denials published in the press here, but not in New Zealand.

Mr. Attiwill: It has always been a matter of great regret in responsible newspaper circles that there is no complete reciprocal news service on matters such as this. The point had already been passed on to me by Mr. Cameron, and I have made a note to have a talk to the New Zealand High Commissioner in this subject, because he is just as anxious as we are to establish a two-way news service between these two Dominions. You may have noticed that within the last month or two there has been a lot of talk about that subject, and I will press the point as well as I can, but I must do it through him as well as through our own Press Association.

Mr. Russell (S.A.): From time to time we have been told that the zone rate applicable to our country members is under revision. Can Mr. Scott tell us whether that matter has progressed, and when they might be likely to get new rates?

Mr. Scott: The increase in zone rates was brought up at the last Federal Council meeting, and the matter was passed to the Guild Statistical Bureau to give us necessary statistics to take to Canberra to prove our case. I have not heard from them yet, but these figures take time to compile. I do not know whether Mr. Smith or Mr. Conolly can tell me what progress has been made by the Bureau, which, as you know, is established in New South Wales. We think that it takes six months for exact figures to be produced.

Mr. Conolly: The matter of producing figures to support the case in Canberra is one of great complexity. I am sure that the delegates from Queensland will realise what has to be done in that State. The zone factor is that relating to the calculation of freights. In the various States we find that there are great anomalies; for example, where the freights are higher where the distance is shorter than they are to places where the distance is much greater. You cannot go to Canberra with matter which is not correct. Appointed representatives of the Guild will go there to seek amendment in zone practice.

Mr. Powell (N.S.W.): Why is it necessary for pharmacy to have to give a 10 per cent. discount to the Government on the prices our members receive under the pensioners' medicine service when the chemists are already giving the Government a discount in relation to the cost of the ingredients that go into that prescription? It has no relationship to the matter of the charges of the professional fees in each State. This is purely a discount given to Government services. Why do we have to continue to give it?

Mr. Scott: If we had sufficient power to refuse to do pensioner work until that anomaly was corrected, it would be all right. The discount was first 15 per cent., then it was whittled down to 10 per cent., and we tried to get it to 8½ per cent. The Repatriation Department accept 8½ per cent., but for the pensioners' medicine service the demand is 10 per cent., and the Government keeps it at 10 per cent by having more power than we do.

Mr. Johnson (Vic.): May I ask a question concerning the Guild Statistical Bureau? Over the years we have been asked to furnish certain information about rates or percentages on sulphur tablets that are dispensed with regard to over-all percentage of tablets and certain antibiotics. I have not seen the results of that information that was collected and collated. I would like to know whether that information has been completed, and whether it is available.

Mr. Evans (Federal Secretary of the Guild): These figures would pass through the Federal Guild. Each



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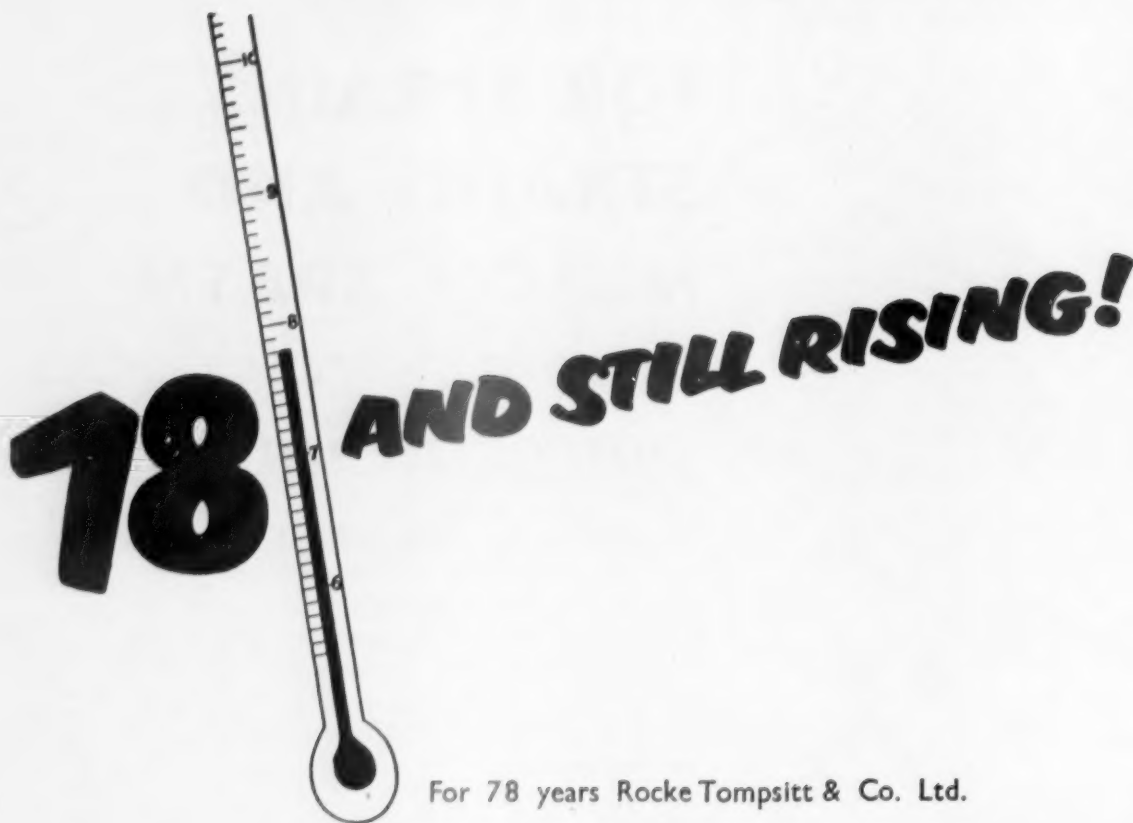
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year the Bureau sends out a report and it is presented to State Branch Committees after Federal Council has received it.

Mr. Braithwaite said that any senior person in pharmacy could go to Mr. Evans, and the files were open for their inspection.

Mr. Conolly: As Secretary to the Bureau, may I say that many members of the Guild regard the figures which they supply to the Bureau as confidential.

Mr. Lee (Vic.) asked what had been done in the matter of ullage.

Mr. Scott said that with Mr. Jewkes in Canberra he had examined the ullage question. The matter was in the hands of the Standing Committee, and he had great hopes that the question would be removed entirely.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Vic.) queried the price of containers, particularly tablet containers. Although the amount is small, more of that item than any other item in the list is used. A percentage is supposed to be allowed for breakages. The price that is put on the list is the price that the bottle has probably cost beforehand.

Mr. Evans (Vic.): Prices for containers were discussed at the last Standing Committee meeting and nothing was resolved, but it is hoped that something will come out of the next meeting.

Mr. Baird (Vic.) said he was disturbed about the tendency to by-pass committees, and he would like to know the type of matter on which the Department by-passed the State Committees of Investigation. He did not think the question of plus or minus 10 per cent. mattered so much as long as there were effective State Committees composed of pharmacists, and that they were able to determine whether or not there had been negligence.

Mr. Scott: There is one instance I can give. From enquiries made in the last month, we find that all industrial institutions in charge of a medical man can get supplies of anti-tetanus serum free. In our contract that has to be re-routed through pharmaceutical channels. We have written to the Director-General, but so far we have not had any answer. That is the sort of thing upon which we should have been consulted. That is a starting point, and you wonder where the finishing point is.

Mr. Gray (S.A.): The Department sent out notices saying that from such and such a date so and so will apply. There has been no collaboration, just a bald statement. I asked Mr. Scott or Mr. Attiwill to set steps in motion, and write to the Department that forthwith, as from the first of next month, the 10 per cent. deduction will not be permissible.

Mr. Scott: This comes very nicely from the State of South Australia, who are not game to raise their dispensing fees.

Mr. Russell (S.A.): If Mr. Scott would like to take that matter up, I am sure that every South Australian will come right behind us in dispensing fees.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.): South Australia might introduce a series of strikes in the matter in order to achieve their ends.

Mr. Long (Vic.): I believe that the dental profession has a direct approach to the Director-General. I would like to ask Mr. Scott has pharmacy had a similar direct approach, or is it as it has been for several months, a matter of negotiation?

Mr. Attiwill: I think that we are as quick on the draw as the dentists are.

Mr. Braithwaite: I would like to say to Mr. Scott that he and his colleagues of the Federal Council enjoy the full confidence of all our organisations and of our members in these matters. (Applause.) I am sure it is right and proper that we should say this formally and record it in the minutes of this meeting. We mean every word of that, Mr. Scott, and we do appreciate the time and thought over a period that you throw into these fights for us. Thanks very much.

PROFESSIONAL FEES FOR DISPENSING

Victorian Remit: That this Association views with alarm the low professional fees paid by the Commonwealth Government for P.M.S. Dispensing in view of rising costs in every department of dispensing.

Mr. Long (Vic.) opened the discussion. The matter, he said, had arisen in a meeting of the Council of the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society. He believed every delegate present would agree with the motion. Mr. Long related what he termed a fable. The son of a merchant was given a halfpenny to spend. He went to a sweet shop, put down his halfpenny and demanded a chocolate frog. The proprietor told him the price was threepence. The father of the boy came to the proprietor and asked why the frog was not a halfpenny. The sweet shop man said: "Sorry, sir, the frog is threepence," and the big merchant had to pay threepence or little Willie did not get his frog.

The same thing applied today. The Government wanted a complete pensioner service and had a certain sum in its hands for the purchase of a service. Chemists were giving a good service at the moment, but at a loss to themselves. They were aware that they were not paid adequately for the service given and the risks they incurred. It was necessary for them to make their voices heard.

In 1950 the fee was set for dispensing of prescriptions, and since then there had been no alteration in it. At that time the average pharmaceutical chemist was paid about £10 a week. Today the minimum amount which will be paid would be £20 per week, and they were still working for a fee of 1/6 a prescription. They could not dispense any quicker now than in 1950. He urged members to support the motion, which he formally moved.

The President said this was a matter of great importance. Lack of proper remuneration would lead to poor service. The Government was getting more than it paid for at present.

Mr. Powell (N.S.W.) suggested that the Federal Guild was by law the only body which could approach the Government. He suggested further that until all States were able to present a uniform pricing scale, they did not have a solid basis on which to approach the Government.

Mr. W. E. Martin (Q'land) pointed out that three of the six States derived increased benefits beyond the other three and were almost semi-Government controlled by threats of price fixers. Until they had unanimity, it would be futile to go to Canberra.

Mr. Copeland (Tasmania) suggested the motion be varied to read: "That we continue to view with alarm the fact that our dispensing fees for P.M.S. are inadequate and we leave it to the proper negotiating body, the Guild, to continue the efforts they are already making to have the matter revised."

Mr. Keith (Vic.) supported the suggestion, and after some further discussion, the motion in amended form was carried unanimously.

COMMITTEES OF INQUIRY

Queensland Remit: That the Pharmaceutical Association should give consideration to having representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies on Committees of Inquiry as any committee dealing with the professional aspect of pharmacy should include Pharmaceutical Society representation.

Mr. R. V. S. Martin (Q'land) said his Society sponsored this remit. The Society generally was concerned with the ethics of pharmacy and was able to give adequate consideration to matters that came within that province. The Pharmaceutical Society represented all pharmacists—the master pharmacists and assistants. The Council of his Society felt that the Societies should be represented. He formally moved that the remit be adopted.

Motion seconded by **Mr. G. Allan (W.A.).**

Mr. Lee (Vic.) pointed out that the panel of names, from which the committee members were selected, was submitted by the Guild—the statutory body mentioned

in the Act. The Minister selected the people he thought best fitted for the job. They did not represent any individual group or organisation. Personally, he deplored the suggestion that any nominations had been made of persons as Guild representatives. He was sorry that the Societies felt that this had been so.

Mr. Jewkes (A.C.T.) confirmed Mr. Lee's view. He said the names are asked for in a panel, and the Minister determined who should sit on the committee.

Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.) spoke strongly against the motion. A number of members of Societies were assistants and they were not concerned with the approval or otherwise under the Act of proprietor pharmacists.

After further discussion the remit was withdrawn.

REPATRIATION DISPENSING

Mr. T. B. Evans, Federal Secretary of the Guild, presented the following report:—

Since reporting to the Pharmaceutical Association Conference at Sydney, in August, 1953, a new Agreement with the Repatriation Commission was concluded on September 11, 1953.

Payment for medicines, drugs and medical supplies under this Agreement are calculated on the prices set down in the Australian Drug Dispensing Tariff, and the price list of Prescription Proprietaries for dispensing, as amended from time to time. The Australian Dispensing Drug Tariff was deemed to include the Guild's official scale of fees for compounding and dispensing, as operating at the date of the Agreement in the part of the Commonwealth where medicines and drugs are compounded and dispensed. The prices for medicines and drugs alter as amendments are made to the price lists, but the dispensing fees cannot be altered until notice in writing has been given to the Commission requesting an increase in fees. The Commission then must advise the Guild within one month the fate of the request. The price for Patents and Sundry items is the current retail price at the time the prescription is dispensed. From these prices a discount of 8½ per cent. is deducted, with a further 2½ per cent. for the pricing and checking services.

On July 1, 1954, the Repatriation Commission introduced a new prescription form, with a life of two months and limited all medical practitioners to supplying benefits for one month's treatment only. A limit of one repeat only for each item was also imposed, and at the same time surgical aids were banned from being written by the medical practitioner on the Form 70, which is the Repatriation form for all prescriptions dispensed by chemists.

The modified scheme was introduced by the Repatriation Commission in an endeavour to stop indiscriminate prescribing for repatriated people.

A number of anomalies arose through the introduction of this scheme, especially with the definition of an "aid to treatment," a new heading which was introduced.

The Commission eventually provided the Guild with a list of "aids to treatment," and all other similar items were classified as surgical aids and were not permitted to be dispensed by pharmaceutical chemists.

When all other queries were satisfactorily explained by the Commission the Federal Council of the Guild distributed a printed guide to assist members to interpret all prescriptions in case a query arose. This guide was distributed in May, 1955, and many members wrote thanking the Guild for providing this information.

The modified scheme did not reduce the item cost as medical practitioners provided one month's treatment at the one time, instead of, as with the old scheme, prescribing a smaller quantity with a number of repeats.

The Guild's Pricing and Checking Bureaus, which were established on April 1, 1950, have provided an extremely helpful service to members throughout the Commonwealth and continue to give an efficient service. It is the aim of the Repatriation Commission and the Guild to pay claims within 30 days from the date they are received by the Repatriation Commission in the respective States. The Sydney Bureau handles all claims with the exception of the Victorian claims, and there is a certain period of delay in air freighting claims to and from Sydney, but gradually this time is being cut to a minimum so that, after pricing and checking the claims, they are returned to the respective State Repatriation Departments for payment of the claims.

Most chemists are submitting their claims on a monthly or bi-monthly basis, but there are still some who hoard their prescriptions for a lengthy period and then send them to the Repatriation for prompt attention. These claims slow down the work of the pricing and checking, and in most cases these large claims are set aside until time is available to give to the research necessary to price the prescriptions at the date of prescribing. Fortunately, these chemists are now few in number.

Some of the difficulties experienced by the Pricing Bureau are:—

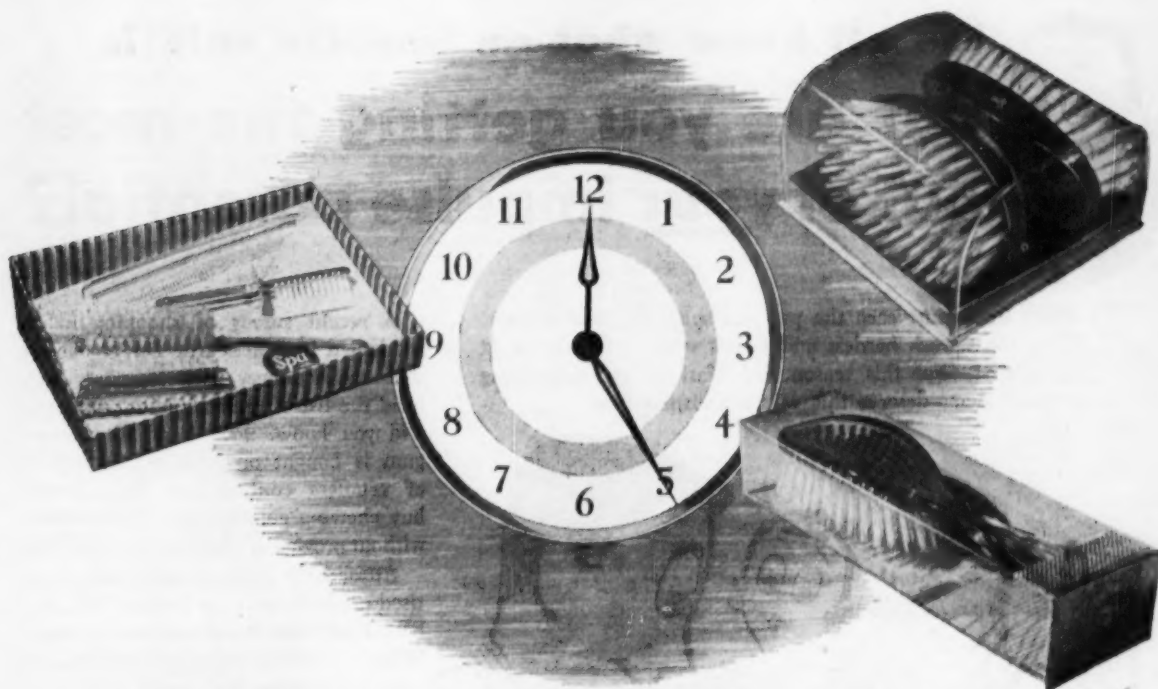
- (1) Insufficient information shown on the prescription as to what the chemist has dispensed, e.g., the brand name, the strength where two or more strengths are available, and the formula where a special formula has been used.
- (2) The impression of the chemist's stamp in the money column of the prescriptions, which should be left blank so that the prices can be inserted.
- (3) Where a medical practitioner's writing is such that it is difficult to read, it is essential that the chemist deciphers the prescription by making notes on the Form 70. Because of familiarity with the writing the chemist has no difficulty in understanding what is required, but to the Pricing Officers it is a very different matter. Prescriptions written in pencil which become smeared or rubbed by the time they reach the Pricing Bureau should also be given similar treatment with notes in ink by the chemist.

Statistics are kept by the Pricing Bureau and each year these are totalled on a yearly basis. A statement giving a comparison of the years ended June 30, 1954 and 1955 is attached. An analysis of this statement reveals that whilst the number of items increased by 5.49 per cent., the value increased by 19.19 per cent. The explanation of this is that larger quantities are prescribed covering one month's treatment, which the new modified scheme introduced.

The average price per item for the Commonwealth for the year 1954-1955 was 11/8.7, the previous year being 10/5.08. The increase in the average item is caused by greater item quantities to cover the one month's treatment, plus the introduction of the new Agreement based on Guild private rates with the current dispensing fees as at September, 1953.

REPATRIATION DISPENSING—1953-4 and 1954-5

State	No. of Items		Value of Claims Priced and Checked								Average Cost per Item	
	1953-4	1954-5	1953-4				1954-5					
New South Wales	661,042	683,481	340,037	12	2	384,986	3	7	10/3.46	11/3.2		
Queensland	200,115	217,710	101,706	11	3	124,920	17	6	10/1.97	11/5.7		
South Australia	134,330	134,408	69,839	17	6	76,428	1	7	10/4.77	11/4.5		
West Australia	102,093	110,237	57,338	6	2	71,412	0	8	11/2.78	12/11.5		
Tasmania	47,195	47,571	23,408	7	0	26,140	12	10	9/11.04	10/11.9		
Victoria	418,908	463,296	222,647	6	9	287,547	14	0	10/7.56	12/4.7		
	1,563,683	1,656,703	£814,978	0	10	£971,435	10	2	10/5.08	11/8.7		



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G43

DISCUSSION ON REPORT

Mr. Braithwaite said the report was a satisfying record, and the work of Mr. Evans, under direction of Mr. Scott and his colleagues, was greatly appreciated.

Mr. Conolly (N.S.W.) said that as State Secretary for New South Wales, any complaints made normally came through him. He could say there had been scarcely any complaints received during the 12 months. This was a very efficient service of the Guild.

Mr. Mitchell (S.A.) said he would like an assurance that the Pricing Bureau had the pricing of the repeat authorisations from the Repatriation Commission as well as the original prescription, because prices changed. His query was—does the Department in each State send on the repeat authorisation as well as the original prescription to the pricing bureau?

Mr. Evans replied to the effect that the Repatriation Department only took out prescriptions which had not got a medical practitioner's signature or something of that nature. The repeat vouchers were given to the Pricing Bureau, and he could assure Mr. Mitchell that if there was an alteration in the price from the time the original was dispensed, the alteration was shown on the repeat.

Mr. Long complained of the size and colour of the Repatriation form. It was too small, he said, and the colour bad for use with biro. After it had been stamped and various notations put on the front, it was almost impossible to tell whether the patient had signed the repeats or not.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Evans, we are happy that you are able to continue this work of watching Repatriation conditions. (Applause.)

Conference adjourned at 12.25 p.m.

SIXTH SESSION

Friday, May 25, 1956 — 2.15 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION — SCHOLARSHIPS IN PHARMACY

RECIPROCITY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3

The President, before proceeding to agenda business, formally handed to the Honorary General Secretary a letter from the Chairman of Directors of Kodak (Australasia) Ltd., containing an offer to give a further sum of One thousand pounds for a third Kodak Travelling Scholarship. He said it had given him great pleasure to announce this gift at the Conference dinner the preceding night and to report that the offer had been accepted by the Executive on behalf of the Association. The Scholarship would be administered by the Association in accordance with the wishes of the donor, who would be suitably thanked. (Applause.)

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

Reports from States

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.) opened the discussion. He stressed the point that when he previously addressed Conference on South Australian education he spoke of proposals. Today he was able to speak of an accomplished fact.

Referring to the tabulation on the blackboard, he said: You will notice that the programme for the First Year has been completed three times, namely, in 1953, 1954, 1955 and is again in operation this year.

The Second Year is similarly shown as having been given twice and the Third Year once only.

The Fourth Year started in 1956 and a successful first term has been completed.

The individual subjects are shown with their University of Adelaide calendar number alongside.

In the First Year we have **Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry**, which follows the normal pattern of such courses. The next subject also deals with Inorganic Chemistry, but within the specialised field of inorganic chemicals which are within the **British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex**.

Elementary Pharmacy (754) includes both theory and practical and, in conjunction with B.P. Salts, introduces students to dispensing at the beginning of their academic studies.

History of Pharmacy includes the five sections shown, each of which is given by a different lecturer. The idea of a multiplicity of lecturers rests on the opinion that such a system makes the subject matter more acceptable than would be possible from one speaker. What is more important, it also gives the student the opportunity to meet pharmacists of standing and lecturers of widely divergent personal characteristics.

It may interest you to know that the lectures on International Pharmacy are considered by students to be the best section.

Australian Pharmaceutical History is illustrated by slides of prominent officers in official pharmacy. Coming as it does at the end of the course, it provides the opportunity for the student to understand, at the outset of his career, that he is joining in, first with a well-organised student group, and secondly, a profession which is very much alive. We hold the view that History presented and developed in this omnibus way gives our young people backgrounds, objectives and perspectives very early in their studies; it also gives them some of those values which are sometimes grouped together under the title of "Orientation."

The last syllabus in the First Year course (755B) provides three series of lectures. **First Aid** follows the system of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Students are informed that as they have achieved a Leaving Entrance Examination standard they are required to do better in First Aid than is practical for tramway and railway workers.

(That is the reason for the arrow on the blackboard—it points upward to indicate an up-grading.)

The second series of lectures deals with **Surgical Dressings** of the B.P.C. A few practical exercises are also carried out. In the part dealing with **Surgical Appliances** a senior pharmacist of considerable experience in that class of merchandise shows samples of clinical thermometers, hot water bags, trusses, dropper-type bottles and the like, whilst giving appropriate descriptions of their use. Over-all, the six subjects provide a full programme for the three days of lectures in the First Year of studies.

Let us now consider the subjects shown as given in the **Second Year of studies** in 1954 and 1955. Most of the work set down for the day-time of Tuesdays and Thursdays is Organic Chemistry, divided into two parts, namely Theoretical and Practical. Please note in passing that in Pharmacy in Adelaide both Inorganic and Organic Chemistry are arranged to give separate passes in the lecture and laboratory work. At the same time the Organic Chemistry students begin their studies in Botany and Pharmacognosy with Mr. Anderson during the first and second terms. The third term is deferred until the next year of studies because the programme would otherwise be too heavy. Lectures on Wednesday and Friday evenings deal with Biology in both theoretical and practical sections and so the Second Year of studies is completed.

The Third Year provides for only one day of attendance at the University. This was arranged for Monday in 1955 and is similarly in vogue in 1956.

The major part of the tuition is in Practical Pharmacy, Volumetric Analysis and Drug Assay. Under this title students cover exercises in both practical pharmacy and dispensing as well as systems of analysing by both wet and dry methods. Exercises in physical constants are quite a big feature in this course.

The year includes a short course in Commercial Pharmacy (bookkeeping, etc.), and also the completion of the course in Botany and Pharmacognosy begun the previous year.

Now for a few words of explanation of the examination in Practical Experience. This examination is intended to ensure that scope of the work in practical pharmacy in the galenical exercises has been adequately covered. Apprentices send in for correction two sets of books and products in the Second Year and two more in the Third Year. **Mr. Russell's Short Course in Office Routines** is conducted at night in this year of studies. The small book which I have in my hand is used; it provides for the pricing of a range of prescriptions (private, pensioner and medical benefits), examples of parcel buying, mark-ups, invoice and statement checking, order book, Dangerous Drugs records, galenical costing, petty cash, etc., each section being an introduction to some of the routines used in conducting a pharmacy.

As you see, the **Fourth Year Course** has only been started this year, 1956. We have gone one-third of the way with lectures on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The first subject (781) is **Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing**, where, in addition to the normal exercises in galenical manufacture and the dispensing of recipes, we have the less difficult sections of sterilisation techniques all carried out in the main laboratory.

With the greater amount of student time available it has also been possible to develop and add on a series of the more difficult exercises, which involve aseptic techniques of the highest order.

Forensic Pharmacy is handled as a separate subject and includes a consideration of Commonwealth law relating to health after dealing with State legislation concerned with Food and Drugs, Poisons and Dangerous Drugs.

As you see, **Pharmacy Organisation** is a subject given by two lecturers. Students start in this somewhat unusual subject with Dr. Meadows, of the Department of Psychology. His lectures embrace the main aspects of the science of **Human Relations**. These to date have proved to be most interesting and valuable. Mr. Porter is to follow on with **Pharmacy Control** and students will thus be given both the theoretical and practical aspects of a facet of pharmaceutical life which is of very great importance.

Pure Pharmacology (791) consists of about 30 lectures and about 12 practical sessions. It is in the capable hands of Dr. D. Kerr, of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology. Like the previous subject it endeavours to meet the changed conditions of modern retail practice.

Bacteriology lectures and practical work are held in that Department and are concurrent with the theory and practice of sterilisation conducted in the Pharmacy Department.

Nutrition (793) is essentially Human Nutrition. It is given in the Department of Biochemistry. The course is concluded by a couple of talks by children specialist

physicians in the sometimes complex problem of infant feeding.

In **Organic Medicinals** Mr. Bowey takes the student from the stage they reached in the Second Year on to a consideration of the organic drugs of the B.P. and B.P.C., and so provides the counterpart of his lectures in B.P. Inorganic Salts as given in the First Year of studies.

No. 795 is Social Biology as given in the Diploma for Social Science students. Dr. H. Hustler, of our State Health Department, covers the wide field of public health, preventive medicine and the like, speaking from his rather wide experience, both as a general medical practitioner and as a Governmental officer.

History of Thought has not a number in our Diploma course. The name is used for a series of lectures by high ranking speakers, each enunciating his own specialty or some particular historical aspect of it. Attendance at these lectures is compulsory for advanced students in Science and for those enrolled in Pharmacy. At the outset the latter are told that they will find some speakers more interesting than others. Reports of the first term have indicated a generally favourable reception.

That finishes the subjects in the Fourth Year of studies. You will see that the three days are well occupied and include a rather wide range of subjects.

The lower section of the moveable blackboard shows two important aspects of the course as a whole; they are—

(1) **Lecturers.**

(2) **Time in the Pharmacies.**

Lecturers

The full-time staff consists of A. E. Bowey, R. A. Anderson and myself.

There are several part-time pharmacists coming into the Department; **Mr. K. S. Porter** and **Mr. A. A. Russell** are our respective Presidents of Board and Council; their lecture commitments have previously been mentioned.

Mr. D. F. J. Penhall takes a section of Elementary Pharmacy and thus completes the team of four pharmacists responsible for this introduction to Dispensing in First Year.

Mr. L. F. Wilson, from Birks, Chemists Ltd., handles surgical appliances.

Lecturers in History

Mr. L. J. Dundon, of the Bacteriology Department of F. H. Faulding & Co., discusses Ancient Pharmacy before handing over to **Mr. S. A. Downie**, Chief Pharmacist of the Adelaide Children's Hospital for a short account of both old and new aspects of British Pharmacy.

Mr. R. T. Patterson, a Director of F. H. Faulding & Co., then gives of his wide experience in the international sphere, bringing in the World Health Organisation, International Pharmaceutical Federation and similar topics. The fourth lecturer on History is **Mr. W. F. Wilson**, Works Manager of D.H.A. Ltd., of S.A. His field is that of the more modern drugs, seras, vaccines, antibiotics, sulphas, etc. Overall this means that First Year students receive lectures from ten pharmacists.

Messrs. N. Smyth and R. Taylor, of the Pharmacy Department of the Children's Hospital, accept the responsibility for the checking of the galenical books and products sent in for correction. The examiners in this subject are two men conducting their own pharmacies, namely, **Messrs. B. Mildren and L. Craig**.

In addition, there are three non-pharmacist part-time lecturers.



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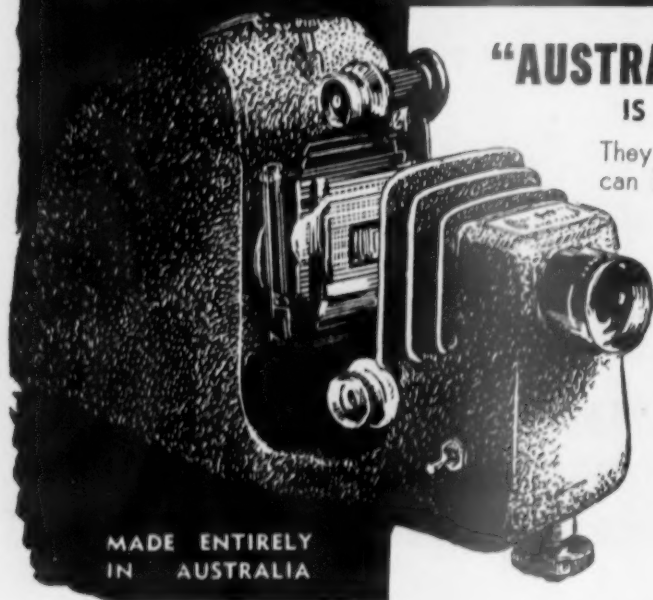
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Please also note the bold lettering used to indicate the several subjects which include a consideration of dispensing. You will see that this runs through all years of study.

On this area of wall below the moveable blackboard is set out the distribution of the various subjects, both without and within the Pharmacy Department itself. As you read you will notice the left side shows that First Year students go to the Department of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, and similarly those in Second Year go to the Departments of Organic Chemistry and also to Biology.

The right-hand side shows that in the Third Year of their studies students do not go to other Departments; but that the Fourth Year entails visits to the Medical School for both Pharmacology and Social Biology. In addition Bacteriology is carried out in that department, and the Department of Biochemistry provides the lectures in Nutrition.

Psychology and History of Thought are the subjects dealt with by the Faculty of Arts.

(2) Time in the Pharmacies

The academic year runs over 30 weeks, and students are in the pharmacies on the days when they are not required to attend lectures. In addition they are in the pharmacies full time for the other 22 weeks of the year.

That concludes a short description of our new course. It is good now to announce that our worthy President, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, has granted a request to allow a student enrolled in our Fourth Year course, to give you some personal comments. By good fortune, interests other than Conference discussions have brought him to Melbourne during the present vacation. Mr. John Jackson is the immediate past president of our Students' Association. During his term of office in 1955 he conducted student affairs in a very capable manner and has been of considerable assistance in floating this new course. You will be interested in his remarks, but before Mr. Jackson speaks, let us turn to the items on this side blackboard, which has the heading **Significant Trends**.

Each of these items seem to show the growing importance of the Humanities and of Commerce in the training of scientists.

No. 1 is the Adelaide School of Mines. For many years this institution has conferred Fellowships upon students who continued their studies beyond the level of Associateship. Until recently these Fellowships followed the Associateships in being rather specialised courses. Today the position is different, because only one Fellowship is now available and that entails a considerable amount of attainment in the field of Humanities.

No. 2 is the University of Technology of N.S.W. From this institution came most of our knowledge of wider courses of training for pharmacists. This University was established only a very few years ago, but is now recognised as a suitable recipient of help under the Commonwealth Government Act entitled State Grants (Universities) No. 28 of 1955. It is therefore fully fledged. The interesting point is that our Adelaide newspapers report that the institution has achieved recognition and respect from the industrial and commercial world of N.S.W. Now the real point may not be clear to all, so it is necessary to point out that the difference between a Degree in Science from the older University of Sydney and the newer University of Technology is that the former can be realised after three years of study in pure science, whereas the latter requires four years, because an additional year is required for the purpose of the systematic study of the Humanities.

No. 3 is the University of Technology, Melbourne. As yet this institution exists only in the minds of a few enthusiasts who see the need for it in our growing country. Enquiries show that there are at least two

schools of thought as to the best means of setting up such a body, but the newspaper reports indicate that it will finally parallel the one in Sydney and be established in the near future.

No. 4 is the Kodak and Pfeiffer Scholarships. Here again the vital point for Pharmacy is that these awards have been granted in a field much wider than that of pure science.

No. 5 is the Australian Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers. Our newspapers report that this Association has brought to Australia Professor F. R. Winton, a world Pharmacology authority from the University of London.

Here the significant point is the fact that Australian commercial interests have brought a man from overseas. This is nowhere near as common as overseas interests providing for Australian scholars to travel. That the grant concerns Pharmacology is not without special interest to Pharmacy.

No. 6 reads A.F.P.E. The shading of the white chalk letters with a green band is to indicate that this is of very special interest to us all. The initials indicate the **American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.**

Information regarding this movement has only recently come to hand from Mr. K. D. Johnson, Assistant Works Manager for F. H. Faulding & Co., of Adelaide, who is at present on a world tour.

He sent this small folder; one or two of the main points are:—"The Foundation has been hailed as the most significant event of this generation of American Pharmacy. It provides the foundation blocks upon which the centre structure of Pharmacy lives and grows."

Since 1942 the leading companies of the drug trade, manufacturing industry and allied interests have contributed three million dollars to the A.F.P.E. for the advancement of pharmaceutical education."

On the back pages are listed over 160 names of contributors. Most of these are unknown to us, but we all know Abbott Laboratories, Bristol-Myers, Burroughs Wellcome, Ciba, Coca Cola, Kodak, Johnson & Johnson, Eli Lilly, Parke Davis, and Wyeth Incorporated.

You will have noticed that A.F.P.E. is some 14 years old, but the most interesting point is set out on the centre page, where it reads: "The Foundation will again provide teaching fellowships in business administration to train teachers in the skills of drug store operation so that tomorrow's pharmacist will be a good business man as well as a good professional man."

Let us read that again, so that it is quite clear that this Foundation concerns itself with training teachers of students in business topics.

It is worth reading a third time that a basic problem is being attacked in a practical manner by concentrating on getting quick results by teaching the teachers.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

(Blackboard Summary Referred to by Mr. Lipsham)

FIRST YEAR—GIVEN in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956.

ATTENDANCE—Monday, Tuesday and Friday.

University
Calendar No.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 751 | Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry. |
| 752 | Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry (B.P. Salts). |
| 753 | Practical Inorganic Chemistry. |
| 754 | Elementary Pharmacy Theory and Practical. |
| 755A | History of Pharmacy (Ancient; British; International; Modern Drugs and Australian). |
| 755B | First Aid (St. John's Certificate) plus Surgical Dressings and Surgical Appliances. |

SECOND YEAR—GIVEN in 1954, 1955 and 1956.

ATTENDANCE—Tuesday and Thursday plus Wednesday and Friday evenings.

- 761 Theoretical Organic Chemistry.
- 762 Practical Organic Chemistry.
- 763 Biology.
- 771 Botany and Pharmacognosy (Terms i and ii).
- 774 Galenicals start.

THIRD YEAR—GIVEN 1955 and 1956.

ATTENDANCE—Monday.

- 771 Botany and Pharmacognosy (Term iii).
- 772 Commercial Pharmacy.
- 773 Practical Pharmacy, Volumetric Analysis and Drug Assay.
- 774 Galenicals end and the examination in Practical Experience held in August.
- Office Routines (short evening course by Mr. A. A. Russell).

FOURTH YEAR—GIVEN 1956.

ATTENDANCE—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday plus Wednesday evening.

- 781 Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing (including sessions dealing with sterilisation and aseptic precautions).
- 782 Forensic Pharmacy.
- 783 Pharmacy Organisation (Dr. Meadows, Human Relations; Mr. K. S. Porter, Control and Conduct of a Pharmacy).
- 791 Pure Pharmacology (Theory and Practical).
- 792 Bacteriology.
- 793 Nutrition.
- 794 Organic Medicinals.
- 795 Social Biology.
- History of Thought.

Note subjects which deal directly with dispensing in the respective years of study are in black type.

LECTURERS IN THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Full Time Pharmacists (3): E. F. Lipsham, A. E. Bowey, R. A. Anderson.

Part Time Pharmacists (11): K. S. Porter, A. A. Russell, D. J. Penhall, L. F. Wilson, L. J. Dundon, S. A. Downie, R. T. Patterson, W. F. Wilson, R. C. McCarthy, plus N. Smyth and R. N. Taylor supervising galenical books and products on behalf of the Pharmacy Board.

Part Time Non-Pharmacists (3x).

LOCATION OF LECTURES

WITHIN PHARMACY

DEPT.

B.P. Salts.
Elementary Pharmacy.
History of Pharmacy.
First Aid and Related Sections.

FIRST YEAR

Botany and Pharmacognosy. Terms i and ii.

SECOND YEAR

Commercial Pharmacy.
Practical Pharmacy, Volumetric Analysis and Drug Assay.
Examination in Practical Experience.

THIRD YEAR

Guest Speakers on Banking, Office Routines and Insurance.

IN OTHER DEPTS.

Inorganic Chemistry.
(Theory and Practical).

Organic Chemistry.
(Theory and Practical).
Biology.

None.

FOURTH YEAR

Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.
Forensic Pharmacy.
Organic Medicinals.
Pharmacy Control (Mr. Porter).
Pharmacology (Medicine).
Nutrition (Biochemistry).
Bacteriology.
Social Biology (Medicine).
Physiology (Arts).
History of Thought (Arts).

DIVISION OF CALENDAR YEAR

The academic year covers 30 weeks for the specified days. Experience in the pharmacy is gained on the days off from lectures and the 22 weeks of the vacations.

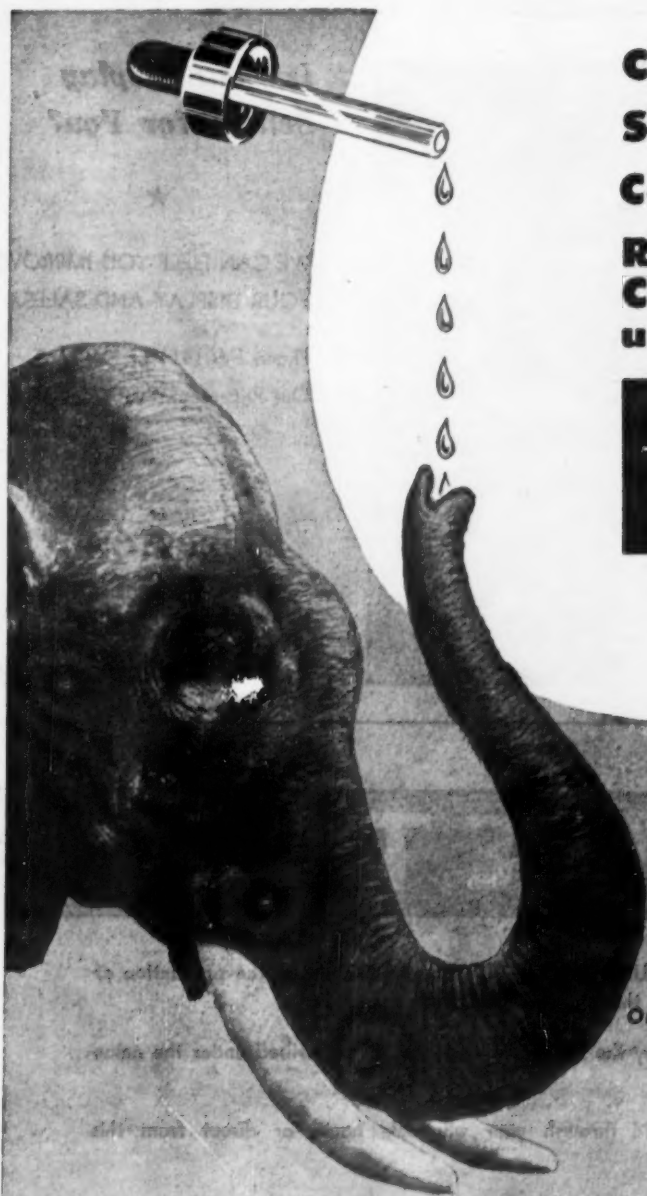
SIGNIFICANT TRENDS IN BROADER EDUCATION

1. Alteration in the Fellowship of the Adelaide School of Mines.
2. Success of the N.S.W. University of Technology.
3. Embryonic plans for a University of Technology in Melbourne.
4. Inauguration of Kodak and Pfeiffer Scholarships.
5. The Australian Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers.
6. The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.

The President thanked Mr. Lipsham and said that he had given the audience much useful information concerning his system of broadening the education of students, which listeners found extremely interesting and fascinating. He then invited Mr. Jackson to present a student's viewpoint on the new course.

Mr. Jackson (S.A.) thanked the President for giving him the opportunity to address Conference. He said he would like to give a brief outline as seen from the student angle. He had the privilege in 1953 of doing his first year in the First Year of the new course, as it is now known. Here I found the unusual position of being thrown into pharmacy and dispensing right from the outset. This subject took in both the theoretical and practical sides, and was of immense value to students in the first year of apprenticeship. Other new subjects introduced into First Year are History of Pharmacy, Surgical Appliances and Dressings and First Aid, together with the lectures in Inorganic Chemistry. In Second Year the South Australian student attends lectures in Organic Chemistry (theoretical and practical), Pharmacology and Biology. The latter subject was extremely interesting. Third Year sees the completion of Pharmacology. Here also they had a rather full course of practical periods. Hence there was a good deal of competition between the students to see the results of products made in the pharmacy. They also had periods of practical work in dispensing and lectures in Commercial Pharmacy. In Fourth Year, the final year, they were given a comprehensive course of lectures and practical work on the various methods of sterilisation. Pharmacognosy was proving extremely interesting, as it explained the actions of drugs used in retail pharmacy. Bacteriology and Nutrition were other interesting subjects encountered. The subject matter of Organic Medicinals was implied by its name. Here he was taught the stricter use of organic preparations, and once again they were enlightened on products that were merely names to them before. Forensic Pharmacy, as before, is taken in this year. Two new subjects of a rather revolutionary nature are included. The first of these is Psychology. This series of lectures is designed to give a pharmacist some idea of the widespread contribution that Psychology is making to the problem of human relations, and is concerned with psychology as a science, what it is, its objectives and its methods.

History of Thought is the second of these unusual subjects, unusual in a pharmacy course. The subject consists of a series of non-examination lectures dealing with life in the ancient times. It had proved most interesting and enjoyable.



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Mr. Jackson said he hoped he had been able in a short space of time to give some idea of pharmaceutical education in South Australia. He and fellow students in South Australia firmly believed that these subjects had a rightful place in the education of all pharmacy students. (Applause.)

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) said his State had not very much to report on this occasion. At the Brisbane-Sydney Conferences they spoke about changes in pharmaceutical education in Western Australia. For quite a few years they had had prerequisite Leaving standard in four subjects—English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and that was the important point to keep in mind when considering their course. The only development since the last Conference had been the addition of Practical Biology in the Second Year. The Second Year students now did two hours of Practical Biology per week.

Mr. R. V. S. Martin (Q'ld.), reporting for Queensland, said they had been working on this matter since 1952. The plan was explained to Conference previously. There were many meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society Council and the Guild Committee. In April, 1954, they sent out a brochure to all chemists in Queensland, setting out in detail preliminary information. Ninety-five per cent. returned replies. Of the 625 replies received, there were only 22 against the proposals put forward. Following up this in November a deputation from the Society and the Guild waited on the Minister for Education and advised him of the course they had formulated and which they considered to be the minimum required for a reasonably well trained chemist. The Minister said the matter would be investigated. Since then several communications had been sent to the Minister, enquiring if any decisions had been made, and in January, 1956, they were informed that he had made enquiries into the new scheme, and he advised that as it would involve amendments to the Pharmacy Acts, he thought this matter should be brought forward for consideration when the Government's legislative programme for this year was being prepared. They had not heard anything further, but hoped it would be in the programme this year. The only other thing of importance was that Pharmacy is now a recognised department of the Technical College, separate from the Chemistry section.

Mr. Crisp (Tas.) reported that Tasmania had achieved something since 1953. At that stage they were just at the inception of a new course. They had no facilities, a lecturer and about 30 or 40 students at various stages of training. Since then they had moved ahead. The Pharmacy Department was situated within the Hobart Technical School. It was now provided with a fairly large room equipped as a dispensary. It also had a small office for the Director of Pharmaceutical Studies, a store-room and a library. The facilities provided so far included a wide range of drugs which are supplied from the Royal Hobart Hospital. They had a fairly adequate supply of benches, cold water and gas laid on, and various equipment necessary in normal pharmaceutical practice. The library contained 200 modern volumes. The new syllabus was inaugurated from 1953, and with certain modifications to suit local conditions is based on the syllabus required by the British Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.) said he thought most members present here knew that we have a provision for a new course on the Statute Books. In respect of the present course, the Pharmacy Board had proceeded to set a series of problems in practical Pharmacy to be done, and not left it to the master to select. Pharmaceutical representatives went as a deputation last November to the Vice-Chancellor, or the Acting Vice-Chancellor of the University in respect of the progress being made in two regards—(1) The exact implementation of the new course; (2) the space required when the intake of students in 1955 reached Second Year. Facilities at the

present time were available for 200 and there would be an estimated 350 students.

They were assured in respect of the first, that as contracts had been let for the new Chemistry School, they would get the old Chemistry School.

Mr. Johnson (Vic.), at the outset, explained the requirements for entry to the course in Victoria, the system of selection of students, apprenticeship, subjects in each year of the course, etc.

The matter of providing a new College of Pharmacy was, he said, in the hands of the Government and the Pharmaceutical Society, and we look forward to being able to take a greater number of students when it was completed.

With regard to our curriculum, every endeavour is being made to extend the scope of our course so as to embrace the newer concepts of pharmaceutical education. The Pharmacy Board had laid down the necessity for passing an extended course in Forensic Pharmacy and to implement this a course in Forensic Pharmacy in the Fourth Year was now being handled by a panel of experienced people. During 1955 Professor Shaw, of the University of Melbourne, agreed to give a series of lectures to Fourth Year students. These lectures had proved most helpful.

In the Pharmaceutics Department particularly, the revision and extension of the syllabus had undergone much development in all four years. Full provision had been made for sterile dispensing and bacteriology had assumed greater importance. The matter of dealing with pharmaceuticals of the newer materials was ever present in the minds of our teaching staff. There had been modifications in Second, Third and Fourth Years in the Chemistry Department to extend Physical Chemistry and its applications, and in Organic Chemistry they are definitely keeping abreast of the newer developments. In Fourth Year Dr. Stanton's course in *Materia Medica* had been extended.

Following a strong recommendation made by the Director-General of Medical Services and the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, the Council decided to organise instruction in First Aid, and circularised all members. Three hundred members indicated their desire to take up the course. The Council decided to take them in small groups, and had the first course well under way.

During the last two years they had seen the development of a live Discussion Group. Mr. John Oxley, a new member of the Council of the Society, was elected as the first President and did a particularly good job.

Mr. Sissons (Vic.) complimented Mr. Lipsham for the material he had brought before Conference and offered congratulations for the work of his, which had been projected over a number of years and now brought to successful fruition. It illustrated a point on which he did not think too much emphasis could possibly be put. All were inclined rather to overdo requests for uniformity. Uniformity was a bad thing, because it prevented experiment, unless, of course, the word was used in a very narrow sense. Mr. Lipsham's particular plan could have been put into operation nowhere other than in South Australia, and he was rather inclined to think it could not have been put into effect by anyone other than Mr. Lipsham. It was a wonderful tribute to his enthusiasm and his teaching skill over the last twenty years.

Another point was that in educational advance people were apt to limit themselves to what is new in name. Nowhere would two syllabuses have Organic Medicinals in just the way that Mr. Lipsham had it. Nowhere would Nutrition be held to cover that part of Biochemistry and Physiology that it covered in this course. Older

people would say there was no place in pharmaceutical training nowadays for Botany. In my view that rested on a complete misconception. Modern Botany was entirely different from the Botany taught 25 years or so ago. They were now seeing how pharmaceutical work is making more and more demands on at least a knowledge of the implications of bacteriology in pharmaceuticals. It was an axiom that you could not do bacteriology in a University curriculum until you had done modern Botany. A student would need a certain knowledge of Botany before he would appreciate the biological significance of the viruses. The same applied to the question of *Materia Medica*. They had to take the view that nobody should ever be satisfied with pharmaceutical education. The moment anyone became satisfied he ought to hand in his resignation.

Mr. Powell (N.S.W.): I would like to make one addendum to the New South Wales report. Among lectures in the course of completion on elementary Physiology, they had one on Pharmacology and the Modern Chemical Drugs; also lectures on the new B.P., and the new A.P.F. They had had several lectures from specialists, such as skin men, and the leader of the Blood Bank.

Referring to the South Australian educational system, as far as New South Wales was concerned, from a personal point of view, he felt that this course has more to offer on a general basis of education than the course they in New South Wales envisaged. He asked if this course would be considered by the University Senate as of degree standard? Would it lead to a professional degree as such?

Mr. Lipsham, in reply, said they had a Board of Pharmaceutical Studies made up of University representatives, members of the Council of the Society and the Pharmacy Board. They had the power to grant diplomas in the University of Adelaide. The course, outlined on the blackboard, was an extension of our old Diploma course, which dated from 1933. The general plan was that it would be extended to provide a degree course finally. He would, however, like to warn that that degree course would not be for the practising pharmacist.

CABLE FROM PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

The President read a cable from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain: "Many thanks for kind message. Wish your Conference every success and greetings to all old friends."

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

Mr. Fegent asked, in respect of a Travelling Scholarship that was referred to by Mr. Lipsham, if it could be used to assist our own lecturer staff and students going overseas.

Mr. Lipsham: I should like to ask that the executive of the Association investigate the ambit and scope of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education to see if an Australian counterpart is desirable or practical.

Mr. Lipsham then moved—"That the Executive of the Association be asked to investigate the ambit and scope of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education to see if an Australian counterpart is desirable and/or practical."

Mr. Fegent: I have very much pleasure in supporting and seconding the motion. Carried.

Mr. Hamon (Vic.): With regard to the South Australian system, could Mr. Lipsham state if there is

any provision made for apprentices in the country or must they serve the whole of their four years in the metropolitan area.

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.): Adelaide is a city concentrated within an area of 25 miles. We have practically no big country towns. There are five chemists in Mount Gambier, five in Port Pirie, four in Murray Bridge; they are our largest. We have one student in the Fourth Year who has travelled 54 miles from a town outside the greater metropolitan area by car, but there is no system such as Mr. Hamon has in mind.

Miss Elliott (Q.): That system is highly educational, but I think a chemist should be ethical as well. She cited examples of unethical practice.

Mr. Braithwaite said some of the queries would be more appropriately handled by the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee within the home State.

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.): I would like to ask a question on this matter of Humanities. Would Mr. Lipsham care to pass opinion as to whether they should be made an examination subject? I know they are part of the University of Technology. You would have to examine the secondary education of the State in which they exist.

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.): They have a Science Degree with the ordinary three years of scientific studies, but running concurrent with it is the equivalent of one year of Arts and the Arts subjects are examined in the University of Technology. I have in my experience had to lecture to students who were not being examined, and I can say from a practical standpoint with many years' experience that it is quite futile to give courses without examinations.

ITEM 25—SCHOLARSHIPS IN PHARMACY

Queensland Remit: "That the Association endeavour to establish a Scholarship whereby young Australian pharmacists could proceed for advanced study to the University of London."

Mr. R. V. S. Martin (Q.), in speaking to this motion, said that whilst the majority of pharmacists on qualifying proceed to open shop, there must be some who desired to pursue their studies to higher levels. With more and more overseas organisations commencing manufacturing operations in this country as well as the necessity of keeping abreast with overseas processes, there was need for some such provision. When Sir Harry Jeffcott was in Brisbane they discussed with him the matter of pharmaceutical education, in which he was keenly interested. During those discussions he mentioned with regret that he had never met Australian pharmacists in attendance at the London University for advanced study. He considered this a great pity. The Queensland Society knew the cost of such a scholarship would be considerable, but had stressed that they could not overlook the methods of financing such a scheme. He asked that the Association endeavour to establish a scholarship for the purpose stated. He formally moved the adoption of the remit, which was carried.

REVISION OF THE B.P.C.

The Honorary General Secretary read a letter from Dr. Capper, Editor of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, intimating that the Revision Committee would welcome recommendations from Australia and asking if the Association would undertake the work of collating and transmitting recommendations from all States.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) moved that this matter be left in the hands of the Executive, with the right to delegate authority to the A.P.F. Revision Committee or other appropriate body to deal with. Seconded by Mr. K. Powell (N.S.W.) and carried.

(Meeting adjourned 5.20 p.m.)

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SEVENTH SESSION

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1956—9.30 a.m.

SCHOLARSHIPS. DOSAGE FORMS OF B.P. & B.P.C. DRUGS

REPORTS. (a) Journal; (b) Conference of Pharmacy Boards; (c) Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies; (d) P.D.L. Boards; (e) Sub-Committee on pooling of Conference travelling expenses. **PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE FUND.**

The President extended a welcome to Mr. John Gould of Hobart.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN PHARMACY

N.S.W. Remit: That all scholarships or any such study grants secured for pharmacy on a Commonwealth basis by the Pharmaceutical Societies, the Pharmaceutical Service Guild or any other pharmaceutical organisation, be administered by the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

Mr. K. Powell introduced this remit. In moving its adoption he said he was pleased that Conference saw fit to postpone it until Federal Guild delegates were present and they could have representative discussion. He congratulated Mr. Scott and anyone else who had in the past or would in the future be able to get for pharmacy any scholarships which would advance pharmacy. The more travelling scholarships they had the better it would be for pharmacy throughout the whole of Australia. In New South Wales it was thought that P.A.A. had sufficient stature and standing to be entrusted with the administration of any scholarship. Within P.A.A. they had both State and Federal Guild, the Pharmaceutical Societies, the Boards and P.D.L., and he hoped to see this enlarged at some time and have other organisations included. The Association was a body fitted to arrive at an expert assessment of the qualities and capabilities of any candidate for any scholarship. He did not want that to be construed in any way as a criticism of the selection with regard to recent scholarships. They formally submitted this remit, feeling that P.A.A. was the body that could call on pharmacy throughout Australia for assistance and advice in assessing worthy candidates to represent Australia overseas.

Mr. Scott said he was entirely sympathetic with the motion, but the Federal Guild was not a member of P.A.A. As the Federal Guild embraces the State Guilds, none of the Guilds are bound by any decision of this Committee. The Guild was not anxious to take over scholarships. Another £1000 scholarship was offered to him two months ago, but he rejected it. The Guild was not concerned with chasing educational scholarships. If the only way a scholarship could be obtained was through the Guild, they would step in, but they were not in the market for scholarships. If anybody in America said to us, they wanted to give a travelling scholarship but wanted the Guild to administer it, it would be idle to have a motion like that on the books.

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.) supported Mr. Scott in his remarks. New South Wales, he said, was a conference ahead of itself. If this were brought forward two years hence at Adelaide when more experience had been obtained, there would be a much greater chance of getting his support, but he knew how much privileges and scholarships and travelling grants depended upon personal contact. He would not like to put any obstacle in the way of any individual person or organisation in discussing such a project.

The President asked if it would be satisfactory to the movers of the motion and to the Federal Guild if the words "where possible" were added after "administered."

Mr. Powell (N.S.W.): It has a lot of merit, but we would prefer to add at the end of the remit "if such is acceptable to the donor."

Mr. N. C. Manning (Vic.) said he agreed with what Mr. Lipsham had said, but thought they needed to reiterate that they appreciated the Guild's offices in obtaining the Pfeiffer Scholarship. It appeared to him that it was desirable that the professional association should administer the scholarship, but they were not in a position to be choosers about scholarships. The Guild had acted expeditiously and with good advice in the Pfeiffer Scholarship, and they should express their thanks to the Guild for having done this. It would appear to be unwise to maintain machinery by both P.A.A. and Guild to administer the scholarships. The matter would probably resolve itself in time, and he would prefer to see the thing deferred rather than put through as a motion in the manner that Mr. Lipsham had suggested.

The President said it had been obvious that the Federal Guild used the best of academic advice in choosing the winners of the Pfeiffer Scholarship. In the long run it did not matter which organisation handled it.

The motion was then submitted to the vote of Conference with the words "if acceptable to the donors" added and was lost.

Cable from Mr. E. R. Myers, N.Z.

Mr. Braithwaite then read a cable from Mr. E. R. Myers (N.Z.) thanking Conference for the cable sent to him and conveying good wishes.

DOSAGE FORMS OF B.P. AND B.P.C. DRUGS (S.A.) REMIT.

That this Association forward a request to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain asking them to formulate a constructive policy designed to discourage and eliminate the present practice, adopted by some manufacturers, of confining sales of official (B.P. and B.P.C.) drugs to those dosage forms compounded and marketed by the manufacturer concerned.

Mr. Russell (S.A.): This is quite an important subject, and one on which my Council has had correspondence with the publishers of the B.P. and B.P.C., the Association and the Society in Great Britain. The correspondence began in May, 1955. Some had received copies of the correspondence. Their object in presenting this was to gain support for a suggestion made in the last letter from Dr. Capper, Editor of the B.P.C.

"The Drugs Revision Committee is sympathetic to the point of view of your Society, but considers it is a matter which should be dealt with not by the Committee which has to prepare a book, but, because of the wider implications, by the Council of the Society."

"It is, therefore, drawing attention of the Council to the problem."

They asked that the Association add a little weight to their own representations. The whole object was to see that official items listed in the B.P. and B.P.C. were available in their natural form, and not in a compounded form.

Mr. Smythe (S.A.) said that in the pre-war years all drugs included in the B.P. and B.P.C. were freely available. A freely available drug was one which could be bought retail and wholesale at local warehouses or interstate warehouses, or in a few cases overseas. He thought the packs that should be common for fine chemicals were 1-4 oz. or in the case of the less frequently used, 5-10 grammes. Many of the manufacturers claimed that they are out to serve the community, and, if they are allowed this freedom, it was obvious that the physician would be able to order and get exactly what he required. Some B.P. and B.P.C. drugs were usually packed in 1½ kilogrammes. This sized pack was not suitable from an everyday point of

view and obviously intended for local manufacturers to prepare their lines. Most of the drugs in this bracket—antihistamines, antimalarials, and antibiotics—were profitable from the manufacturers' point of view. The manufacturers would have to find a motive other than economics when refusing the sale of these articles.

The President: The quantity of a pure substance available in a pack is not a matter for this remit.

Mr. Callister (Vic.) said he would approve of the suggestion that antihistamines as pure substances would be available instead of only as tablets. It was in fact the subject of a recommendation which he made to a B.P. revision committee. No drug should be put into the B.P. unless it was to be available as a pure substance. If the remit meant that these things should be available as pure substances, he was heartily in favour of it.

Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.): We would agree to support that.

Wing Commander Fitton (Vic.) supported the remit. He said he considered it had considerable merit. The matter affected the mechanics considerably of organisations which were concerned in distributing drugs over large areas from fairly centralised distributing points. If a drug was available in pure form, it would surely have much greater therapeutic versatility. They also had the extraordinary situation arising with certain drugs available in very small packs, such as sulphur subacetate ointment, where a 1.5 gramme tube might be sufficient only to treat portion of an affected surface in a widespread dermatitis in one patient. For these reasons the remit was of considerable value.

Mr. N. C. Manning (Vic.) supported the remit. Members were familiar enough with the instances outlined to know it was a good thing in the public interest that drugs should not be the special preserve of the person who developed them. He suggested that the words "to co-operate in a joint approach with this Association designed to discourage, etc." be used in place of "formulate a constructive policy," and this was agreed to.

The motion as amended was carried.

REPORT ON "THE AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY"

Presented by **Mr. N. C. Cossar**, Honorary Treasurer of the Board of Management.

The following report was read by **Mr. Cossar**:—

It is customary at Pharmaceutical Association meetings to present a brief resume of journal affairs since the last Annual Meeting of the company.

This report is intended to highlight items of general interest to members as well as plans the Council of Management have for the next financial year.

First of all we extend a hearty welcome to our London representative, **Mr. Ron Everett**, who is present at this Conference. **Mr. Everett** attends to all our problems in Great Britain, and we are happy to see him with us. **Mr. and Mrs. Everett** and daughter have come to Australia for a holiday mainly, and we hope their stay will give them happy memories after they have returned to England.

With nearly 11 months of our financial year behind us, it is quite apparent that we will be leaning on the surplus anticipated from the Prescription Proprietaries Card Service to balance our expenses.

This is the first full year to which our most recent charges for journal printing will apply. March, 1955, was the date, and increase approximately 10 per cent. This will increase our expenses this year on that account by not less than £1200—a not inconsiderable sum.

As members are aware that to meet previous advances in costs we increased our advertising ratio (October, 1954) 10 per cent., but with the last increase in printing charges we were reluctantly forced to increase the price of the journal to the State Pharmaceutical Societies as from January 1, 1956, thus covering only half of this financial year. Even with this increase the cost to members is only half the actual printing cost without any overhead costs being taken into account. Actually this increased charge to the societies just covers the cost of postage to members.

Another expense the full effect of which will be felt this year, is the change from 360 Swanston street to "Guild House." A happy move for all concerned in every way.

An item about which the Council of Management has given much thought is payment to contributors. This we know is still a difficult problem, and increased expenditure has to be faced. Our only regret is that financial encouragement to our contributors cannot be on a more generous scale. An example of how difficult it is to gauge reader interest was strikingly shown in the number of copies of **Prof. F. H. Shaw's** articles which have been reprinted in booklet form. Here again the Committee of Management is only charging half the cost of supplying members. Only one State issued the booklet to all members.

I repeat the appeal that our Chairman makes each year for members to submit to us articles either on cosmetics or ethical subjects.

Even though costs bring their headaches, the Committee of Management have made arrangements for a continuation of the present quality of paper at present in use.

Last but not least, staff salaries are always under review, and of course in keeping with the general trend increases are naturally to be expected.

Our P.P. card service—one of our Chairman's many fruitful ideas—is still an outstanding success, and the addition of the index we feel is appreciated by busy pharmacists. Here also we are facing increased charges.

On the bright side, however, the volume of our advertising has increased, and we have been able to maintain our ratio of 60 per cent. advertising to 40 per cent. reading, a proportion which the Committee of Management feels is a satisfactory balance and, while not affecting reader interest, adds to the general usefulness of the journal.

Also we are in the happy position of being able to report to members that our circulation increases steadily each year. This gives us quite a feeling of pride because the young people entering pharmacy are immediately introduced to the journal, and at the other end of the scale members retiring from business still wish to get their journals.

The highlight of our contributed articles for next financial year will be a series of historical and biographical sketches of outstanding personalities in pharmacy over the years which has been prepared by **Mr. K. Attiwill**. This we feel will create more than usual interest, and **Mr. Attiwill** will be pleased for readers to write after each article has appeared correcting omissions and adding items of human interest to the series as they appear.

We are examining the possibility of bringing out another booklet next year by **Mr. Manning** and his associates in the Applied Pharmaceutics Section. This will co-ordinate all the different dispensing aspects of the main substances that have appeared in the Applied Pharmaceutics pages since the series was started. We in Victoria are looking forward with intense interest to this addition to our features of the year which we hope will be shared by other States.

As usual we have arranged to have a special front cover for our Conference number which we feel on this occasion will add to the attractions of our journal as a permanent record of this important event. This



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Enquiries are invited from chemists in New South Wales.

Transportation costs prevent our carrying out modernization of pharmacies in other States.



N.S.W. CHEMISTS!

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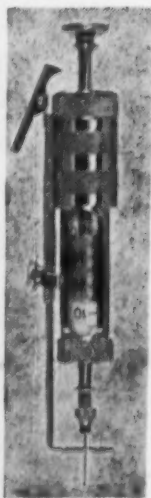
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edition will we hope completely cover all aspects of the Conference.

And now I have here copies of the official pharmaceutical journals of Great Britain and U.S.A. for any member who cares to examine them afterwards and write his own comparison with "A.J.P."

Members, I would like now to pay tribute to our Chairman, Mr. Harry Braithwaite, not only for his efforts to maintain the journal on its high level, but to say how much pleasure it gives me to attend journal meetings. Whilst we have Mr. Braithwaite at the helm you can rest assured that the "A.J.P." will hold its own, not only with any similar Australian publication, but, as you can see, with overseas publications as well.

I would also like to thank Mr. Kent, Mr. Allen, Mr. Sissons and the staff for their efforts to bring the journal out as early as possible. Only those of us on the Committee of Management know the difficulties that keep cropping up to hold the journal back, and we often have to thank the untiring efforts of the staff for another day's delay being overcome. It is our practice to send the first copies off the press to the more distant States, Queensland and W.A.

That, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, is a brief summary of journal affairs as we see them at the present time. If members would like further information the Committee of Management will be glad to answer any questions.

After Mr. Cossar had presented his report, he was thanked by the President.

The President then asked Mr. Everett, London representative of the Journal, to come to the front of the Conference Room and introduced him to Conference.

Discussion of Report

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.) said it was only fair to point out that the British Pharmaceutical Journal was printed weekly, and that the American Journal did not carry nearly the proportion of advertising matter "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" carried.

Mr. Hamon (Vic.): With regard to the index of the card system, my experience is that it is printed round the wrong way. The trade name and the B.P. name. I found I wanted it the other way round.

Mr. Braithwaite: You work from the trade name. If you wish, we will consider supplying a reversed index.

Mr. Crowley (Vic.): The cards as we receive them are numbered. If you put them as they are numbered in your file, it is hard to find them. If you put them alphabetically, you have no ready method of checking if they are missing from your filing system. The doctors do borrow them, and I insist that I get my card back. If once a year an alphabetical index of all the cards were published, it would overcome the difficulty.

Mr. Braithwaite said some thought would be given to a complete list for the year.

Mr. Lee (Vic.): Some want two sets—one for the doctors.

Mr. Cobcroft (Vic.): With regard to the absence of cards from files, the easiest method is to have some coloured slips inserted with the name of the card on it until the card is returned. When cards are issued that supersede the previous ones the older cards should be marked "Refer to card so-and-so."

Miss Chalmers (Q.): Could there be an index in each monthly Journal?

Mr. Cossar said that matter would be considered.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) suggested that the reverse side of the index should be a blank page, as it is a very unfair thing to an advertiser to have an advertisement on the back.

Mr. Cossar said this would be referred to the Committee of Management.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) said he was rather disappointed that the usual monthly meeting of the Journal Committee was not able to take place during the Conference so that some of the distant members could see what went on at these meetings. Would it be possible at future Conferences to arrange a coincident meeting?

The President said that at quite a few Conferences they had been able to have a Journal Annual Meeting when Conference had fallen in August. As this Conference was in May. The Committee had not thought about the matter. This is something they should remember.

REPORT FROM CONFERENCE OF PHARMACY BOARDS

Mr. Braithwaite asked Mr. Iliffe to present the report from the Conference of Boards.

Mr. Iliffe, before reading his report, said at this Conference of Boards history was made, as for the first time they had representation from the A.C.T. in the person of Mr. G. G. Jewkes, who during the sessions expressed the view that the Federal Capital should be represented at all such Conferences.

Mr. Iliffe also wished to express the thanks of the members of Conference of Pharmacy Board to the Federal Council of the Guild for making it possible to use their Board Room on Thursday afternoon, and also for the unanticipated and pleasurable afternoon tea.

The Report

The Conference of Pharmacy Boards met on Thursday, May 24, at 2.15 p.m., adjourned at 5 p.m., and resumed discussions on Saturday morning.

Mr. W. R. Iliffe, President of the Victorian Board, was elected Chairman.

Representatives of all States except Tasmania, and Mr. Jewkes of the Australian Capital Territory, were in attendance.

The recommendations of the 1953 Conference were reviewed and reports on legislation passed in the respective States since then were presented by a representative of each State. A summary of these will be published.

National Service Training: Arising from the review of action in relation to the 1953 Conference, Mr. Lipsham (South Australia) submitted a motion calling for action to seek repeal of the provisions of the National Service Act which requires time spent on National Service training to be made up at the end of apprenticeship. This motion was lost, and a new motion in the following terms was presented later in the meeting, but was not carried:

"That this Conference of Pharmacy Boards refer to the Constituent State Boards for further consideration the question of seeking an amendment of the National Service Act so that time served in the Armed Forces can be counted as apprenticeship time and so avoid discrimination between those who serve and those who do not serve their country."

Uniform Poisons Schedules: Much time was devoted to discussion of this subject. Mr. A. W. McGibbony gave an outline of the various discussions which had taken place in the Federal Committee established by the Federal Director-General of Health.

Mr. Avenell said West Australia was not represented on this Committee, but had submitted comment and recommendations on some of the proposals. Mr. McGibbony said that these recommendations had never come before the Committee.

Mr. Jewkes emphasised that the Pharmacy Board of the A.C.T. was very interested in these matters and suggested that it should be invited to all Conferences of Boards and discussions at Federal level.

The following motions submitted by Mr. McGibbony were passed unanimously:

"That this Conference of Pharmacy Boards approves of the principles embodied in the proposals submitted for uniform poison schedules.

That it recommends to the State Pharmacy Boards which administer the Poisons Act that—

- (1) these principles be endorsed;
- (2) they agree to collaborate with the other Pharmacy Boards to draft a uniform Poisons Act with regulations for submission to their respective Governments.

That the text of these resolutions be forwarded to the Federal Director-General of Health."

At a later stage in the meeting it was resolved that a standing Committee consisting of a representative of each State Board be appointed to consider and advise on amendments of the Schedules so that uniformity might be maintained.

Brown v. Weir Judgment: All State representatives reported that this judgment was likely to have an important influence on the interpretation of relevant provisions in their Acts.

Reciprocal Agreements: Mr. Cosgrave, Registrar of the N.S.W. Board, opened the discussion following on that which took place at the 1953 Conference. He made suggestions for revision of standard forms. Conference after discussion decided, however, not to proceed with this at present.

Foreign Migrant Pharmacists: Remit from Pharmacy Board of South Australia:

"That this meeting of representatives of Australian Pharmacy Boards considers it desirable for pharmacists who do not come within normal reciprocal agreements to be facilitated in any desire they may have to move from one Australian State to another."

Discussion took place as to the precise meaning of this remit, and when the motion in the original terms was submitted to vote, was lost. An alternative was presented at the adjourned meeting and carried. This read:

"That Boards should provide letters of introduction direct from Registrar to Registrar in respect to new Australian or other pharmacists who gained Australian registration by virtue of registration overseas."

Poisonous Tablets: A long discussion took place, and it was recommended that State Boards should sponsor the introduction of legislation based on the following principles:

- (a) Compulsory use of poison bottles for poisonous tablets when intended for other than internal therapeutic use.
- (b) Proscribing the use of poison containers for anything other than poisons.
- (c) Tablets (poison) intended for external use to carry specific warning label (e.g. keep out of reach of children).
- (d) Poisonous tablets to be coloured with a specified colour and prohibition of the use of that colour for tablets intended to be used internally.

Labelling of Tube Products: These remits (10a and 10b) were carried.

South Australian representatives produced samples of containers treated with lacquer covering the original wording printed on tubes. They referred also to an article in "Pharmacy International" describing a new type of plastic strippable label being used in U.S.A. Conference thanked South Australian representatives for the valuable information and their suggestions which were considered would be of great use.

Correspondence from the Federal Office of the Guild re liability of unregistered assistants. Referred back to Guild.

Proposal for New Dangerous Drug Legislation: Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (Vic.) gave some information con-

cerning a conference with the Chief Health Officer for Victoria when proposals from the Federal Health Department for amending Dangerous Drugs legislation were discussed. The proposals involved:

- (a) Introduction of provisions requiring registration of addicts in those States where such controls do not exist.
- (b) Bringing Dangerous Drug legislation within the control of Health Department.

Discussion

The President: Representatives of Boards have been named to be the contacts and correspondents for work on Uniform Schedules, and it is expected that the Association will act as transmitting body for them and maintain contact between them.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite: I am interested in this quick drying lacquer.

Mr. Braithwaite said that Mr. Porter had samples and had proved it could be done.

Mr. Crowley asked how long the drying took.

Mr. Braithwaite said it would depend on whether it is summer or winter.

Mr. Keith: In connection with the Board Report, I think it is very important at this P.A.A. Conference that you should be aware of the repercussions of this Brown v. Weir judgment. This is another case of where you are guilty before you have committed the crime. I am not in any way supporting infringing the law, but suggest that if a chemist is absent for a short time from his pharmacy and no dispensing is done, no poison is sold, no harm is done.

The President: It is not designed to catch the worthy people at all, but we do want to get the quacks, and we want also to catch the people who deliberately vacate their pharmacies.

It is not a simple problem, and I don't think we can give enough thought to this problem to discuss it profitably this morning. The warning from Mr. Keith is timely. It certainly should go to the States and be thoroughly thrashed out there. The State Boards have been supplied with copies of the judgment and it has been published in the Journal.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.): It won't be necessary to go to New South Wales to thrash it out. We are more than satisfied with the position, and it has taken us more than 20 years to get a judgment of that kind.

REPORT FROM FEDERAL COUNCIL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES

Submitted by Mr. W. R. Cutler

In a rather varied career in pharmacy I don't suppose I thought I would ever be called on to tell you what I have to tell you this morning. You are fairly well aware of the history of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia which was constituted in 1947 from debate which was formulated in the first place at the Adelaide Conference in 1946. This organisation has had a varied career in its short space of existence. It has been like the tide on the flow and ebb, up and down. I feel that too much was expected of an organisation which really still could be classed as only in its infant years. Furthermore, it is felt that to get an organisation to function for the object it was first created for, i.e. the formation of a Pharmaceutical Society of Australia, it was handicapped by lack of funds.

I took office as its main executive in 1953, but unfortunately we then suffered the loss of the Secretary, Mr. Kent, who had been the Secretary since its inception. This was a bitter loss. Then Victoria saw fit in 1954 to withdraw. That put us in a constitutional

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state of chaos, because it was felt that we could not act under the terms of our Constitution as drawn up in 1947. Then two more States withdrew, and it was then a matter of what would be the best policy, and it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance until the meeting here. We have had two meetings here, and it was decided that in the interests of all it would be better to wind up the organisation, to let the present executive disperse current commitments, to suggest to the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia that it take over the final administration of the Kodak Scholarships I and II, and that any balance of funds left be the subject of mutual arrangement between the executives of both bodies.

At a future point in the meeting I will put those suggestions into a motion. It is my idea, which is shared by many, that in the not far distant future there is definitely a place in Australia for a Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Society. I think possibly from the ashes of this organisation which had an existence of some nine years we can use the mistakes, the errors and misunderstandings of the past to avoid such errors occurring when such a new body is formed. It is said that in the Federal sphere the Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia speaks for pharmacy. It does, but I think it speaks for about 50 per cent. There is approximately 50 per cent. of pharmacy as a profession that has no active voice in a Federal sphere, and I think the ideal would be to form a Pharmaceutical Society of Australia which would act in close liaison with the Federal Pharmaceutical Service Guild in seeing that the pharmaceutical profession as a profession is completely represented in any matter under Federal consideration. In the not far distant future some scheme can be put forward that will bear fruit for the benefit of pharmacy all over Australia. I would like to pay tribute to Mr. Kent as Secretary for the first six years of its existence and to Mr. V. G. Morieson as President for the same length of time for the splendid work which they did, and I should like to pay tribute to Mr. Conolly who took over the office of Secretary at a moment's notice.

The President said members could appreciate Mr. Cutler's feelings. Something that had obviously had a place in pharmaceutical organisation had not quite taken the form and produced the results expected.

Mr. Cutler: I will now formally move regarding the affairs of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia that No. 1 and No. 2 Kodak Scholarship at present under its administration shall be taken over and wound up by the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, and after current commitments have been met, any balance of funds shall be fixed up by mutual agreement between the retiring executive of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia and the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

Mr. Greig (Q.) seconded the motion.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) said if they profited and learnt from mistakes they had made, they had achieved something.

Mr. K. G. Attiwill said he would like to have a point on record at this stage. Mr. Thompson was not present today, but he knew he had his endorsement and the endorsement of the Federal Council of the Guild in saying that, although the Federal Council of Societies had ceased to exist, it played a very important part, and Mr. Cutler himself played a very important part in the formation of the Public Relations Secretariat, and it was laid down in the agreement between the Guild as the contracting body on behalf of itself and the Federal Council of Societies that the partnership in Public Relations between those two bodies should be co-equal. That policy had been adhered to strictly, not only by the Federal Council of the Guild, but also by Mr. Thompson and himself. The President of

a Pharmaceutical Society mentioned to him that he would like it to be recorded that if the Federal Council of Societies passed out of existence the Pharmaceutical Societies would have equal rights in calling upon him at any time. If they require his services it went without saying that at all times he regarded the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia as having that call on his time.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Braithwaite at this juncture welcomed to the gathering Mr. Fred Holmes, another stalwart from Tasmania, and spoke of his valuable contribution to pharmacy over many years. (Applause.)

ITEM 31—MEETING OF P.D.L. BOARDS

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite read the following recommendations of a meeting of representatives of P.D.L. Boards at Guild House on Wednesday, May 23, 1956:—

1. Decided that a revision of the Company's Articles of Association was not necessary at present.
2. Decided that Article 82 (m) and (n) should be altered to allow local branches to pay up to £500 at a time out of local funds—the present limit being £100.
3. Decided that Entrance Fee and Annual Subscription should each be increased to £1/1/-, thus helping to keep up with increased administrative expenses and give even greater availability of legal advice—this latter as quite distinct from legal assistance given in the case of claims against members.
4. Decided that Articles of Association should be altered in relation to eligibility for membership so that, in those States which so desire, relieving pharmaceutical chemists be included, and further, that they be encouraged to become members.
5. Decided that question of broadening scope of eligibility for membership to allow employees of Friendly Society representatives to become members be deferred until further discussion by Local Boards.
6. Decided that, in view of increasingly higher amounts claimed against members for alleged errors, all members of P.D.L. be strongly urged to increase their Indemnity Policy. Rates are now available for policies up to £25,000, and chemists will, in the near future, receive a copy of these rates and be urged to act, for their own good, in this matter.
7. The matter of arranging a comprehensive policy for pharmaceutical chemists in business was discussed, and it was decided that, while arrangements could be made for all policies to fall due on the same date for any member who desired it—thus giving the effect of a comprehensive policy—it is still better to retain separate policies for each type of business insurance, thus allowing a member to cover himself to the amount he requires in each separate type of insurance, and so avoid disproportionate cover that is sometimes brought into comprehensive policies.
8. Decided that members again be urged to take out covers under General Public Risk—Premises, as distinct from the Chemists' Indemnity Policy, which latter does not cover accidents to customers while on the premises of the insured—the commonest of these accidents being those of slipping on a polished floor or tripping over weighing machines or display fixtures.
9. Finally, arising from a communication forwarded from the Victorian State Branch Committee of the Guild, it was decided that it would be a great service to pharmacy to establish, by each P.D.L. Local Board, an Honorary Committee to give help and advice to, in particular, the widow of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist in relation to the temporary continuance and eventual disposal of the pharmaceutical side of the estate. This help would take the initial form of a letter to the widow informing her that an Honorary

Committee was available to give her any help and advice she needed, and including in that the immediate steps she must take and the authorities she must obtain to carry on the business until arrangements are made for its disposal.

10. In case this does not seem to cover a full afternoon's work and discussion, I might mention that several other minor matters which arose either directly or indirectly out of the main items of discussion were resolved and advice or rulings given. On behalf of P.D.L. I wish to thank the P.A.A. Executive for the opportunity of holding this meeting of P.D.L. Boards and today's meeting for receiving this report.

In concluding, Mr. E. W. Braithwaite thanked the P.A.A. executive for the opportunity of holding this meeting of P.D.L. and the meeting for receiving the report.

Mr. Braithwaite: On behalf of the Conference, we offer to Mr. Braithwaite and his colleagues our thanks for the work they are doing for us.

TRAVEL COSTS OF DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE Report of Sub-Committee.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) reported that the Sub-Committee met early that morning, and the following resolution had been brought forward: "Each organisation affiliated with the Association should subscribe an amount annually equal to its present subscription on a floating scale dependent on a minimum of £3/3/- to a maximum of £15/15/-, and that subsidies from the fund so established be made at the determination of Council of Management of the Association."

The President said he thought it was a satisfactory solution to the problem and should be given a chance by trial over the next few years.

Mr. Fitch (W.A.) asked if the recommendation referred to the Societies only or to each affiliated body.

Mr. Braithwaite: To each such body, and so the major States in numbers will carry a little bit more, which seems a fair way. Mr. Kent went into it pretty fully, and Mr. Conolly helped us on behalf of New South Wales, and in general this seems as fair as we can arrive at.

Mr. Palfreyman (Tas.): It affects Tasmania very seriously. That is why we could not have a representative of the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Iliffe said that the Conference of Boards lamented the fact that we had not a representative. This scheme is going to help us to send a delegate. Our Board did not have enough funds to send one, and no representative from Tasmania was eligible to represent the Board.

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.): Whilst I know most resolutions that are carried here are recommendations to the States, is this particular one expected to be binding? If it is not, and the States themselves reject it, you are back where it started. I think this motion should have been debated by the States within their liaison committee, so there is no chance of such a recommendation being rejected when the delegates go back to their own States.

Mr. Braithwaite asked if a resolution in that form passed here could bind the particular bodies of the Association.

Mr. Kent: I would think not. There is no provision in our constitution for making a levy, and I think it can only be a recommendation to the States. We have to accept it in that way, so it will go forward as a positive recommendation produced and endorsed by the State representatives here. I have little doubt it will be acceptable to member bodies.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) moved the motion and **Mr. Cohen (W.A.)** seconded it, and it was carried unanimously.

ITEM 35: PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE FUND

Report presented by Mr. T. B. Evans, Federal Secretary of the Guild:—

The Pharmaceutical Service Fund is administered by four Trustees, two of which represent the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, and two, the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia.

This account was opened in 1944 to receive gifts of money in response to an appeal by pharmacy for funds from which to conduct negotiations in relation to Social Services and its related Legislation.



Left to right: Mrs. T. B. Evans, Mr. T. B. Evans, Mrs. R. T. Holdsworth, Mrs. T. M. Stephens, Mrs. J. L. Lewis.

As Secretary of this Fund I can report that as at June 30, 1955, the balance in hand was £1047, represented by Commonwealth Bonds £900 and Cash at Bank £147.

During the last two years the only expenses have been Audit Fees and Bank charges, and it is anticipated that the amount in hand will last a considerable number of years unless some unforeseen emergency arises which will necessitate expenditure from the Fund.

The present Trustees are:

H. A. BRAITHWAITE, W. C. COTTERELL,
Representing the Pharmaceutical Association of
Australia.

G. H. DALLIMORE, A. C. FRASER,
Representing the Federated Pharmaceutical Service
Guild of Australia.

Mr. Braithwaite thanked the Federal Guild for allowing Mr. Evans to act as Secretary to the Trustees, and also Mr. Evans for the work he had done. He said it was now the duty of the Conference to reappoint Trustees to this fund from the Association. Mr. Cotterell and he had represented the Association for quite some time, and they would be quite happy to hand over to somebody else or continue, according to the wishes of Conference.

Mr. Johnson moved and **Mr. Russell** seconded, that the retiring Trustees be reappointed.

Mr. Braithwaite: We will record our thanks to Mr. Evans, and we will ask you to accept that motion of Mr. Johnson's that Mr. Cotterell and myself be reappointed as Trustees on behalf of the Association.

Carried unanimously.

(Meeting adjourned—12.25 p.m.)

EIGHTH SESSION

Monday, May 28, 1956 — 2.30 p.m.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS, PRESENTATIONS, CONCLUDING BUSINESS, VOTES OF THANKS.

Election of Office-Bearers

Deputy-President.—Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.) said it gave him pleasure to nominate Mr. Harry Fitch (W.A.), a gentleman who had served a good apprenticeship.

This nomination was seconded by Mr. Porter (S.A.).

No other nomination being submitted, Mr. Fitch was declared elected unanimously and was congratulated by the President, who said Mr. Fitch could prepare himself for a strenuous period of office.

Mr. Fitch thanked Conference and said he would keep before his view the record and achievement of men who had gone before.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. K. S. Porter (S.A.) was unanimously elected on the nomination of Mr. Russell, seconded by Mr. R. S. F. Greig (Q.).

Membership of Association Council.—The President explained that two additional members of the Council of the Association representing States not represented by members of the Executive had to be appointed. He called for nominations. Messrs. B. G. Fegent (N.S.W.) and W. E. Martin (Q.), were elected to these positions.

Hon. General Secretary.—Mr. F. C. Kent was re-elected Hon. General Secretary.

Auditor.—Mr. R. H. Morrison was re-appointed Auditor.

Editors of the A.P.F.—The President said the Editorial Committee consisted of Dr. B. L. Stanton, Chairman, and Messrs. A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning and E. E. Nye. These members had tendered their resignation, but had not in any way indicated that they would not serve if reappointed. These four gentlemen named were nominated for reappointment by Mr. Greig (Q.) and Mr. Powell (N.S.W.), and were unanimously re-elected. In announcing the re-election the President said the Association was grateful beyond words for what had been done and very proud of the work which the Editors had produced.

Mr. Callister, replying on behalf of the Editorial Committee, said it was a great compliment that had been paid to them. They had become so absorbed in the production of the A.P.F. that it became more than a hobby—it was a compelling interest.

PRESENTATION OF HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS OF THE PHARMACEU- TICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

At this stage the President invited Mr. Eric Scott to come forward and make some presentations.

On taking up a position on the dais, Mr. Scott, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, said he had an exceedingly pleasant duty to perform. His Council had entrusted him with the task of presenting three Honorary Fellowships.

Two of these were to be given to Mr. John Gould, of Hobart, and Mr. Fred Holmes, of Launceston. Both of these gentlemen had made wonderful contributions to the progress of pharmacy. Both of them graduated through the Victorian College of Pharmacy and had been closely associated with the Victorian Society during their lifetime, although their contribution had been something which went far beyond their own and the neighbouring

States. Both of them were Conference veterans and well known for their work in all States of the Commonwealth.

There are very few honours that pharmacy has to bestow on its honorary workers. Both these men have given a lifetime to the service of pharmacy and in so doing have had to sacrifice much. All of pharmacy, and particularly pharmacy in Australia, had benefited very greatly from their efforts. They were names to conjure with in Tasmania—Fred Holmes in the North and John Gould in the South. They had kept Tasmania quiet and happy for the last half century. They had done a magnificent job and now in the retiring stage he was glad that the Victorian Society had seen fit to use this Conference to bring to notice and attention the life of these men had given to pharmacy. They felt that the least they could do in Victoria was to make them Honorary Fellows of the Victorian Society, which had been willingly and happily done. He had been their guest in the North and South; they were both sterling chaps. He congratulated them both for all they had done, and expressed the hope that by their example many of the younger men in pharmacy would be stimulated to follow the same lead. (Applause.)

Mr. Scott said the third Fellowship which it had pleased the Council to bestow was to be given to Mr. W. R. Iliffe, President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. Mr. Iliffe as President of the Victorian State



Mr. J. H. Gould, of Hobart, and Mr. F. T. Holmes, of Launceston, on whom Honorary Fellowships of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria were conferred during Conference.

Branch Committee of the Guild and in his capacity as a Board member had rendered yeoman service and the Council wished to recognise this.

Mr. Scott then called on Mr. F. W. Johnson, President of the Victorian Society, to support his remarks.

Mr. Johnson said it gave him a great deal of pleasure to support the words of the President. The election of two gentlemen of the standing of Mr. Gould and Mr. Holmes to the Honorary Fellowship of the Victorian Society was, he thought, a great inspiration to the younger ones in pharmacy. It enabled them to see that if they put something into pharmacy, they perhaps would also be recognised. He trusted both of them would live long and be happy in the thought that they had been elected as Fellows of the Society. He said they were all delighted to know that they were both in their midst and one of them. He would like to say how pleased he was to support Mr. Scott, and to Mr. Iliffe, on behalf of the Society, he would like to say it was a great pleasure to recognise the work he had done for pharmacy. As long as he could recall, Mr. Iliffe had been interested in official pharmacy. His work in the Guild, particularly in the early stages, when he carried the burden of State President for so long, and his work in the Pharmacy Board had now been recognised. He congratulated him and hoped that he would live long and be with them and cherish the fact that he was an Honorary Fellow of the Society. (Applause.)

Responses

Mr. John Gould said he knew that Eric Scott always expected him to greet him in Latin. "O Caesar—mori-turi te salutant." "Hail Caesar, we who are about to die salute thee."

He said he didn't feel like dying. It was a great day in the life of everyone when he went into business. He decides that he wants to be something, but he didn't think he had ever wanted to be an engine driver. His father had always said that he supposed he would go into the business, so he went into the business. Sometimes he wished he had taken up journalism; later in life he thought he was too pure-minded. He took up pharmacy and could honestly say that he regarded it not as a trade, nor as a profession, but as a vocation. When Mr. Kent rang him and told him about the honour, he said he hardly liked to accept it for doing work which had given him so much pleasure. Eric Scott gave him a letter of introduction to the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and called him the father of Tasmanian pharmacy. He asked Sir Hugh Linstead if he could show him where the "funking form" was in an old square in London, where his own father had sat and funk about 100 years ago.

For his own part he thanked them very sincerely for the honour. He regarded it more as an honour to Tasmanian pharmacy. He said he still had a lot of warm-hearted friends who appreciated what he had done and when he got home he would be able to show his wife. He thought chemists' wives had to suffer a great deal. He would say to the younger men coming on that they would find if they regarded pharmacy as a vocation and not as a mere means of making money they would get a lot of fun and a lot of pleasure. He thanked them for everything that had been said that afternoon, an occasion which would be remembered by him for the rest of his life.

Mr. Fred Holmes said this was the only occasion in his life when he could remember being nervous, but he felt like coming home when he entered the College of Pharmacy, where he had spent one of the best years of his life as a student, in 1897. He remembered that it was 1897 that the first woman pharmacist had come to the College of Pharmacy. Her name was Jane Beatrice Wollen. She afterwards married and, to his surprise, he found her one day dispensing in the Launceston General Hospital. He hardly knew how to thank them, but if Mr. Kent read the letter to them that he had written, he thought it would better express his feelings

than he could express them now. He told him that it was a thrill to be asked to come here. He had the privilege of passing his final exam. here in 1899. He didn't think he had ever had anything said that had been so pleasant as this afternoon, and he felt that it was a remarkable thing to bestow an honour like this on a man who belonged to another State. Someone said that the work in connection with pharmacy was a disease. He thought that his children could very safely have said to his wife, "Who is that man who sleeps here on Saturday nights?" That was about the amount of time he had spent in his home. As John Gould has said, we did it because we loved it. We have wanted to help others and if in any way we have been able to do so, that is our biggest and best reward. He said he thanked them very sincerely for the honour and for the opportunity of having a word with them. As he had said already, it felt like coming home, and it had been his home for twelve months. (Applause.)

Mr. W. R. Iliffe said it was very difficult to find words on an occasion such as this. When Mr. Scott told him prior to one of the Conference committee meetings that he had been given this honour, he thought he was joking. Mr. Johnson followed some time later in the evening with a similar remark, and since then he had been trying to think why such an honour, for which another man would have to work very hard and pass an examination, would ever come his way. He said he was very proud to have been given this certificate this afternoon and would cherish it, not only for his own sake, but for his wife's. If it were not for the wives they could not do the work which has to be done for pharmacy. He was sure she would appreciate it just as much as he did. Mr. Iliffe said he was very grateful and as he did not wish to prolong the afternoon's proceedings he would just say that we work because we love the work, because we love pharmacy and feel that we have to give back to pharmacy something pharmacy has given to us.

At this point the President read telegrams addressed to Mr. Holmes, which had been received from members of his family. He said these confirmed what most of them knew about the Holmes family.

WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION — ENQUIRY REGARDING MEMBERSHIP

Mr. J. L. Townley (N.S.W.) said he believed the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists would like to become members of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) suggested that the Executive should be authorised to admit this organisation, if it were constitutionally allowable.

After further discussion it was agreed that as no application had been received from the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists there was no application for consideration. All speakers indicated that they were in complete sympathy with the desire expressed, but it was essential that they should proceed constitutionally.

Miss Sweeney (N.S.W.) said she felt most of the ladies would agree, and prefer that the matter be discussed early in the next Conference.

Mr. Lipsham suggested that the Executive look into the problem which was beginning to face them, of multiple representation through the different organisations.

It was possible that the women pharmacists could exercise three distinct voices through such an affiliation. Firstly, through the parent society; secondly, through hospital pharmacy, and thirdly, through the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association.

Presentation to Members of A.P.F. Editorial Committee.—The President said he now wished, on behalf of the Executive, to make presentations to Dr. Stanton, Mr. Callister, Mr. Manning and Mr. Nye, members of the A.P.F. Editorial Committee. He had enjoyed doing many jobs of work with these people. The last A.P.F., more than any other A.P.F., had been a monumental task and

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the finished job was one of which the Association was justly proud.

The President then made presentations to each of the four members of the Committee and, with them, conveyed the good wishes of the Association.

Dr. Stanton responded on behalf of his Committee. He said they felt highly honoured and deeply moved at the kindness of the gesture and the presentations. He would like to thank Mr. Callister for his presentation of pharmaceutical wisdom and practice in committee meetings. Whenever Mr. Callister spoke he gave expression to some very profound pharmaceutical aphorism. Thanks were due also to Mr. Manning, who was the quintessence of youthful energy and whose capacity had greatly contributed to the success of the book. He acknowledged also the work of Mr. E. E. Nye, who meticulously polished each formula so that its light might shine and, last but not least, their gratitude was due to Mrs. N. C. Manning, whose masterly activity as Secretary of the Editorial Committee allowed the machinery to move with almost Rolls Royce precision. Finally Dr. Stanton paid tribute to an old friend, Horace Finemore, Editor of earlier editions of the A.P.F., whose influence was felt in the present edition.

Presentation to Hon. General Secretary.—The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. K. S. Porter, said it was his pleasure to make a presentation to the Hon. General Secretary, whose work was much appreciated by the Executive. He knew that the amount of pleasure Mr. Kent got from the work was some reward, but the Executive wished to make some tangible recognition.

In response, Mr. Kent said there were many compensations in a job such as this. He had listened to three earlier speakers say that afternoon that what they had contributed to their profession was done in a spirit of love for the profession. That greatly impressed one and the attitude was infectious. He expressed his thanks to the Executive for the presentation.

Date and Place of Next Meeting.—After some discussion it was resolved as follows—

That the next meeting of the Association be held at Adelaide at a time between two and three years hence, to be determined by the Executive, after consultation with the South Australian organisations.

Contributors to Section "O."—Correspondence from Mr. E. E. Nye, Secretary, Section "O," Melbourne, asked that Pharmaceutical Societies in all States should be asked to extend facilities to persons contributing papers to attend meetings of Section "O." It was submitted that this would stimulate students and young graduates to submit papers.

Conference adopted the recommendation made.

Flood and Bush Fire Relief.—A letter was received from P.D.L. with reference to a suggestion that each chemist in Australia should pay 1/- per week to build up a fund from which payments could be made to members who were victims of bush fire and flood damage. The matter had been considered and it was thought that the amount suggested was too much. An alternative suggestion was a donation of, say, 10/- per annum. P.D.L. intended to pass this letter in full to each member body of the Association, but suggested that it may come before Conference.

Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.), said he would like to advise that at least three members who were gravely affected by the recent flood in New South Wales were very much against such an idea. They thought that the spontaneous generosity of chemists was much better than having a fund.

He was not in agreement, but passed on the thought. No recommendation was recorded by Conference.

Presentations to Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, Miss Braithwaite, Mr. Eric Scott and Mrs. Scott.

Concluding Business.—Mr. Cotterell said it gave him a great deal of pleasure at this point to convey to the President and friend, Mr. Harry Braithwaite, deep and

sincere appreciation of the delegates for the manner in which he had conducted the meeting. The facility with which he resolved awkward situations and got on with the business of Conference was amazing. This had been a good Conference and a high standard of Chairmanship was demanded and given. The delegates desired that Mr. Braithwaite should accept a presentation and would like him to select for himself some gift he could treasure as a memento of an exceedingly happy Conference.

The members also wished that Miss Mabel Braithwaite, the President's gracious and charming sister, should accept some small gift in recognition of the way in which she had so ably assisted him as hostess. He asked that she accept this token, with which they wished to go their very best wishes.

In response, Mr. Braithwaite expressed his thanks. If ever he had had an easy job it was at this Conference. He had not seen any Conference run more happily. The happy frame of mind in which the work was approached was an outstanding factor. He hoped to derive some satisfaction from being President in the ensuing period and if he could emulate Mr. Cotterell and earlier Presidents he would be happy and in that way would set the pace for Mr. Fitch to keep up with when he took over. He wished to pay a tribute to the work of Mr. Scott, which had been whole-hearted and self-effacing. The way he had helped to run this Conference was something to be remembered and something which should be placed on record. Mr. Braithwaite also paid a tribute to his sister and her sisters, who had been of tremendous assistance to him throughout the period of preparation.

Mr. Cotterell then asked Mr. Scott to accept a presentation from the delegates. He said Mr. Scott, as Chairman of the Organising Committee, had set an exceedingly high standard. Everyone appreciated the smoothness with which the organisation had worked. Mr. Scott should take credit for the marvellous job that had been done. Those close to Mr. Scott knew how at certain times he could be diplomatic and smooth, but they knew also the manner in which he could cut red tape and get to the heart of a job. He asked Mr. Scott to select for himself some gift and also one for Mrs. Scott to remind them both of the very happy Conference in which they had played a most important part. (Applause.)

In reply, Mr. Scott said he felt like one of John Gould's Latin quotations. It seemed to him that the complimentary remarks could have been directed at somebody else. He paid a tribute to the work of Mr. Kent and Mr. Borowski for the organisation of the Conference. The success of the meeting had been due to good work by a good team.

He thanked the delegates for the presentations. He was not in the habit of receiving things. Generally he got more kicks than ha'pence, but he would obtain a memento and treasure it. He thanked the delegates also for their very gracious references to Mrs. Scott, and on her behalf thanked them for the presentation to her.

The President said this concluded the business of Conference. If they could meet in the same frame of mind with the same ease of manner, he did not doubt that they would have an equally enjoyable Conference in Adelaide. **With that thought in his mind and with a lot of thanks to all the delegates for the way they had helped through the Agenda he closed the Conference.** (Applause.)

All sessions of the Pharmaceutical Association Conference were held in the No. 1 Lecture Theatre of the Victorian College of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston street, Melbourne.

At each session a break was made during the morning and afternoon for coffee and biscuits, the "Nescafe" being generously supplied by Nestle's Food Specialities (Aust.) Ltd. and biscuits by Swallow and Ariell Ltd.

Report of Meetings of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, Held During P.A.A. Conference

The first meeting of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists was held at the College of Pharmacy, on May 23, at 2.15 p.m. The Federal President, Miss Freda Smalley, welcomed the visiting delegates and the Victorian members, and said how pleased she was that so many Interstate women pharmacists were attending the meeting. Delegates from the States were:

N.S.W.—Miss M. Sweeney (President), Mrs. S. Campbell, Mrs. E. Carter, Mrs. S. Curtis, Miss K. Legg, Miss E. Wunsch.

Queensland—Mrs. L. Carlson (President), Miss J. Beevers, Miss E. Chalmers, Miss G. Elliot, Miss M. Martin.

West Australia—Mrs. L. Raiter.

South Australia—Mrs. K. Read (President), Mrs. J. Maloney.

Tasmania—Mrs. J. Dawson.

Apologies and good wishes for the meeting were received from Miss Joy Latham (N.S.W.), Miss E. Palmal (N.S.W.), Miss A. Belinfante (N.S.W.), Mrs. H. Southcott (S.A.) and Miss V. Garcia (W.A.).

Reciprocal greetings were sent by the meeting to Miss J. Caird (Vic.), Miss J. Latham (N.S.W.), S.A. members, Mrs. Heath (Tas.), Miss V. Garcia (W.A.) and Miss E. Everitt (Qld.).

Presentation of Credentials by Voting Delegates

Miss Smalley ruled that all discussion be limited to not more than five minutes. Only voting delegates could vote. Any member could speak to a motion, but not more than one, without the consent of the chair. All speakers to announce name and State.

Voting delegates were:—

N.S.W.—Miss M. Sweeney, Mrs. Curtis.

Qld.—Mrs. Carlson, Miss G. Elliot.

Sth. Aust.—Mrs. Maloney, Mrs. Read.

West Aust.—Mrs. Raiter (2 votes).

Vic.—Miss MacGillivray, Miss A. Anderson.

The minutes of the Federation meeting held in Sydney in August, 1953, were then read by Miss MacGillivray (Hon. Fed. Sec.). Miss Wunsch and Miss Sweeney commented on the "Equal Pay" motion discussed in Sydney. Miss Smalley said that it was Equal Status more than Equal Pay that had been sought, and that has to be clarified.

Miss Smalley said that memo in Section 4 of the Constitution should have been deleted.

The minutes were then adopted, on the motion of Mrs. Maloney (S.A.), seconded by Miss Sweeney (N.S.W.).

Business Arising

Mrs. Maloney (S.A.) suggested that the State in which the Vice-President was the representative should have another representative on the Federal Council. She felt that six years was too long for the same person to be the State representative on the Federal Council.

After some discussion, Miss Smalley ruled that a notice of motion should be tabled for the next Conference.

Miss Smalley expressed thanks to Miss Anderson for her work on the Women's Section in the "A.J.P."—supported by Miss Sweeney (N.S.W.) and Mrs. Read (S.A.).

Miss Anderson said all States had been most co-operative since the last Conference.

Miss MacGillivray then read the Hon. Sec's. Report, which contained acknowledgment from Queen Elizabeth for greetings sent at the inaugural meeting in Sydney. Congratulations sent to Miss Knight (Tas.) on her appointment to the Pharmacy Board—the only woman to hold such an appointment.

International Contacts: Miss Winifred Attwell (1954) and Lady Jeffcott (1956).

Hon. Secretary's report adopted, on motion of Mrs. Moorhead (Vic.), seconded by Mrs. Dawson (Tas.).

Treasurer's Report

Miss Elliot (Qld.) presented a very satisfactory balance sheet, which was adopted on the motion of Miss MacGillivray. Miss Elliot moved that each State Secretary be responsible for cheque to be paid in August each year, and exchange and duty stamps be added.

Discussion on remits then took place, but were not voted on till the evening meeting. The afternoon session closed at 5 p.m.

At 6.30 p.m. the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists delegates met at "Dynevior," Beaconsfield parade, for cocktails before the Federation Dinner at 7 p.m., followed by the meeting.

During the dinner, Miss F. Smalley, the Federal President, welcomed all those present, and proposed the toast to "The Queen." Miss Chalmers (Qld.) then proposed a toast to "The Federation," and Mrs. Thompson (Vic.) asked all the Victorian delegates to toast "The Visitors." Mrs. J. Dawson (Tas.) replied on behalf of the visitors.

While coffee was being enjoyed, a small memento of the Conference meeting was presented to each visiting delegate. Mrs. Thompson thanked Miss D. Brighthouse (Qld.), who had kindly volunteered to take the minutes of the meeting for us.

The meeting began with discussion of the remit from Victoria, that all qualified women pharmaceutical chemists should wear some distinctive badge denoting the fact that they were qualified—apart from counter hands or cosmeticians.

It was decided that the remit be held over till the next Conference. Sample badges to be sent to all States for approval in the meantime.

The same applied to President's collar or badge of office remit from Victoria. The remits sent in by N.S.W. and a similar one by W.A. "That it is desirable for all Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Associations to work for representation of women on councils of official organisations," were carried unanimously.

It was decided that N.S.W. remit regarding a Federal prize to be awarded annually to the best woman student in the Commonwealth at the Final Examination (at the first attempt) could be implemented in rotation only.

It was recommended that a letter be sent to Mr. Attwill, objecting to lack of recognition of women pharmaceutical chemists in publications concerning pharmacy (S.A. remit).

Remits concerning the advisability of the Executive of Federation meeting more often than two yearly, if necessary, and the reporting of Federal matters, if any, in the women's section of the "A.J.P." were carried.

The recommendation "That all State Associations strive for increased membership, with special invitation to country women chemists. Our aim should be 100 per cent. membership of all qualified women in each State," was carried unanimously.

The election of office-bearers for the Federal Council then took place.

President: Mrs. J. Maloney (S.A.).

Vice-Presidents: Miss F. Smalley (Vic.) and Miss V. Garcia (W.A.).

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. H. Southcott (S.A.).

Treasurers: Miss G. Elliot (Qld.), Mrs. Curtis (N.S.W.), Mrs. Dawson (Tas.).

When Miss Smalley rose to welcome Mrs. Maloney as the new President. Miss MacGillivray presented both Mrs. Maloney and Miss Smalley with posies of flowers.

Miss Smalley said she considered it a great honour to have been the inaugural Federal President, and wished the Federation continued success. She wished Mrs. Maloney happiness and success during her term of office as President, and thanked Miss MacGillivray and Miss Anderson for their help.

The new President, Mrs. Maloney, then took the chair, and said she looked forward to welcoming all the delegates to the next Federation meeting in Adelaide in 1958.

Owing to lack of time, general discussion had to be curtailed. All State Secretaries were asked to notify all other States of office-bearers, after each annual meeting of their Associations.

After enjoying a delightful supper, the meeting concluded at 11.30 p.m.

THE VISITING LADIES

Varied Programme Provided

The reception and entertainment of the wives of Conference delegates was entrusted to the Ladies' Social Committee, which consisted of—

Miss M. Braithwaite (Chairwoman)

Miss R. MacGillivray (Secretary)

Miss A. Anderson

Mrs. B. Bastian

Mrs. L. J. Baird

Mrs. A. W. Callister

Mrs. R. H. Carter

Mrs. F. W. Johnson

Miss A. B. Longmore

Mrs. J. G. Manning

Mrs. E. Scott

Miss F. Smalley

Mrs. I. J. Thompson

Miss E. M. Witt

This committee worked enthusiastically before and during Conference to ensure that the visit to Melbourne of every lady would be enjoyable and interesting.

We are indebted to Miss Rene MacGillivray, Secretary of the Ladies' Social Committee, for the following account of activities:

At all of our P.A.A. Conferences we are glad to organise a programme by which the wives of the visiting delegates are entertained and their general well-being attended to while their husbands are engaged in conference.

To this end we assembled a very happily enthusiastic and co-operative committee from the ranks of our Councillor's wives, other pharmacist's wives and several of our women pharmaceutical chemists.

On looking back, it is hard to see that our visitors would believe that we really did try to allow them spare time to spend as they might wish.

Miss Mabel Braithwaite was chairwoman of the Social Committee, and charmingly acted as a hostess, directing her activities from Menzies Hotel, whilst Mrs. Eric Scott acted similarly from her post at the Hotel Australia. Our visitors were therefore able to seek advice when needed from these ladies as well as from their various personal hostesses.

A happy start was made when each visiting lady received flowers with which to decorate her room, and an orchid spray to wear at the official opening of Conference. It seemed that the idea of providing fragrance and beauty which emanated from the Conference Committee was followed by several of our drug houses for posies of violets, perfume and cosmetics were also presented to each lady, and very gratefully accepted.

The official opening held at the Royale Ballroom on the Monday night served as a starting point, and augured well for a successful conference to follow.

Here it was that everyone met everybody—one met lots of old friends again and others whom one hoped might prove to be new ones. Our hostesses looked for 'their' guests and became acquainted. All the ladies were requested to attend the opening session of Conference at the College of Pharmacy on the next morning, and at the close, all adjourned to the Melbourne Town Hall, where the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Councillor Sir Frank Selleck, gave a civic reception to P.A.A. Conference. The rest of this day was set as free "to go to bed, visit your friends or paint the town red" (see Bulletin). It seems that this advice may have been followed in part—though one hears tell that there was more than a tint of "Burgundy."

Wednesday morning broke, to everyone's dismay, as very, very wet, and the prospect was rather dismal for the hostesses, who were taking their guests for a bay-side trip with lunch at the Hotel Manyung, Mt. Eliza. However, as they proceeded the weather gods relented and the rain ceased. A most delectable and decorative lunch was served and thoroughly enjoyed by all in the very lovely surroundings.

The return was made around the Peninsula, and the clouds lifted enough for various beauty spots to be noted. The party proceeded to the home of Mrs. S. Baird, at Camberwell, where all enjoyed a delightful buffet dinner and a very happy evening. It would seem that the happy glow of friendship dispelled any "chill" that some of our visitors may have feared, and winter woolies were not needed.

On Thursday the ladies joined their Conference folk on a bus trip to Dandenong, where executives of the H. J. Heinz & Co. Pty. Ltd., welcomed them, entertained them at luncheon and then took them for a tour of their new factory. This was truly an eye-opener as to the vastness of the plant and the efficiency displayed. Back to the city and a grand rush to get ready for the Conference Dinner at the Myer Mural Hall. The numbers were considerably swelled by Victorian members and guests who attended. This was a truly wonderful function in each and every phase.

Friday morning required an early start once more, and a very interesting tour was made of the Olympic sites and Village. Delegates were delivered in time for the "Guild House Luncheon." All appreciated this opportunity of viewing our own "Guild" premises, especially under such congenial circumstances.

The afternoon was really free for the ladies, and no doubt many took the rare opportunity to visit a hair salon at least, in preparation for their appearance at the theatre performance of "Kismet" that night—200 odd pharmaceutical chemists and friends viewed this show, and the curtain speech made by Hayes Gordon (Ph.C.) gave quite the right finish to a splendid entertainment. At a supper party held later at Menzies, women pharmaceutical chemists, who were invited, were very happily surprised when Mrs. L. J. Maloney, Federal President of A.F.W.P.C., on behalf of the Federation, presented Miss F. Smalley, Immediate Past President, with a pigskin wallet, and Miss R. MacGillivray, Past Federal Secretary, with a brief case, as an expression of thanks for their work during their term of office. This charming and much appreciated gesture was suitably acknowledged by both recipients.

Although Saturday was listed as a free day, no one was left alone, and so some went to see a football game, some of the ladies had a nice luncheon at the races, some went for a drive with their hostesses, and at night many of our visitors were seen dining and dancing in the bright spots.

Sunday was a combined day for church attendance, and after luncheon all set forth for a tour of the Dandenongs and a visit to the Nicholas Institute at "Burnham Beeches." The visitors were enraptured by the scenery and the coloured foliage of the trees en route. The Institute was an eye-opener to all, and we only regretted that the rain precipitated a rather hurried exit.

Monday being the final day, we had saved some of the icing on the cake. First bit was a rather unusual

touch when the ladies were invited to go to a wine tasting at the Rhinecastle Cellars. This proved to be a very pleasant and, under Mr. Battersby's guidance, a very educational and cultural experience. All were very indebted to Mr. N. Waite for extending this courtesy to the company.

The last lovely bit proved to be the Farewell Dinner at Ascot House, Ascot Vale. This was a very happy function indeed. The gracious surroundings, fine cuisine, very excellent entertainment and the company of friends, both old and newly acquired, provided a fitting

closure to a Conference voted as one of the very best yet.

Before the finale, a very delightful surprise was sprung on the Social Committee by the visiting ladies. Mrs. W. Cotterill (S.A.) and Mrs. L. J. Maloney (S.A.), on behalf of the ladies, presented each member of the Committee with a beautiful marcasite brooch. Miss Mabel Braithwaite, chairwoman and hostess for the Conference, made a very charming speech of thanks for the very nice gesture, on behalf of herself and her committee.

Until we meet again, adieu to all our good friends whom we were privileged to meet and serve.

The Conference Dinner

A Notable Function

The Twenty-first Conference Dinner held in the Myer Mural Hall on May 24 was one of the most representative pharmaceutical dinners ever held in Melbourne.

Cocktails were served in the Annexe at 6.30 p.m., and at 7.15 p.m. guests sat down to an excellent dinner.

Mr. Eric Scott, Social President of the Conference and President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria occupied the Chair.

All arrangements were of a high order and speeches were witty and entertaining.

Distinguished guests included the following:—Hon. Dr. D. A. Cameron, Federal Minister for Health and



Left to right: Mrs. E. W. Braithwaite, Mrs. Erna Rinks, Mrs. B. G. Fegent, Mrs. E. A. O. Moore and Mrs. F. W. Johnson.

Mrs. Cameron; Sir Clifden Eager, President of Legislative Council of Victoria and Lady Eager; Hon. J. S. Bloomfield, M.L.A., Minister for Education, Victoria; Hon. R. H. Petty, M.L.A. Minister for Housing, Victoria; Hon. John Cain, M.L.A., Leader of the Opposition, Victoria, and Mrs. Cain; Hon. R. C. Townley, Leader of the Opposition, Tasmania; Major-General C. F. Wootten, Chairman Repatriation Commission, and Mrs. Wootten; Major-General W. D. Refshauge, D.G.M.S. (Army), and Mrs. Refshauge; Air Vice-Marshal E. A. Daley, D.G.M.S. (R.A.A.F.), and Mrs. Daley; Dr. H. C. Colville, Federal Secretary of the B.M.A., and Mrs. Colville; Dr. G. Swinburne, Victorian Secretary B.M.A., and Mrs. Swinburne; Dr. C. H. Dickson, Medical Secretary Victorian Branch B.M.A., and Mrs. Dickson; Professor F. H. Shaw, University of Melbourne, and Mrs. Shaw; Lt.-Col. T. H. Gay, Senior Pharmaceutical Officer R.A.A.M.C. and Mrs. Gay; Wing-Commander C. W. Fitton, Senior Pharmaceutical Officer R.A.A.F., and Mrs. Fitton; Dr. K. T. Adamson, President Australian Dental Association, and Mrs. Adamson; Dr. W. B. Woodhouse, President Victorian Branch Australian Dental Association, and Mrs. Woodhouse; Mr. J. Newton, Secretary Australian Dental Association; Dr. S. Langford, Principal Medical Officer Repatriation Commission, and Mrs. Langford; Dr. H. M.



Left to right: Mr. L. W. Palfreyman, Mr. A. W. Callister, Mrs. A. W. Callister, Mrs. D. Crisp and Mr. D. Crisp.

Franklands, Victorian Representative Commonwealth Department of Health, and Mrs. Franklands; Mr. G. G. Jewkes, Chief Pharmaceutical Officer, Department of Health, Canberra; Mr. Charles Farnbach, Chief Pharmaceutical Officer, Commonwealth Department of Health, Melbourne, and Mrs. Farnbach; Dr. R. Andrews, Chairman of Gas and Fuel Corporation, and Mrs. Andrews; Mr. Lewis Luxton, Representative of Melbourne Olympic Committee; Mr. T. M. Stevens, Repatriation Commission, and Mrs. Stevens; Mr. E. Lewis, Director Hospital Benefits Association, and Mrs. Lewis.

The guests of the Committee also included Interstate Conference Delegates, representatives of all of the official pharmaceutical organisations, representatives of wholesale drug firms and student representatives.



Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Moorhead.

THE TOASTS

The Loyal Toast

This was proposed by the Chairman, Mr. Eric Scott, and honoured with enthusiasm.

Parliament

The toast of Parliament was presented by Mr. R. I. Cohen, President of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, who handled the subject in an exceedingly capable and interesting manner, which won much praise and acclamation. Mr. Cohen said:—

We in Western Australia are sometimes apt to complain that in the establishment of any committee, our eastern States try to retain the cream and hand the skim milk to us. On this occasion, however, we must remain silent, for we have been allotted what is without doubt the principal toast of the evening.

I find this a very great gratification that I rise to offer you the toast of Parliament and associate with it the names of our distinguished guests, the Hon. Dr. D. A. Cameron, the Federal Minister for Health; the Hon. Sir Clifden Eager, President of the Legislative Council, and Lady Eager, who is accompanying him; the Hon. J. S. Bloomfield, Minister for Education in the Victorian Parliament; the Hon. Mr. Petty, Minister for Housing; the Hon. John Cain, Leader of the Opposition, and Mrs. Cain; and also the Hon. Rex Townley, Leader of the Opposition in Tasmania. I am honoured at the privilege afforded to me in being permitted to ask you to honour the important toast of Parliament; and why do I say important? The reason is one often overlooked by those proposing this toast, which is probably the most frequently honoured at any official function. To my mind its importance does not lie in the presence of Ministers and Members, able and eloquent though they may be: It does not lie in the magnificence of Parliament, nor in the pomp and ceremony with which law-making is attended. The supreme importance of the toast of Parliament lies in the fact that in Australia we are fortunate enough to have a Parliament to toast, and by this I mean a legislative House composed of two opposing parties, where every measure and proposition is formally debated and thoroughly examined.

We know of places where other systems apply. We learn from newcomers to our shores of States where the representative body is merely an instrument through which the will of the dictator is expressed.

Of course it would not be possible for every citizen to be in complete agreement with every matter introduced by Parliament; but it is strange and undeniable that, despite dissatisfaction and controversies between the Labour and Liberal parties over the long years, Australia has progressed and prospered, and I venture to predict that we will continue to do so.

In official pharmacy we have naturally to maintain close contact with parliamentary officers, and whether in the State or Federal sphere, our relations with Ministers and Members have been most cordial and happy. We have never failed to be received with every courtesy and consideration, whether or not it has been possible to accede to our request, and so, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with extreme pleasure that I ask you to rise and join with me in drinking a hearty toast to Parliament and to its worthy and distinguished representatives.

Response by Dr. D. A. Cameron, Federal Minister of Health

I have replied to the toast of Parliament on numerous occasions, but I may say that very seldom have I heard it moved and received so well as it was tonight.

I hope that what we remember about Parliaments and about the people who compose them is that most history—certainly most political history—has been the story of the gradual development of Parliament. I like to think that what we remember is the names of the Pym

and the Hampdens, the Pitts and the Churchills, the Bruces and the Menzies, the Curtins and the Chifleys, long after the names of those who made inflammatory speeches on the adjournment and interposed interjections at question time are completely forgotten.

It is most important, as Mr. Cohen said, that we should remember that the chief reason that we have for drinking the toast of Parliament is the fact that we have one, and I think that it is perhaps well for us to remember that only a democratic Parliament can really associate itself, by the presence of its Ministers, and its private members with the various Associations such as your own, the professional associations, the business associations, the Trade Unions and the educational leaders of the country in such a way as to absorb their interests, their intellects, and what they have to contribute to the country, to blend it together into political policy. I believe that the strength of democracy largely lies in this, that if you have a free Parliament, subject to criticism and freely elected, it will always represent in a greater or lesser degree, the desires and aspirations of various bodies which go to make up the activities of a country.

I hope we can feel in Australia that that is the kind of Government that we have, and that people like myself should have the opportunity of coming not only to functions like this, but of being available to institutions like yours, Sir, at any time, to listen to what you have to say; to learn from your activities, and to try to blend the various interests which you and other associations represent into a common policy which will benefit the whole community.

Our efforts are not perfect, but we do our best according to our various lights, and I would like to thank you very much not only for the opportunity of being here tonight, but also for what it means. I and the other representatives of Parliament who are here tonight can see that, through Associations like this, we do really get closer to understanding the real needs of the country. It is a great pleasure to me to be here tonight. Thank you very much for the invitation and for the opportunity of replying to this toast. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Bloomfield, Minister for Education in Victoria, in responding on behalf of the State Parliament, said:—

This has been to me one of the most enjoyable gatherings that I have attended for a long time, and that is largely because it was not until thirty seconds ago that I heard I was expected to say anything to you. That has many advantages; one of them is that one enjoys one's meal and one's conversation, and listens with rather critical attention to what is said by other speakers, and feels in the situation of a more or less sympathetic onlooker to what goes on, but now I have been asked to assist Dr. Cameron in his response to the toast which was so very generously proposed.

It was the toast to Parliament and with the concept of Parliament, I suppose one associates the idea of freedom of discussion and of the ventilation of different points of view. It is extremely kind of you to speak in such glowing terms of the Parliamentary institutions. I am sure my colleagues will join with me in wishing that those feelings were even more widespread than they are at the moment, but, in all sincerity, it is gratifying and pleasing to know that at the head of your toast list you have thought fit to put this toast. It is this glorious institution which distinguishes the British race from practically the rest of the world, and as a member of the Victorian Parliament and of the Victorian Cabinet, I thank you in all sincerity for having said so eloquently what you did say and I should like to tell you that we Parliamentarians who are here have nothing but the kindest feelings for the co-operation that associations such as yours always share with our institutions. It was kind of you, Sir, to have welcomed us, and on behalf of the State Parliament of Victoria, I thank you sincerely for what you have said.

The Olympic Games

Toast proposed by Mr. R. V. S. Martin, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

It is indeed an honour to me, a Queenslander, to propose the toast of the Olympic Games of 1956, which are to be held in Melbourne in November this year, but I feel the same as Marjorie Jackson felt in Helsinki when she dropped her baton, very embarrassed at having to follow two such Parliamentarians and make a speech or propose a toast about something which I found, on questioning quite a lot of people in the street, they know nothing about. It is no use trying to tell Victorians what the Olympic Games are; but I would like to say to some of you who are not at all faint with the picture of the modern Olympic, that it was thought of first by a Frenchman, who conceived the idea of giving to educational institutions and nations the sporting spirit, which today affects our whole lives. That spirit brings forth in each one a spirit of good will and friendliness. Melbourne, as well as Australia generally, must be proud in the thought of having been chosen as host for the 1956 Olympic Games, and I am sure if it had not been for the work of Mr. Lewis Luxton, son of Sir Harold Luxton who, through ill-health resigned and handed over the baton to his able son, things would not have been as far advanced today as they are. The Lord Mayor, at a reception, told us just how far they had advanced, and I find that nominations have been received from 73 countries, which is a record entry for the Olympics. Ladies and Gentlemen, I can do no more than ask you to stand and drink a toast to the Olympic Games of 1956, and to the achievements which I hope that the Olympics will mean to Australia.

Response by Mr. Lewis Luxton, Vice-Chairman, Olympic Games Committee

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Martin, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is the first time in my experience that anybody has ever proposed the toast of the Olympic Games in Melbourne. It is just an indication of the change of feeling which is coming over the people in this country. I thank you for the way in which you have received the toast. I understand that those of you who are fit and able will be taken round to see what we have done at the Olympic Village tomorrow, and seeing is believing. Previous speakers have cut their speeches so that I could talk to you for twenty minutes, but I could talk to you on the subject for probably an hour and a half, if you could stand it. I think we should take a really broad view and really understand this Olympic movement, and you must know something about its background.

Mr. Luxton then proceeded to speak of the history of the Games and the stories and fables surrounding them. Unfortunately the microphone failed at this stage and our reporter was unable to hear what was said. It is regrettable that on this account we are unable to publish Mr. Luxton's remarks.

Kindred Organisations

Toast proposed by Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association:—

Mr. Scott, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: It is a pleasure to me to propose this toast, especially as we have been honoured with the Federal and State Presidents of the major organisations in Medicine and in Dentistry. It is a pleasure also because of the kindly feeling of good will which exists between ourselves and these organisations. There are also other organisations and authorities and kindred professions with whom we have a satisfactory liaison and with whom we enjoy mutual good will. I include the various State Medical Boards and Dental Boards and others. Perhaps one of the most useful liaisons we have is with C.S.I.R.O. This organisation at all times makes available when required the knowledge of their officers, who help us in

many of our problems; but perhaps it is simpler to carry the good wishes of Pharmacy to an individual rather than to the organisations I have mentioned. We have with us tonight Dr. Cecil Colville, a man honoured in his own circle as well as being recognised by the Commonwealth Government for his authority in medical matters. He is here as Federal President of the British Medical Association in Australia, and we are pleased to have the opportunity of having him with us. We have also here Dr. Kenneth Adamson, Federal President of the Australian Dental Association. (Applause.) With these two gentlemen we can include Dr. Swinburne, Victorian B.M.A. President, and Dr. Woodhouse, State President of the Australian Dental Association. Other kindred organisations are represented here, and we hope that the good will and spirit of co-operation that exists between us all will long continue. Ladies and gentlemen, will you please rise and join me in this toast?

Response—Dr. C. H. Colville, Federal President of the B.M.A.:—

I must thank you very much for proposing this toast, Sir, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the way in which you have honoured it. I find it is my responsibility to speak on behalf of various bodies and associations which you have grouped together under the term "Kindred Organisations," and I must confess at once that I am very ill-equipped to speak on behalf of these other bodies. I hope, therefore, that their representatives will forgive me if the few remarks I make represent the viewpoints of my own profession.

It is a strange thing that although there has been a lot of talk tonight about Parliament, and the Olympic Games and things of that sort, nobody has said a word about Pharmacy. I think it only right that one speaker should rectify that omission. (Applause.)

It has always seemed to me that there is an element of romance in pharmacy, and that is perhaps because of some very early recollections of my own, and I should like to mention one or two. My very first encounter with pharmacy concerned a therapeutic agent known as *Hirudo Medicinalis*, which those of you who have not recently studied your Latin will discover is the scientific name for the ordinary common Leech. When I was a small boy I went swimming with a companion in the water holes in a creek and we were completely infested with leeches. Then on one unforgettable day we went into the chemist's shop in the neighbouring large town and found he was actually prepared to pay good money for further supplies of leeches. From then on our plan of campaign was never in doubt. There was only one way to catch leeches and that was with human bait; and I would ask you to envisage two little naked bodies going into a limpid pool and with gritted teeth awaiting results!

The first essential of a successful leech hunt is patience. It is not the slightest use trying to move him as soon as you feel the onslaught; you have to wait until he is really stuck into it, whereupon he loses interest in everything else and he becomes easy prey to the groping hand. We gradually filled a glass jar with wriggling masses of the creatures, and on the last day of the holidays, we emerged triumphant from the chemist's shop, amateur status entirely abandoned, our bodies covered with what are known as triradiate punctures, but our pockets full of cash. The whole episode represented a triumph of cupidity over discomfort.

The second vivid recollection of mine is a few years later when a second-year medical student. We first went to the old Pharmacy College in Swanston street. In those days we were taught *Materia Medica* in our second year. I realised in that building was romance—there were numerous jars containing fascinating substances, brown ipecacuanha with all its benign effects on the human body and so on. I just gazed at all these things and thought that in a few years' time I would be able to relieve suffering humanity. We were taught

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Pharmaceutical Company

SYDNEY

this subject by an up and coming young medical graduate by the name of Thomas P. Dunhill, and I have always liked to think that it was the inspiration which he in his turn derived from teaching a class like second-year men of 1910 that spurred him on to efforts which resulted in his becoming Surgeon in Ordinary to His Majesty the King.

Just one more recollection—a few years later still, when I was a very recently qualified medical graduate, on a fine Saturday afternoon in 1914, I was trying to obtain the appropriate medicine for a patient, and I went along to the family chemist's shop, a quaint, funny little weatherboard place just close to St. Kilda Junction. The chemist was at home and after he had provided what I required, he said he would like to show me something that would interest me. He took me along to a little dark cubby hole at the back of his funny little shop, and there I saw a whole series of flat enamel dishes, each with a Bunsen burner underneath, and filled with some opaque white fluid. He asked me if I knew what it was, but I had not the faintest idea. He said "It's aspirin." It was November, 1914, and up to that time all the aspirin in Australia had to be imported from Germany, and that source had been taken off. You have probably guessed that the name of this young chemist was George Richard Nicholas, and that this little episode I was privileged to witness that afternoon represented the beginning of an enterprise which became one of the largest that this country has ever seen. Aided by the removal of German competition, aided by the prevalence of aches and pains of the Australian public and aided by the inspired choice of a name for his product, George Nicholas founded the business which was not only to enrich himself, but through the generosity of himself and his family, was to prove of inestimable value to medicine and science and education in this country. I welcome this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the medical profession our gratitude to the name of Nicholas.

These little things, ladies and gentlemen, perhaps would suggest that there is some romance in Pharmacy. Many of you in this room were not born at the time of the episodes I have mentioned. You deal with the beautifully packaged and cellophane wrapped products of the manufacturing chemist. Some of you may not have had experience and thrill of making a box of pills—all of them perfectly spherical and all of them exactly equal in diameter. You don't know what you are missing.

To get away from the past and say one word about the present. These neatly wrapped packages form the greater part of those disease-preventing and life-saving drugs which the Commonwealth has seen fit to give to the public free of charge, and in this room tonight we have the Right Honourable the Commonwealth Minister of Health, Dr. Cameron, who is responsible for administering this scheme; myself as representing the medical profession whose responsibility it is to treat the people, and yourselves, whose responsibility it is to carry out the actual machinery of distributing these things to the public. I think perhaps this would be a good opportunity for us all to resolve that we will do our utmost to see that all abuses are removed from this Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, and that we all make attempts to the best of our ability to see that it continues a complete success and for the benefit of the people of Australia.

I would like to voice one more thought in concluding. I was most impressed on Monday night by the address of the Chief Justice, Sir Edmund Herring, when he opened your Conference. You will remember that he emphasised that it was necessary for all of us at some time to choose between good and evil. Now, I think we should count ourselves fortunate in the professions of medicine and of pharmacy that no such choice is forced upon us. We are not called upon to deal with hydrogen bombs and poison gases and all these other hideous perversions of the noble science of chemistry, but we are allowed to go ahead so that all our efforts are de-

voted to the benefit of mankind and to the welfare of our fellow creatures. (Applause.)

INTERLUDE

At this stage of the proceedings the Chairman called on Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Braithwaite said he appreciated the opportunity given to him to perform three pleasant duties.

Pfeiffer Scholarship Winner Introduced

Mr. Braithwaite called on Mr. Frank H. Bedford to come forward; whereupon he introduced Mr. Bedford to the gathering. Mr. Bedford, he said, was shortly to depart for U.S.A. as the first of the Australian pharmaceutical chemists awarded a Pfeiffer Scholarship. He would shortly be followed by others to whom similar scholarships had been awarded. Mr. Bedford proposed to undertake research in the U.S.A. into pharmaceutical education as applied to commercial pharmacy. He (Mr. Braithwaite) said he felt sure every person would join in wishing him the utmost benefit and interest from his trip. (Applause.)

Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3 Announced

Mr. Braithwaite said it was his pleasing duty now to announce that very shortly the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia would select a young pharmaceutical chemist from applicants all over Australia as winner of the third Kodak Travelling Scholarship. An offer to give this Scholarship had been made by Mr. Edgar Rouse, Chairman of Directors of Kodak (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., who was present with them at the dinner. He wished, on behalf of pharmacy, to thank Mr. Rouse sincerely for the Scholarship and for his personal interest. (Sustained applause.)

Veteran Victorian Pharmacists Honoured

Mr. Braithwaite said his third pleasing duty was to identify to the gathering a number of veteran Victorian chemists who were present as guests. All had given yeoman service in the past and it was a delight to have them present on this occasion.

Mr. Braithwaite then called upon the following to rise and each in turn was given an ovation: Mr. D. A. Cossar, Mr. A. W. McGibbony, Mr. H. H. Richmond, Mr. H. Sutcliffe and Mr. C. C. Wallis.

FINAL TOAST — DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Mr. B. G. Fegent, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, said it was a privilege for him to propose this toast. Over the years back into the dim, dark past, he said guests had always been welcomed by the breaking of bread or the eating of salt. Tonight, the honoured guests who were present had graced our tables and partaken of the food provided. Some of them they met frequently in widely scattered parts of the Commonwealth in an official capacity; some did not often travel on pharmaceutical business beyond their own States very frequently. In all dealings they received from these, their friends, courteous and generous treatment and he wished on behalf of the President and members of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, to thank them for honouring them with their presence. Before proposing the toast, Mr. Fegent read the list of distinguished guests covered by the toast.

Response by Mr. N. Wilson

Mr. Wilson, President of the Chemist Service Guild of New Zealand, said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The last comes, but not the least. I am the last with the distinguished guests and I really feel somewhat towards the least, but be that as it may, it is indeed a pleasure to come so far and see so much, and on behalf of the distinguished guests I do thank you, Mr.

Chairman and Mr. Fegent, for your very charming toast. Also I think I should express on behalf of the visitors our most sincere thanks to Mr. Scott, President of the Entertainment Committee, and his band of workers, and thinking of a very charming and sincere address at your Rotary luncheon yesterday, by Mr. Manning, when he referred to "the backroom boys." Thanks to Mr. Scott and his band, and very many thanks to the Ladies' Committee. This Conference is a success, and they certainly have given all the attention to make it so. Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the distinguished visitors, I thank you, Mr. Fegent, for the sincere way you proposed the toast, and to you pharmaceutical chemists of Australia, many thanks for the way you have honoured it.

RECEPTION BY THE LORD MAYOR CONFERENCE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED

One hundred and fifty Conference Delegates and lady visitors were received by the Lord Mayor, Councillor Sir Frank Selleck, M.C., and the Lady Mayoress in the Lord Mayor's Reception Room, Town Hall, Melbourne, at noon on May 22.

In formally welcoming the visitors the Lord Mayor said that almost from day to day it had been his honour,



Association President, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Councillor Sir Frank Selleck.

together with the Lady Mayoress, to receive distinguished people from all parts of the world, as well as from the various States, who came to Melbourne for their conference and convocations.

It was an honour for him that morning, on behalf of his fellow Councillors and the citizens of Melbourne, to greet the delegates to the Twenty-first Pharmaceutical Conference.

Pharmaceutical chemists, he said, were very important professional people. To him it was very evident that tremendous strides had been taken in the pharmaceutical profession over the past 25 years. His mind went back even further. In the north of Victoria 50 years ago, in the horse and buggy days, when medical advice often was not immediately available, the pharmaceutical chemist carried the responsibility of meeting urgent requirements and advising many of the pioneers on their minor medical ills. It was right that the profession of pharmacy had moved along hand in hand with the progress of the nation. In trying to think of a few words that fitted in with pharmacy it seemed to him that three words would signify the high standard of ethics and service that prevailed with chemists and the words were "Service with Honour." In maintaining a very

high standard of ethics the pharmaceutical profession had disdained and thrown to one side many quacks that came within our community and in that way had protected the health of the individual and of the general population of the Commonwealth. The Lord Mayor then outlined the arrangements being made in Mel-



Group of ladies at the Lord Mayor's Reception.

Left to right: Miss I. M. J. MacGillivray, Miss F. Smalley, Miss M. Sweeney, Mrs J. Dawson, Mrs. L. J. Maloney, Miss G. Elliot.

bourne for the holding of the Olympic Games in November, 1956. He concluded with the following words:—

All I can say as a citizen and as Lord Mayor of the City is thank you very much for the service you have rendered. I trust that your convention in this city will be a memorable one. I trust you will continue to derive much pleasure in the service of your profession. (Applause.)



Mr. Leonard Long, Cr. Fox, Mr. E. W. Braithwaite.

RESPONSES

Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association:

My Lord Mayor, will you please accept the thanks of our Conference delegates and the whole of our organisation, and will you please, Sir, convey also our thanks to the Lady Mayoress for making time in a busy life to meet some of our people, and also would you please convey to your fellow Councillors our thanks for their interest in this reception. We are indeed grateful to

you for meeting our people at this reception, and if you will convey those thanks, we will be very happy indeed.

What I want to say in a more formal way, Sir, is that Australian pharmacy as a whole is represented here, and is honoured by your so gracious gesture in asking us to this reception during our Conference. As we have told you, we have with us interstate delegates and their ladies from all Australian States, and we have also two of pharmacy's representatives from New Zealand. It may interest you to know that these delegates are typical family chemists who have come to this Conference so that they may exchange one with the other ideas that help us in our everyday work, and the work of our organisations, and in this way we find that proof of knowledge is brought to us from actual work in the community. These delegates, interstate, Victorian and New Zealand, are all practising pharmacists who, as well as that, are citizens with a sense of responsibility. That makes them especially interested in the activities of our city, and they have requested me to thank you for this opportunity of meeting you. We thank both you and your colleagues, particularly you as Melbourne's first citizen, as we know something of the time and thought that is demanded of a man who works for his fellow citizens. We appreciate all you are doing for the community, and hope that your strength and health will continue so that you will be enabled to go on with the good work for a long time. I thank, you, Sir. (Applause.)

Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, Immediate Past-President:

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I would like to thank you on behalf of the Conference and the Interstate visitors for your gracious and courteous act in making this time available to give us this civic reception this morning. We know that you have many calls on your time, and we assure you that we do deeply appreciate it. During the course of your remarks you spoke of many things and you mentioned about meetings with the various Lord Mayors and how lately parochialism had vanished after a few meetings, and I think actions such as yours this morning in receiving us makes those barriers between States disappear. You also mentioned that our Olympic visitors would visit several States, but being a South Australian I noticed that you omitted to mention South Australia. In Queensland they have their Brisbane River; come to Sydney, they have their famous Sydney Harbour Bridge; Melbourne have the Yarra; Western Australia have the Swan; Hobart have the Derwent, but there is a little thing in South Australia which is unique in Australia—we have a river which has a plug in it, and when visitors are assembled in Adelaide, often we withdraw the plug and clean it just as a housewife cleans a bath. We don't hold any copyright, so we just leave it to you.

My Lord Mayor, you have discussed the Olympic Games and during your remarks you gave away your profession, because you have mathematically calculated just how many days of fine weather you are going to get during the course of the Games. Up to date you have met us with good weather, and I trust you will put on that magical cap again and just tell us how many fine days we can expect during this stay. Nevertheless, even though we do get some rain and the weather may be cold, we have had a warmth of welcome and you have further extended that warmth of welcome to us this morning. On behalf of this Conference and on behalf of all the Interstate visitors, I do wish you, Sir, your City Council, and the State of Victoria all the best for the Olympic Games in November. I am sure that all eyes throughout Australia will be upon Melbourne at that time. We know the vast amount of work that you have put in, and I feel that at the conclusion of the Games all citizens of Australia should be justifiably proud of Melbourne. On behalf of this Conference, I wish you, your City Council and the citizens of Victoria all the best for this wonderful event that you are going to put on.

Mr. Noel Wilson, President Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand:

I wish, Sir, most sincerely to endorse the remarks of previous speakers. I do feel it an honour and a pleasure to be asked to respond to this toast, and I am very pleased to say that New Zealand is represented here, and thank you, Sir, for your very kind remarks.

ROTARY LUNCHEON

Forty-two Conference delegates, including seven Rotarians, attended the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club of Melbourne, at the invitation of the Conference President, Mr. Harry Braithwaite, on Wednesday, May 23, and were given a very special welcome by the Chairman for the day.

After the luncheon Mr. Nigel C. Manning was introduced as guest speaker for the day, and delivered an address which he entitled "The Back Room Boys."

The following extracts from this address, which was received enthusiastically, are taken from the Club's printed circular, issued the following week:

Back Room Boys—Editors of the A.P.F.

This is an account of a little-known aspect of medical science. I am able to speak on it as being the most junior, in age and experience, of those engaged in the work.

"The Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary" (A.P.F.) is a book of drug standards—a "dictionary" of drugs. It is a supplementary volume to the British book on the same topic. Without such a book of standards Australia would be immature as a nation; we would literally have no medical practice as we know it today. Such books are the written records of medical progress; they are the yardstick by which the medical enlightenment of a nation may be truly measured.

The A.P.F. has been prepared since 1902 by the State Pharmaceutical Societies, now joined together as the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. Over fifty years of accumulated knowledge and experience have gone into its production. Obviously such works are only written by the efforts of hundreds of workers. In spite of this, the whole national endeavour has been dominated, in the 1930's by Horace Finemore, and in the 1940's and 1950's by Byron L. Stanton (who is with us today), and whose little-known and unostentatious contribution to Australian medicine has been monumental.

The book contains the standards for A.P.C. tablets and powders (first standardised in 1921), and a recent formula for a penicillin wound powder discovered by the researches of Professor F. H. Shaw and Mr. G. Peterson. It also contains the drugs bemegride (the phenobarbitone antagonist) and amiphenazole (the morphine antagonist), which were discovered by Professors F. H. Shaw, W. Davies and co-workers. These drug names are now part of the English language (due to A.P.F. machinery), and hence may never be registered as trade names. It is my guess that amiphenazole will be the second drug produced by Australian research workers to go from the A.P.F. into the British Commonwealth standards.

The present edition of the book took hundreds of workers in every State eight years to prepare, and nearly three years to edit. Whereas other nations spend hundreds of thousands of pounds on compiling their pharmacopoeias, Australia's is produced entirely by voluntary effort.

At the conclusion of the address a hearty vote of thanks was passed and conveyed to Mr. Manning.

"GUEST OF HONOUR"

Broadcast Over A.B.C. National Stations on Sunday, May 27, at 7.15 p.m.

Mr. Noel R. C. Wilson is President of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand, whose Dominion headquarters are at Wellington, and with the Dominion Secretary, Mr. Charles Cameron, he has come to Australia to attend the triennial Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

The Guild is the counterpart of the Pharmaceutical Guild of Australia, and has a membership of 800, all of whom are proprietors of retail pharmacies throughout New Zealand.

Mr. Wilson visited Australia in August of last year as a delegate to Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science) of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science Conference.

Mr. Wilson has taken a conspicuous part in the development of pharmaceutical education in New Zealand and in the evolution of the New Zealand Health Scheme.

Good evening:

Benjamin Franklin, the famous American statesman and philosopher, the great American businessman, and the super-salesman of all time, started a pharmacy store in Philadelphia about 1730, **without any training whatsoever.** In his own newspaper, the "Pennsylvania Gazette," he advertised for sale commodities ranging from needles and pins to horses and slaves; including chocolate, palm oil, spermaceti, mustard, patent medicines and seneca rattlesnake root, with directions how to use it for pleurisy.

Well, of course, things are different today. Nobody can dispense medicines without legal qualification, and you can get that only after a long course of education at a pharmacy teaching establishment and an equally long period of practical training in a pharmacy under the tutelage of a qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

However, there are fixed standards of professional qualification that make us competent in the eyes of the law to handle dangerous drugs and poisonous substances as prescribed by the doctor.

But a dry-as-dust parchment diploma on a wall isn't enough to give anyone the place the family chemist holds in the community. You go into a chemist shop today, and virtually you entrust the chemist with your life. This makes the chemist a unique figure in the community. I think that's because the chemist has something more to him than just a legal certificate to say he has passed his exams.

You see, through many generations of family life, people have grown to trust their family chemist implicitly. And it's not just our charming and helpful ways. The curriculum for the pharmacy student covers a three or four year course, and includes such subjects as pharmaceutical botany and biology, pharmaceuticals, the laws, rules and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy, and, of course, chemistry.

Experience, too, is a wise teacher. Handling people—every day they come into the pharmacy, all with their problems and their troubles, big and little. Not always purely medical, very often matrimonial! To all of them we listen patiently. Sometimes we sigh for the follies of mankind, sometimes we are sad for its pains and its aches. But always we try to radiate confidence, so that people think of us as fountains of sympathy and as dispensers not only of medicines and drugs but also of wise counsel. We do our best, and when it is obviously a matter for the doctor we advise people to see him without delay. We like to think that in this way we help the medical profession toward early diagnosis and treatment.

There's another thing: In spite of the constant procession of new and ever more effective drugs, we pharmaceutical chemists are proud that our calling is age-old. Many of the bitter, pungent and aromatic herbs which were still popular in grandmother's day to relieve aches and pains were grown in ancient times in Hebrew gardens.

The Arabs of medieval times were the first to perceive that the health of the people must be protected by the fixing of standards of qualification and fitness for those who wished to enter the health professions, and the establishment of rules of conduct to guide them in their practice. Since that early time, both Medicine and Pharmacy have worked under State regulation and control in all parts of the world. Today the chemist shop is the point at which millions of people

every day all over the world receive through their doctors' prescriptions the most modern products of medical science.

Then again we have the national health schemes, in which the country as a whole—that is, of course, you and I and every other taxpayer—meets the cost, and there are special legislative acts and regulations to control the expenditure of such vast sums of money.

It was the Arab regulations which first established the difference between Medicine and Pharmacy and defined their respective roles. The Arabs stopped the bad old system under which the same individual acted as diagnostician, prescriber, compounder of medicine and dispenser of the prescription. In fact, they went further: having prescribed standards of training for doctors and chemists, they laid down strict rules, which insisted that members of each profession should practise only in the particular field in which they were trained.

Today all of us owe our high professional training and code of ethics to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. We are indebted to our pioneer pharmacists that they had the wisdom and the foresight to adopt the British standards of training and professional conduct in New Zealand and in Australia as soon as they could do so.

You know, that may be the reason why people go into pharmacies throughout the land with complete trust in the "family chemist" to dispense the doctor's prescriptions. It might be a preparation which has been manufactured by one of the great pharmaceutical firms. In such a case the pharmacist does far more than "count out the tablets, pour them into another container, and stick on his own label."

Of course, we must reconcile ourselves to the decline and eventual disappearance of the old herbal remedies which the pharmacist compounded in his own dispensary. That's because today the pharmaceutical chemist handles intricate synthetic and highly potent drugs.

The last twenty years have seen the introduction and wide use of sulphonamides, antibiotics (for example, penicillin), synthetic anti-malarials, muscle relaxants, anti-histamines, new sera, new vaccines. These have revolutionised medical and pharmaceutical practice.

In fact, it's safe to say that the physician has never had a wider range of drugs. Nor have they ever been so effective. But—and this is important—never have questions of dosage and administration been so important. This calls for close and informed co-operation between medical man and pharmaceutical chemist. In short, the rapid progress in medical science has given them added responsibilities . . . and the pharmacist will always have the solemn responsibility, the duty and the knowledge that the patient's very life is in his hands.

I'm reminded of the story in the Book of Daniel—of Belshazzar's feast, and of Daniel reproving the impious king. And of how Daniel interpreted the strange handwriting (how that reminds me of a doctor's prescription!), and of those words "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting!"

Pharmacy is a link in the "Health Chain" of the nation, and it is always uppermost in the minds of all chemists that they co-operate with the doctor, the Health Departments and all organisations promoting the **Health** and well-being of the nation. It is axiomatic that the chemist must give all the help and **service** possible to the public to keep John Citizen and his family healthy, happy and in full employment for the benefit of all, and for the **Welfare of the Nation**.

The United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand Governments are all committed to National Health Services. This creates more responsibilities and opportunities for the chemist to be of **service** to the public.

Take one small but typical example. A day or two before I left to come to Melbourne, to attend the Pharmaceutical Association Conference, I had a rather startling and unusual experience, when a mother, who is a customer and friend, rang me just about 10 o'clock at

night to see what I could do to help her baby daughter who had been badly stung by a wasp. I could hear the unfortunate child crying and yelling above the mother's voice on the phone as I was told the story. The baby had been put to bed at the usual time, and despite checks a wasp must have been in the bed and eventually found its way to the baby's body and stung it frequently on the trunk, arm and neck.

"Have you rung your doctor?" was my first inquiry. "Yes, but he is out of town," was the reply. "What household medicines have you in the house?" I asked. Unfortunately nothing was on hand that could be of any use in such an emergency. So I then told her to get into their car and drive straight to the hospital with the child and I would ring and see that they were ready to receive them. A night spent in hospital and the child returned home the following day, still somewhat frightened but in no danger.

That great British pharmaceutical leader, Sir Hugh Linstead, has said that the sense of responsibility for his clients as human beings is the hallmark of the professional man. In pharmacy it should animate all that we do—the purchase of materials with a scrupulous regard for quality, the conscientious fulfilling of the physician's instructions, the performance of manipulative techniques according to the highest standards of professional practice.

The most important thing in pharmacy today is education—not because our present generation is not widely educated but because education is never static, and it must keep pace with the advance of medical science.

It is not idealistic to aim high when human health and happiness are at stake. The most sincere wish of the pharmacist is that Pharmacy will always, and everywhere, be so conducted that pharmacists themselves will be regarded primarily as dedicated members of that great body of professional workers upon which the public depends for its physical well-being.

VISIT TO THE NICHOLAS INSTITUTE "BURNHAM BEECHES," SASSAFRAS AND THE DANDENONG RANGES

On Sunday afternoon, May 27, a party of 180 Conference delegates, lady visitors and local members embarked in parlour coaches for a very pleasant trip through the Dandenongs and to "Burnham Beeches." The weather, which through the previous week had, unfortunately, lived up to Melbourne's unwarranted reputation, was almost perfect for the afternoon drive.

The first party proceeded on the forward journey through Ferntree Gully and Belgrave to "Burnham Beeches," where they were met by various members of the Nicholas Directorate and staff.

These gentlemen conducted parties through the various departments in the beautiful building and to the various animal houses scattered in the vast grounds of the estate.

All who made this visit were greatly impressed by the beauty of the surroundings, and were convinced that any experimental work carried out under the conditions prevailing at this Institute must, by virtue of these conditions, be of a very high standard.

As with other Conference trips, time and the presence of a large party, did not permit the more leisurely inspection that many would have liked.

The second party proceeded via Montrose and Mt. Dandenong to the "Cabaret," Sassafra, where a Devonshire tea was served, at the conclusion of which they moved on to "Burnham Beeches."

The parties were a little late in arriving back in Melbourne, so late that some of the Sydneysiders had to have a plane held back for them; but all in all the trip was very enjoyable, and the Victorians were very pleased that their Interstate friends had been able to see the Dandenongs and "Burnham Beeches" in their late Autumn splendour.



Some of the visitors arriving at "Burnham Beeches."

VISIT TO THE WORKS OF H. J. HEINZ CO.

On May 24, a party of 130 delegates and their wives were picked up at 12 noon at the College of Pharmacy and taken by various routes to meet at the Dandenong works of H. J. Heinz Co. Pty. Ltd.

Delegates were welcomed by Heinz' hostess, Miss Blackburn, and escorted to the artistically designed canteen, where luncheon was served.

The Acting Managing Director of Heinz, Mr. H. Dennett, spoke a few words of welcome to the visitors, particularly those from Interstate, and introduced them to Mr. G. K. Warner, Production Director, who gave a brief outline of how the works were established, sources of raw materials and the company's methods of manufacture.

At the conclusion of luncheon the party was broken up into small groups and each was provided with a guide. It was impressed on all present that those not wearing hats should put on one of the white caps provided (hence the number of sinister-looking characters in the accompanying photographs).

Each party was conducted through the various departments of the works. Starting with the control laboratories and ending finally in the huge warehouse where the finished products were stacked ready for delivery.

Delegates showed particular interest in the work being carried out in the laboratory, under the management of Miss Paxton, particularly the vitamin assays, and the investigations into the reasons for the various products occasionally being in short supply. Other departments in which interest was particularly noticed were the can-making area, the "Big" kitchen, the "Little" kitchen (the domain of Mr. Paul Lasecke, Chief Chef, now returned to the parent company in U.S.A.) and in the machinery used for the preparation of spaghetti.

It was unfortunate that time did not permit our large party to take a more leisurely tour of the works, but all who made the trip were impressed with the magnitude and cleanliness of the works.



Heinz Master Chef, Paul Laesecke, chats with Miss E. Chalmers at the luncheon while Heinz Baby Food adviser Elizabeth Hicks has a word with Mrs. N. Smyth (S.A.) and Mrs. L. Kelly (Q.).



Heinz Company hostess Miss Vanda Blackburne greeting Mrs. J. Maloney, the Federal President of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, Mr. R. H. Borowski, Mrs. J. Dawson (Tas.), Mrs. V. L. Mitchell (S.A.) and Miss Joan Beevers (Q.).

THEATRE NIGHT: "KISMET"

The presentation of "Kismet" at the Princess Theatre on the night of May 25, was, to the Interstate visitors as well as to the goodly representation of Victorian chemists and their ladies, quite a gala performance.

The leading members of the cast, headed by Mr. Hayes Gordon, took 10 or 12 curtain calls at the close of the performance. In a happy speech, Mr. Hayes Gordon mentioned that he was a pharmaceutical chemist, and that a member of the cast, Mr. Max Johnston, who took the part of 4th Muezzin, would be well known to the Victorian members of the audience as a young qualified chemist. Another circumstance appreciated by the pharmaceutical section of the audience was that throughout the evening the conductor of the orchestra had waved a spatula instead of his usual baton!

Mr. Max Johnston impressed the audience by his stage performance. After serving his apprenticeship with Mr. J. W. Pitney, of Ascot Vale, he passed the final examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria in September, 1955, and was one of the new graduates who received their diplomas from Major-General Refshauge, Director-General of Medical Services, R.A.A.M.C., on June 13. Mr. Johnston was a leader of the student



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body as Vice-President of the V.P.S.A. for two years, 1953-54, and he has shown an aptitude for theatrical work. The part he took in "Kismet" has been mentioned above; he is also understudy for the part of The Caliph, rated as the junior lead. He has been working with the National Theatre Movement for two years, and took the lead in two operas. He was thus well equipped to write most of the lyrics for the students' "Pilz-a-poppin" revue of 1954. At the age of 24 years, Mr. Johnston has a double qualification which should stand him in good stead in the years to come.



Mr. Hayes Gordon.

Mr. Max Johnston.

Hayes Gordon's own story of his career summed it up by his saying, "If you want to end up in show business, prepare to be a pill-roller."

In 1941 Hayes Gordon was determined to become a biochemist. In his hand were two golden opportunities. One was a scholarship to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the other a working fellowship that would enable him to go to Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, where biochemistry was well presented. He chose the latter. As it happened, he used neither for any great length of time. After graduation and passing the boards with the third highest score of the year (93) he was employed as control chemist in a New York "native foods" plant, which he describes as "the sort of organisation that replaces the riboflavin in granulated sugar and charges exorbitant rates for same." It was a matter of a few months before he dumped a vat of hot mashed dates and prunes over the head of a factory foreman and gave it up.

Stranded in New York, with no work and no qualification as registered pharmacist (New York and Massachusetts do not reciprocate), he could only work as assistant pharmacist, which he did for awhile in a number of establishments. One day a customer came in for "something for his throat." He was a singer who had recently been accepted to work in a small stock company. Now he had laryngitis, and had been told that if he was so fragile that his voice went in rehearsals, then they were sorry, but he would have to go. He whispered, "If you know a good bass around, send him over there as they'll need him now."

Having done a spot of singing to earn a living while going to school, Hayes Gordon ventured down to the rehearsals the following morning. He was accepted, and thus began the theatrical phase of his varied career.

"I would love to go back to the flasks and burettes one day," he said, "but I would require so much refresher study I would probably be ready for my pension before the studies were finished."

PROGRAMME MATERIAL

The Conference Programme, Folder, Invitations and Menu for the Twenty-first Dinner were designed and produced by the publishers of "Family Circle."

The high standard of these items won praise from all who saw them. Many of us who have seen these productions are interested in the technical aspects.

The Programme, for instance, has a six-colour cover printed on 80 lb. White Art paper with the body printed in two colours on 70 lb. White Art paper. The four-page insert for notes, etc., is Azure Ledger. Six Sheet Ivory Board was used for the Invitations, and these were printed in two colours, while the Wallets for holding them were printed in two colours on Four Sheet Ivory Board. Four Sheet Ivory Board was also used for the covers of the Menus with Princes Card for the inside. The cover of the Menus was printed in one colour with silver dusting.

All these items were printed by the conventional letterpress flatbed method. On the other hand the excellent 13 in. x 9 in. folder for carrying the Conference material was produced by the silk-screen method, using three colours.

"THE ARGUS" SUPPLEMENT ON PHARMACY

Excellent publicity for the pharmaceutical profession was achieved by the arrangement with "The Argus" for the production of a special supplement issued on May 24, to mark the Pharmaceutical Association Conference in Melbourne.

Twenty-two advertisers joined our Federal Public Relations Secretariat's invitation to them to participate in this supplement. These advertisers represented drug houses, both big and small, and also firms whose interests lie in the pharmaceutical field.

The theme of the supplement was "Service with Honour," and the opening article stressed the aims of the Conference and its concern with the public welfare, and the promotion and protection of the public health.

Gordon Williams of "The Argus" wrote an interesting article which stressed the "family chemist" angle of pharmacy and the reason why the public in general honour the family chemist.

The opening ceremony was given good publicity by a series of photographs with appropriate pictures of the official delegates to the Conference.

The Pfeiffer Travelling Scholarships, which have recently been granted to young pharmacists by the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company of U.S.A., for continuance of study in the United States, were featured in an interesting article on how the scholarships came to be awarded, and the names of the first three successful candidates.

The supplement ended with the story of Sigma Company's research into penicillin and the presentation by the company of injectible penicillin in sterile water without the use of any suspending agent—believed to be the only company in the world to do so. This provided a very informative article of general reader interest on the research side of pharmacy.

This is the fourth supplement which the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat has arranged—a very timely one, which gave subtle publicity to this important gathering of pharmacists, on lines which are in keeping with the dignity and ethics of the profession.

FAREWELL DINNER AT "ASCOT HOUSE"

With the strain of the business sessions (and the social functions!) of the past week behind them, all the Conference delegates together with senior executive officers in Victoria and the ladies assembled at "Ascot House," Ascot Vale, on the evening of May 28, for the farewell dinner. A happy, carefree spirit was evident on all sides as conversation buzzed in the ante-rooms, where cocktails were served prior to the dinner. A display of period silverware in one of the rooms attracted much attention and admiration—tempered with a certain re-

serve on the part of the ladies, who shrank from the thought of what would be involved in the cleaning of the collection.

Guests were seated at about 7.30 and dinner was served.

Felicitations

Shortly after 8 p.m., Mr. Eric Scott, Social President of the Conference, said Victorian chemists had enjoyed the company of the visitors from other States over the past week and their contributions to Pharmaceutical Science—they had been very erudite. Their appearance at all the functions arranged had been very welcome. He always thought of these pharmaceutical conferences not as advancing much in the way of pharmaceutical skill in dispensing so much as the skill in dispensing displayed in their hotel rooms. The Victorians hoped the visitors had enjoyed the Conference; they hoped they would see all these familiar faces at the next Conference. They had had a good time, they had not done too much work, and they hoped the visitors had had similar experiences.

The function of these Conferences, of course, was twofold. First, too see that the ladies enjoyed themselves whilst the Conference delegates were working so hard, and to get together in the evening and endeavour to improve pharmaceutical education. He thought they had done that.

It was not his intention to speak at any length. He would call for seven replies to this toast, and each response would be limited to two minutes.

Mr. Scott then gave the toast—

"Here's a health to all those we love,

Here's a health to all those who love us,

Here's a health to all those that love those that love us."

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Responses: Western Australia

Mr. G. D. T. Allan (W.A.) said he was appreciative of the fact that he had the first part of this period of 14 minutes of responses.

Brevity was the best speaker. However, by the courtesy of Tasmania, he had heard this afternoon that brevity was the soul of wit, so they could start laughing.

It gave him great pleasure, on behalf of his co-delegates from the sunny West—he should say the scene of sunshine, gold, oil and sticky pharmaceutical problems—[A Voice: "Where's the oil?"]—to respond and to say a few words of appreciation of the marvellous time that their hosts had given their visitors in Melbourne for this Conference. He had telephoned his wife this morning, and in the course of conversation she asked him to extend her greetings to the many friends she had met in Sydney at the last Conference.

He also felt deeply honoured on behalf of Western Australian pharmacists when this afternoon his co-delegate, Mr. Harry Fitch, had been elected as Deputy President of the Pharmaceutical Association, and following on from that office would chair the next Conference at Adelaide. He was sure that Harry Fitch and his good lady, Mrs. Fitch, would uphold the dignity of these proceedings and would do a truly marvellous job.

Before finishing with Mr. Scott and his merry men, he would like to voice a word of appreciation about their Chairman and President, Mr. Harry Braithwaite. It was said that all States had their Trade and Commerce (T. and C.) Committees, but Harry Braithwaite was a T. and C. Committee all on his own—Tact and Charm. (Applause.) He knew all delegates had enjoyed Mr. Braithwaite's chairmanship, and they appreciated that it had a lot to do with the success of the Conference.

To conclude, he would remark that they could not have had a more fitting place than this charming old home ("Ascot House"), an outstanding residence of a period before he was born, as the setting for this fare-

well dinner. The Western Australian visitors wished to thank the Victorian Committee and all who had worked for the furtherance of this Conference, and for the gracious way they had been entertained. (Applause.)

New Zealand

Mr. Noel Wilson (New Zealand) said from Western Australia to New Zealand in two minutes was moving fast. Irrespective of the two minutes restriction, he wanted to tell those present, firstly, that it was a very proud moment for Mr. Charles Cameron and himself to be associated with the delegates to the Pharmaceutical Association meeting in such charming surroundings and to be entertained in such a gracious and lively manner. It was a privilege to be present, and he was only sorry that New Zealand was not more closely associated with the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. There was a story attached to that which he need not go into tonight, but he would like to assure Mr. Harry Braithwaite that, without raising any constitutional problems (with a glance at Mr. Fred Lee), he thought the time had arrived that at least the Guild organisation in New Zealand should have a look at the possibility of a little more reciprocity. He would like to see New Zealand represented in Adelaide, whenever that might be. He did not know that it would be his pleasure—it might be the pleasure of his successor and of Mr. Cameron. But be that as it might, he hoped New Zealand would receive an invitation, even if their constitutional problems appeared insurmountable.

Another thing he would like to say was that, at a Conference such as this, with all its hard work and studious attention to pharmaceutical problems other than dispensing, there was the greatest value; it enabled them to meet and learn, and to know each other. That, to him, was one of the outstanding results that came out of a gathering such as this. He would like to extend that thought to Guild Executives, or for that matter to anyone in pharmacy who happened to be in New Zealand in March-April next. He invited any visitor to let their Secretary, Mr. Charles Cameron, or himself know of their visit, and come along to the 25th (Silver Jubilee) Annual Conference of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand.

New Zealanders would welcome them gladly, and, frankly, he would like an opportunity to get a little of his own back! (Applause.)

South Australia

Mr. Alan A. Russell (S.A.) said he was rather at a loss to understand why he might have been selected from his State to reply, unless it was that it would give him an opportunity to say a few more words. The previous speakers had not taken their full time, so they would not mind if he extended his remarks accordingly! They quite agreed with all that Mr. Scott said in presenting the toast. The visitors had come to Melbourne and had got to know one another intimately—it was destructive to their general health, but they were carrying on under the circumstances. They also thought that perhaps South Australians had been seen and not heard. This was an ideal occasion to rectify that omission.

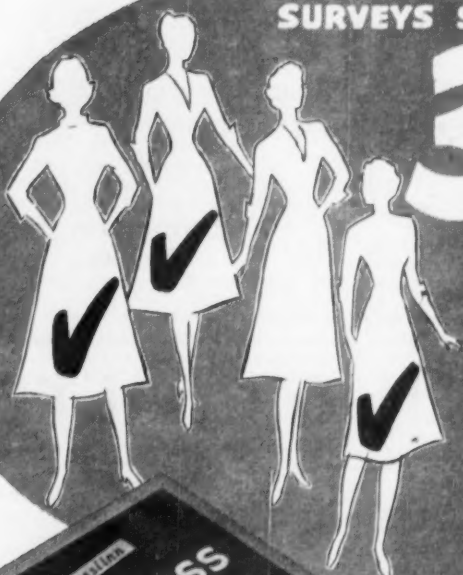
Of the entertainment that they had received, he would say it had almost overwhelmed them. They were glad the Conference was over. They were now able to relax and were hoping that in the next few days they would be able to get a little sleep. They had been in Melbourne a week during the day and a week during the night.

A Voice: "and weak during the morning" (laughter).

Mr. Russell said Mr. Scott had remarked, in proposing the toast, that he made allowance for the drinking habits of some of the visitors. He knew that did not apply to South Australia, so he would not reply to that part of the toast.

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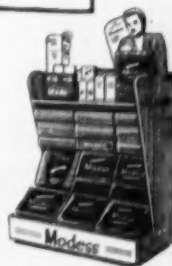
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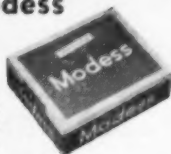
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The reason he was on his feet was, firstly, to thank all Victorians and the other visitors for making the stay of the South Australians what it had been— hectic and riotous. Also to offer the heartiest and warmest invitation for them to attend the Adelaide Conference. They were hoping the Adelaide Conference would measure up to what they had received here in Melbourne. The visitors were very appreciative of everything that had been done for them. (Applause.)

New South Wales

Mr. Brian Fegent (N.S.W.) said he would not endeavour to match his wit with those that had gone before. He would confine himself to saying, on behalf of New South Wales, that they were deeply appreciative of all that had been done for them, both by Mr. Scott and his able committee in the social functions, and by the Association President, Mr. Harry Braithwaite, in the Conference room.

There was one thing he would like to say: That he was deeply appreciative of the Victorian ladies, particularly the hostesses, for the way they had looked after the interstate ladies, of whom they were given an allotted number. To a visiting lady in a city where she did not know her way around, this was something that helped her to make friends and participate fully in all the functions. It did not apply to his wife and himself, because they were more or less Victorians.

They had had the pleasure of meeting Mr. John Gould, of Hobart, today, whom he must mention, because Mr. Gould went through the Victorian College of Pharmacy at the same time as his father, and it was a great thrill to him to meet Mr. Gould, particularly as he (Mr. Fegent) was associated with Mr. Gould's son for quite a number of years in the Army, and that was an added pleasure. On that score alone, it was a very happy day for him to see Mr. Gould, together with Mr. Holmes, receive the very, very great honour of being made an Honorary Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and on behalf of New South Wales he would like to congratulate the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria on giving that honour, and to congratulate those two gentlemen on the years of service they had given— service not only to Tasmania, but to the whole of Australia.

Mr. Fegent concluded: "Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of New South Wales." (Applause.)

Queensland

Mr. J. J. Delahunty (Queensland) said this evening he had seen the most astonishing thing in his life, when he saw Eric Scott stand up and blush. It must have been some of that sunny Queensland such as they gave him when he came to Queensland, and judging by what happened up there, Queensland was becoming a suburb of Victoria, because already Victorians were buying some of their stores.

To be serious, he had been very much impressed this afternoon at the presentation of the honorary fellowship certificates to the two gentlemen from Tasmania who had devoted year after year of their lives to pharmacy. He thought it was a reward they had richly earned.

It sent his mind thinking back to some of the stalwarts in Queensland—the late R. C. Cowley, who for years was the Science Editor of the "A.J.P.", and had done a tremendous lot to establish the A.P.F. At the same time, his thoughts went back to one of their greatest and dearest friends, and probably one of the best workers Queensland pharmacy had ever had, in the person of the late Reg. Rutter, who, he thought, had died in the cause of Pharmacy. He would not spare himself. He devoted himself to every phase of pharmacy, particularly to the Guild, and those remaining were deeply indebted to Reg. Rutter of Queensland for the work he had done over a period of 25 years.

He endorsed the remarks made by the Social President, Mr. Eric Scott, that the hard work of these conferences was more or less incidental to the wonderful good fellowship that was established between the pharmacists and their wives and friends at these conferences. He had attended conferences in practically every State except Western Australia, and he had appreciated them very much. He would like to thank Mr. Scott and his hard-working committee for the tremendous effort they had put in, in making this conference such an outstanding success. It had established a very firm friendship between the pharmacists throughout Australia, and when they read in the Journal the names of those who had participated in the Conference, those names would really mean something to them.

He was very much impressed at the Rotary luncheon on May 23 by Mr. Nigel Manning's talk about the "Back-Room Boys." They must appreciate the work of those back-room boys. They did not hear about them, but they had done a wonderful work for pharmacy.

He would like to thank the Victorian hosts on behalf of his State for the wonderful hospitality they had extended, and for the opportunity of making new and even greater friends. He would like to conclude with the words of Hilaire Belloc—

"In quiet homes and small beginnings . . . there is nothing worth the worry and winning but laughter and the love of friends." (Applause.)

Tasmania

Mr. G. S. Copeland (Tasmania) said he was at least grateful in having been left to the last, because that left him with nothing to say. They had heard from the sunny West, from the hot North; he was from the cool South. He could only say it was a great pleasure to the Tasmanian representatives to have had (in his case) the first ride on Melbourne's meteorological merry-go-round.

The Tasmanians greatly appreciated the extensive hospitality that had been accorded to them by the Victorian Committee and their State. He wanted to know why, just because of Tasmania's geographical detachment and their diminutive acreage, they had not been told about it before. They would like the Victorian hosts to know that the Tasmanians would take every opportunity to partake of more of it—if the opportunity was ever afforded. He did not expect to be asked to it again! (Laughter.)

He had no eulogies to offer—only that he, personally, his wife, and his fellow Tasmanians had never enjoyed themselves so much. It had been a grand Conference as far as they were concerned. He had learned very little because he had not much absorptive capacity. He hoped he would be able to pick up a few of the threads from the Journal and weave them into some sort of crude pattern which would do for the purpose of his organization. (Laughter.)

Mr. Copeland concluded: "Thank you very much for a very happy time." (Applause.)

Donations from Commercial Houses

Mr. Baird said there was an aura of unpredictability about Mr. Eric Scott. This unpredictability was evidenced now by his being asked to make a speech, instead of responding to a toast.

He was very happy to be in this position, because it was giving him the opportunity to say a word of thanks to those commercial houses and those people who had so generously donated cash and services which had made the Conference social programme go so very well. He could not mention the names of all the people who had contributed—there were many of them, so he would ask them sincerely to accept the most grateful thanks of the Victorian Committee for what they had done towards the success of this Conference.

In addition, there was another thing he would like

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to say, particularly on behalf of the Victorian Committee, and it was this: Although appreciative references had been made to the work of Mr. Kent and others in regard to the Conference, it had not covered the work these people had done for the social programme. Mr. Bob Borowski and other members of the Victorian Society staff had done a mammoth job in making this social programme the success he felt it had been.

The arrangement of these functions, he thought, gave far more work to their folk than the arranging of the Conference itself. Under the able chairmanship of Mr. Harry Braithwaite the meetings during the day had gone through without a hitch; but the arrangements for the social affairs were much more complex, and it was a great strain on these people. He wished to say publicly that the chemists of Victoria appreciated the work the Victorian Committee had done, and would like them to accept their grateful thanks. (Applause.)

Presentations to Members of the Ladies' Committee

Mrs. L. J. Maloney, the newly-elected President of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of Australia, said Mrs. Cotterell, had asked her to speak for the visiting ladies. So to prove to those present that women did not talk as much as men, she would simply like to say to those hard-working women who comprised the Victorian Ladies' Conference Committee that the visiting ladies thoroughly enjoyed this lovely week of rest! They had caught up with so much sleep. (Laughter.)

She would like now to ask the ladies of the Victorian Social Committee to come forward so that Mrs. Cotterell might hand to each of them a small token of the appreciation of the visiting ladies.

Mrs. Cotterell then made presentations to Miss Mabel Braithwaite, Miss I. M. J. MacGillivray, Miss A. K. Anderson, Mrs. B. J. Bastian, Mrs. A. W. Callister, Mrs. B. M. Carter, Mrs. F. W. Johnson, Miss A. B. Longmore, Mrs. J. G. Manning, Mrs. E. Scott, Miss Freda Smalley, Mrs. I. J. Thompson and Miss E. M. Witt.

On behalf of the Victorian Ladies' Committee, Miss Braithwaite said she would like to say, as perhaps they knew, that she was a "ring-in." She was not a lady pharmacist, and she was not a wife. But she had the honour to have been chosen to act as Chairwoman of the Ladies' Social Committee. She had acted with the most marvellous committee that she had ever come across. She hoped the visitors had enjoyed themselves as much as she had enjoyed fulfilling the part she had taken, and she thanked them all. (Applause.)

The atmosphere throughout the evening was one of relaxation and sheer enjoyment, and at the close everyone seemed to make a point of bidding farewell personally to as many of the others as could be reached in the press of people around the tables.

Mr. Eric Fox at the piano gave excellent support to the musical numbers of Mr. Charles Skase, who, as an impromptu M.C. and conductor of community singing for brief periods during the evening, caused merriment by his banter addressed to some latecomers at the tables and to members of the catering staff who strayed untimely too close to the stage.

Mr. Tom Parer, magician, held the rapt attention of his audience in carrying through a range of well-disguised feats of dexterity and the illusionist's skill.

The last of the cars had left for the return journey to the city by 11.30 p.m.

FOUND

One pair of long White Kid Gloves at the Conference Farewell Dinner at Ascot House.

The owner may obtain these by contacting the Secretary, Pharm. Soc. of Vic., 360 Swanston St., Melbourne.

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs

By Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., of the Pharmaceutics Department, Victorian College of Pharmacy

(For most of the products listed, full information as to dosage may be obtained from the "Prescription Proprietaries Card Service" of "The A.J.P.".)



SOME RECENT PENICILLIN PREPARATIONS

Approved Name:

Chemical:

Other Names:

BENZATHINE PENICILLIN G.

N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine dipenicillin G.

D.B.E.D. Penicillin.

Diamine Penicillin.

Benzethacil.

Properties:

Benzathine penicillin G is a complex salt of penicillin. It has relatively low solubility in water and exhibits somewhat more prolonged action than more soluble salts of the drug and provides comparable blood levels. Its effective absorption from the gastro-intestinal tract is not affected appreciably by food intake; the use of added acid buffers is not required for oral administration. As with other orally administered compounds, it must be dissolved prior to intestinal absorption, but because of the limited solubility of benzathine penicillin G in the stomach, it is not highly susceptible to destruction by gastric juices. It is tasteless and is stable in aqueous suspension for 24 months at ordinary room temperatures. Orally, it produces effective blood levels when administered in adequate doses at 6-hour to 8-hour intervals. By the intramuscular route, a single injection produces an effective blood level for 1 to 4 weeks or longer, depending on the size of the dose.

Administration:

Benzathine penicillin G is administered orally either as a liquid suspension or as tablets and parenterally by intramuscular injection as an aqueous suspension.

Proprietary Preparations:

DIBENCIL stable oral Suspension (I.C.I.).
(Each 5cc contains 300,000 units.) Bottles of 50cc.

SULMEZIL Tablets and Suspension (I.C.I.).
(Combination of benzathine penicillin G with Sulphamezathine.) Each tablet (teaspoonful) contains Sulphamezathine 0.5 G. and Benzathine Penicillin 150,000 units.

Tablets: 25, 100 and 500.
Suspension: Bottles of 50cc.

TARDOCILLIN Tablets (Andrews): 200,000 units.

TARDOCILLIN Injection (Andrews): 600,000 and 3,000,000 unit vials.

BENZATHINE COMPOUND PENICILLIN INJECTIONS

Contains potassium penicillin G 300,000 units, procaine penicillin G 300,000 units and benzathine penicillin 600,000 units.

BICILLIN A.P. (All Purpose). 1.2 mega units Injection—Wyeth (In England known as Penidural A.P.).

TARDOCILLIN UNIVERSAL (Andrews)—1.2 mega units Injection.

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PENICILLIN-V

First synthesised in the Lilly Research laboratories.

Phenoxymethylpenicillin is stable in the presence of gastric secretions and is unaffected by acid but readily soluble in an alkaline medium. It is generally regarded as therapeutically comparable with parenteral penicillin.

UNITS: Phenoxymethylpenicillin strength is best expressed in milligrammes. 60 mg. is equivalent to approx. 100,000 units Sodium penicillin G by iodometric assay and to approximately 150,000 units by biological assay for Penicillin G.

Proprietary Preparations:

'Distaquaine' V Tablets (60 mg.) B.D.H., A. & H., etc. Penicillin-V (Lilly) Pulvules (125 mg.). (125 mg. is equivalent to 200,000-325,000 units.)

Suspension (Pediatric)—Lilly (62.5 mg. per 5 cc). Bottles of 60cc.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

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Student Activities

THE NATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

We must apologise for the brevity of this month's notes, but news has, of necessity, been condensed. This is not because of the lack of material, but due to the inclusion in this month's issue of a full report of the Melbourne Conference.

Our reports are now coming in fairly regularly, although we would like to see a little more from Queensland—and Tasmania, are you still alive down there?

N.U.P.S.A. CREST

Get those entries rolling in. You know all about it now. If not, contact your local N.U.P.S.A. Representative, who will give you all the details. Remember, designs must be to scale and not less than 4 in. in length.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Pharmacy Students Ball really went with a swing from the word go. In spite of the terrible weather (nearly as bad as a Sydney summer) everyone enjoyed the luxurious surroundings and top-notch band. The Committee is assured of a financial success.

The Committee is at work on organising at least one function each month. On June 10 there will be the annual picnic and softball match at Serpentine. Also during that week will be a lecture on cosmetics, mainly for the benefit of the males of the species. Also on August 10 will be the Barn Dance at the Mount Lawley Tennis Club.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Rumours have been circulating through pharmacy circles that a considerable reduction in wages could be expected in the near future. The A.U.P.S.A. Committee, and representatives of the Society, the Guild and the Chamber of Manufactures met to clarify the position. The Committee was told that the award for a pharmacist was to be reduced by only a few shillings. Apprentices' wages will be reduced in proportion, so that there will be little actual change.

The Come-in-Bad-Taste Informal Dance was held at the University on May 22. The evening was an outstanding success, and large numbers of original and hilarious costumes were observed.

VICTORIA

The transformation of the Museum into a colourful dance floor provided a gay setting for the Barn Dance at the end of first term. About 120 students enjoyed the riotous evening, and for once the fairer sex were in the minority!

Many of us are now preparing for the weekend at Hepburn, which promises to be quite as hectic as usual. Anyone hoping for a quiet weekend is advised to keep as far away as possible.

Plans are in hand for a new V.P.S.A. badge, and suggestions for a design are now being called for. A prize will be awarded.

—Pat Roberts, National Publicity Officer.

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FOR WHOOPING COUGH**

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(N.H.S.)**

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Pharmacy in Japan

Mr. G. H. Williams, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, who has recently returned from a visit to Japan, has given us some very interesting information on Pharmacy in that country.

Mr. Williams, accompanied by Mr. McDougall, M.P.S., of Stanthorpe, Queensland, and Mrs. McDougall, and Dr. Morton, acting Ship's Surgeon, and Mrs. Morton, also of Stanthorpe, Queensland, was officially received by Mr. I. Takenaka, Vice-President, and members of the Council of Japan Pharmaceutical Association of Tokyo, and discussions took place regarding the comparison of standards of pharmacy in Japan and Australia.

All were entertained at the famous Tokyo reception hall, Chinzan So, a delightful setting in the former home of the first premier of Japan. The meal took the form of a two-hour dinner served in true traditional Japanese style. It was a most interesting experience, which will long remain in the memory of the Australian visitors.

Among those whom they had the pleasure of meeting were Professor Dr. S. Sugawara, of Pharmaceutical Institute of University of Tokyo; Dr. H. Nogami, Chief Pharmacist of Tokyo University Hospital; and Mr. C. Tanioka, Secretary-General of Japan Pharmaceutical Association.

The Australian chemists were very impressed with the standard of Pharmacy in Japan, particularly in the big hospitals in Tokyo, a city of nine million inhabitants.

While in Yokohama, Mr. Williams and Mr. McDougall had great pleasure in meeting Professor Dr. Tootaroo Simizu, an old and valued member of the Committee of Japanese Pharmacopoeia.

Mr. Williams brought back with him a list of 35 questions dealing with Pharmacy in Australia. It is estimated that the answers to this searching questionnaire will take six months to compile; but in view of their importance, apart from facts on Japanese pharmacy, which are quoted in passing, we have felt it would be of interest now to publish the list of questions, which is as follows:—

THE JAPAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

4. 6-Chome Ginza Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

Telephone: (57) 1993, 1994

Mr. Chuji Tanioka, Secretary

Mr. Chuji Tanioka would like to have the following information regarding the present situation of the pharmaceutical industries in Australia.



Left to right: Dr. Morton, Mrs. McDougall, Mrs. Morton and Mr. McDougall, M.P.S. (all of Stanthorpe, Queensland); Mr. G. H. Williams, M.P.S., J.P., Geelong, Victoria; Mr. I. Takenaka, Vice-President, Japan Pharmaceutical Association.

The Australian visitors being entertained at Chinzan So reception hall. Here they are seen sitting cross-legged, Japanese style, at the official dinner. The cook sits in the centre of the table preparing the food.

Medical Care System—Social welfare and its system, historical description of the separation of medicine and pharmacy, and its present picture.

Laws governing the practice of pharmacy and medicine.

QUESTIONS

1. Pharmaceutical education in general.
 2. Organisations of pharmacists and retailers other than pharmacists, if any. Their structure and functions.
- | | |
|--|--------|
| Number of pharmacies in Japan | 17,491 |
| Number of "2nd-class retailers" in Japan | 12,005 |
| Number of "3rd class retailers" in Japan | 57,869 |

As seen above, you may probably notice that we have medicine retailers where pharmacists are not employed. "Second class" retailers are permitted to sell most of the medicines except the few which can be sold solely by pharmacists. The so-called "3rd class" retailers may sell only a limited number of home medicines. Therefore, in addition to pharmaceutical associations (national and local), we have in Japan inconsiderable associations of these retailers.



Back row (left to right): C. Tanioka, General Secretary, Japan Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. H. Nogami, Chief Pharmacist of Tokyo University Hospital; Prof. Dr. S. Sugawara, Pharmaceutical Institute, University of Tokyo; I. Takenaka, Vice-President, Japan Pharmaceutical Association.

Front row (from left): Dr. Morton, Mrs. McDougall, Mrs. Morton, Mr. L. C. McDougall, M.P.S. (all of Stanthorpe, Queensland), and Mr. G. H. Williams, M.P.S., J.P., of Geelong, Victoria.

3. Does law set any limit on the training and education of pharmacists?

As the result of the increasing number of pharmaceutical colleges in Japan, the employment of their graduates is becoming one of the big social headaches today. The total number of pharmacists in 1952, amounting to 50,000 are distributed as follows:—

Retail pharmacy (as owners or employees)	12,000
In hospital pharmacy	4,000
Manufacturers and importers	9,000
In teaching and research work	800
In governmental work	2,000
In miscellaneous pharmaceutical capacities	9,000

4. Advertising of drugs.

All the drugs in Japan are advertised to the public in general in daily newspapers and by radio. There are pros and cons on this trend.

5. Is the sale of drugs restricted to pharmacists? Are people other than pharmacists also authorised to operate pharmacies?

In Japan, the drug retail stores other than pharmacies are recognised as we mentioned before. Any person can

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QUANTITY Dozen	PRODUCT	MINIMUM RETAIL PRICE	WHOLE- SALE Dozen	TOTAL
1½	CURLYPET Plus Sales Tax	3/6	27/-	2.0.6
	CURLYPET SHAMPOO Plus Sales Tax	6d.	3/10	
1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS, Economy	12/6	112/6	2.16.3
1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS, Large	7/6	67/6	3.7.6
2	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS, Small	4/-	36/-	3.12.0
	FORD INHALER	3/-	24/-	
1	FORD PILLS, Large	5/6	49/6	2.9.6
4	FORD PILLS, Small	3/-	27/-	5.8.0
	KANATOX, Large	10/-	80/-	
1	KANATOX, Small	3/6	31/6	7.11
2	MENTHOID CREME	9/6	76/6	1.18.3
1	NUXOIDS, Large	3/6	31/6	
1	NUXOIDS, Small	1/3	11/3	2.10
1	PRESSOR SALT	3/6	31/6	15.9
1	YOUTH-O-FORM Plus Sales Tax	20/9	168/2	1.7.8



(Cross out which discount does not apply)

TOTAL 24.6.2
7½% or 1.16.6
22.9.8

EXAMPLE A.

1 doz. CURLYPET	£1 7 0
Plus Sales Tax	
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS — Economy	2 16 3
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS — Large	1 13 9
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS — Small	1 16 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2 9 6
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 1 0
1/6 doz. KANATOX — Small	5 3
1 doz. MENTHOID CREME	19 2
1/6 doz. NUXOIDS — Small	1 10
1 doz. PRESSOR SALT	7 11
1/12 doz. YOUTH-O-FORM	13 10
Plus Sales Tax	
TOTAL	16 11 6
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	1 4 10
	£15 6 8
TOTAL PROFIT—48.75%	£7 8 6

EXAMPLE B.

1 doz. CURLYPET	£1 7 0
Plus Sales Tax	
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS — Economy	1 8 2
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS — Large	1 13 9
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS — Small	18 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2 9 6
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 1 0
1/6 doz. MENTHOID CREME	12 9
1/6 doz. PRESSOR SALT	5 3
TOTAL	12 15 5
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	19 2
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TOTAL PROFIT—48.66%	£5 14 1

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operate a pharmacy, but he must employ a licensed pharmacist.

6. Does the law set any limit on the opening of a pharmacy? If any, please describe in detail.

The proportion of pharmacies to the population, the distance between any two stores, the distance between a pharmacy and a hospital or a physician's clinic, etc.

Do pharmaceutical associations gain a hearing on these matters in one way or the other?

In Japan we don't set up any limits on the opening of pharmacies. This causes a lot of trouble.

7. Is there any unfair competition among pharmacies? We have strong competition due to cut-rate sales.

8. Number of pharmacists working in one pharmacy. The average size of store and the area devoted to the prescription department. Does every store have its own laboratory? What kind of merchandise do they generally carry?

In our country most stores employ one or two pharmacists; a few stores have five to six pharmacists. Most stores count among their merchandise cosmetics, followed by sundry goods. We think this trend is due to the fact that the separation law is not in effect as yet in our country.

9. How many hours are pharmacists working in the stores?

10. The stock of drugs and medicines required by law to be available in a pharmacy.

11. Please illustrate the prescription charge to be made by a pharmacist. Is there any difference between the prescription charge for the patients covered by the social insurance and that for those patients not covered by it?

12. What is the proportion of the number of social health insurance prescriptions to that of the non-insurance prescriptions being issued by physicians and filled by pharmacists?

13. The income of pharmacists employed by pharmacies and hospital pharmacies as compared with that of general practitioners and hospital physicians, and with average income of other working people.

14. The functions of hospital pharmacy.

15. Do you have so-called hospital prescriptions, by which is meant such a prescription as originates within the hospital and which is intended to be filled exclusively by the pharmacist of that hospital?

16. Is it often the case that a patient will buy drugs from a pharmacist, by telling the symptoms of his sufferings directly to the pharmacist? If so, to what extent is such an act considered legal?

17. Are there any legal requirements that medicines should always be compounded or dispensed only to the prescription written by a physician?

According to our present law a pharmacist may dispense or compound medicine on the prescription written by a patient himself. However, this seldom occurs.

18. What is the ratio among the numbers of medication forms now commonly prescribed in the hospital?

For instance—tablet,%; liquid,%, injection,%, etc.

19. How many prescriptions are generally filled by a pharmacy in a day?

Average, maximum and minimum.



One of the Japanese waitresses present at dinner.

20. May a physician instruct his patient to go to any particular pharmacy for medicine? If it is not permitted to do so, what is the actual situation?

21. To which one does a prescription issued by a physician legally belong—the patient or the pharmacist?

22. Does a physician issue prescriptions free of charge?

This is the butt of discussion in Japan nowadays.

23. What steps are being taken by pharmacies for the compounding of prescriptions at midnight?

24. We are afraid it will sometimes happen that a pharmacist asks for more than the official price, either intentionally or by mistake, for a social insurance prescription he has filled. What preventive measures are being taken by law against such a case?

25. How is the present prosperity of pharmacists compared with the past? And how is their professional and business outlook for the future?

26. Is there any law by which the status of pharmacists is guaranteed?

27. If a physician deems it necessary to give medicine to his patient—

(i) Is he required by law to issue prescriptions by all means?

(ii) Even in the "non-separation" area, does a physician dispense medicine after he has given a prescription to his patient, or is it unnecessary to issue a prescription in such a case?

(iii) We are told that in the "separation area" it rarely happens that a physician himself offers medicine. Then, in what event is a physician permitted to offer medicine?

In Japan, it is most likely that even after the separation law has been enforced next year, physicians will be permitted to purchase parenteral medicines and sell them to their patients.

(iv) Does a physician sometimes dispense and offer such medicine as is taken in a single administration?

28. What kinds of medicines do general practitioners usually keep on hand?

29. What is the statutory definition of the word "dispensing" or "compounding"?

In Japan, the mere act of giving tablets is not regarded as "dispensing" or "compounding." Therefore, some argue that it is not against the law for a physician to give tablets to his patients without issuing prescriptions. So far we have had no fixed definition of the word "dispensing" or "compounding." Tablets are very rarely manufactured in a pharmacy.

30. What will a physician do, when he deems it undesirable for sake of perfect treatment, to make the contents of the prescription known to his patients?

In our country some assert that a physician does not have to write prescriptions in such a case.

31. Is it within the law to refill prescriptions? Is it necessary under law that the validity term of a prescription should appear on it. Is it permitted by law to fill prescriptions given by telephone?

32. Does the law designate the areas where the practice of medicine and pharmacy are separated? If so, are such areas designated unconditionally by law or otherwise in consideration of the distance between a pharmacy and a physician's clinic?

In Japan it is most likely at present that an area in which the distance between a pharmacy and a physician's clinic is less than one kilometre, will be designated as "separation area."

33. Do you have an "assistant pharmacist" who is not a real pharmacist (licensed)? If so, tell us what professional functions they discharge and what social position they occupy.

34. Kinds of taxes levied upon pharmacy and their rate.

35. Please send us photographs of pharmacies in your country.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

SECOND PAKISTAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

Under the Auspices of The Pharmaceutical Society of Pakistan

Sir,—We have pleasure in informing you that the Second Pakistan Pharmaceutical Conference and Exhibition will be held in Karachi from November 16 to 18, 1956, under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Pakistan. The programme of the Conference includes presentation of scientific papers, symposia on pharmaceutical education and legislation, popular lectures and films on pharmaceutical profession and industry.

There will be an Exhibition of foreign and indigenous drugs, medicines, cosmetics, surgical instruments and appliances, machinery and equipment.

Delegates from all countries are cordially invited to participate in the Conference by attending and contributing scientific papers.

Those wishing to exhibit are requested to apply for display space at an early date. Advance booking for advertising space in the Conference Brochure has started. For further information please contact—

The Secretary,
Pharmaceutical Society of Pakistan,
Lotia Building,
Nanakwara,
Karachi-2.

Yours, etc,

M. Y. KHAN, General Secretary,
Convener Publicity Sub-Committee,
2nd Pakistan Pharmaceutical Conference & Exhibition.
May 24, 1956.

COMMONWEALTH REGULATIONS

Sir—The May issue of the Journal published a report concerning the reasons for my resignation from the Guild, which to my mind created the wrong impression.

I do not hold the Journal responsible for this, but the correspondent from the Victorian State Branch Committee of the Guild.

I resigned, not because I object to the chemists' N.H.S. accounts being rendered monthly by arrangement with the Commonwealth Department and the Guild, but because the Guild agreed to Regulations providing severe penalties for failure to comply with the Regulations.

The vague statement that the Guild would never agree to such penalties is not convincing. No Government Department asks or heeds the advice of outside organisations as to how it should administer its Regulations, once these are gazetted.

For proof that these penalties are provided for failure to forward accounts once a month I refer my colleagues in pharmacy to the Director-General of Health, Can-

berra, and the Queensland State Branch Committee of the Guild. They will verify the facts.

It is intolerable that people in private business should be dictated to as to the manner in which they conduct the financial side of their business.

Individual freedom is getting less and less in these days and it is solely as a protest against Guild compliance in encroachment of our few remaining privileges that I have resigned and not for any fanciful reasons advanced by the S.B.C.

Yours, etc.,

MAURICE SUPER, Ph.C., F.P.S.

Lang Lang.

14/6/1956.

ODDITIES IN MEDICINE

The Pharmaceutical Pocket Book stands between the tinctures and the syrups. I don't know why. One of my dispensers put it there years ago; and there it stays. Not untouched; and not quite unread. I glance at it sometimes when the summer evening surgery is slack and I can smoke a pipe among the bottles. Its dictionary of synonyms is always rewarding, with Abernethy's Pill leading like a string of racehorses Basham's Mixture, Black Juice, and Blue Butter. The "C's" bring Chinese Blistering Beetle, Clap Mixture, Crab's Eyes, and Cube Root, followed by Fiddle Gum, Guinea Grains, Essence of Smoke, and Everlasting Pills, Poke Root, Polishing Crocus, Surfeit Water, and Tincture of Steel.

Asafoetida answers surprisingly to both Food of the Gods and Devil's Dung. Aloes is a favourite; for Lady Hesketh and Lady Webster have pills of aloes and mastic, Chapman's and Gregory's Dinner Pills combine it with ipecacuanha and rhubarb, Marshall Hall's Pills present it with liquorice, hardsoap, and treacle, and its compound decoction—or Apozem—is also known as the Balsam of Life. But some might prefer the milder Lenitive Electuary—or confection of senna.

Atramentum Nigrum (black ink) and Uvae Passae Minores (currants) might not get past on an E.C.10; but there could be no objection to the King of Denmark's Chest Mixture of extract of liquorice, fennel water, and anisated liquid ammonia. But Red Bottle is my favourite, with its suggestion of simple tricolour dispensing. However, not all the long list is so satisfying.

To read, for instance, that Cabotz means koussou and Carrageen chondrus is merely exasperating. The book is still between the tinctures and the syrups; and I often wonder when I catch sight of it what chondrus is and whether you drink koussou or rub it in the scalp. —"The Lancet."

Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 3/- per line, with a minimum of 9/-, payable in advance.

VICTORIAN COUNTRY PHARMACY FOR SALE.

Turnover £12,000. Stock £3000. Fittings £1500. Goodwill £1500. Price £6000. Large modern shop, on lease. Modern home available for rental. Replies to "No. 25656," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

The HOBART U.F.S. DISPENSARY invites applications from Registered Pharmacists for the position of ASSISTANT. The salary is £1185 p.a. Applications together with copies of references to be addressed to the Secretary, R. T. Young, Box 392 B, G.P.O., Hobart.

The original Lente Insulins

NOVO

Novo Lente Insulin
Novo Semilente Insulin
Novo Ultralente Insulin

All available in 40 and 80 units per ml.



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**EVANS MEDICAL AUSTRALIA (PTY.)
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THRYCETTES

*for Tyrothricine Therapy
in Throat infections*

WHOLESALE PRICE:
2/6 per vial of 15 tablets

PROSANA LABORATORIES

145 BEATTIE ST., BALMAIN, N.S.W.

Telephone: WB 2508

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we have been specialising in pricing
NHS and PMS Scripts.
Post your Scripts with signed claim form
AND WE DO THE REST

For further inquiries write to:

CHEMISTS' ACCOUNT SERVICE

ROOM 416, 160 CASTLEREAGH STREET, SYDNEY
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J. G. Ingram & Son Ltd. — London.

Names that give customers satisfaction always:

"Perfex" Enemas.

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"Eclipse" Sprays.

"SURE-FIT"

* FINGER STALLS—clip on

* FINGER STALLS—tie on

* POULTICE STALLS—surgical laced

* WRIST GUARDS

All attractively carded

Pharmacists: Enquire from your regular Wholesaler for these lines.

DORMAY CO. PTY. LIMITED, 29 Reiby Place, Sydney. BU 3806

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, June 7, 1956.

Guillebaud Debate

Recently the House of Commons discussed the Guillebaud Report on the Health Service (the main provisions were given in an earlier News Letter). The high pressure salesmanship of some pharmaceutical firms came under discussion. One member said the busy doctor was inundated with advertisements for drugs, and he found it much easier to prescribe proprietary brands than to write out a full prescription. The Minister should warn doctors and manufacturers that if they did not put their house in order the Government would step in to see that there was public control over the industry. Sir Hugh Linstead said it would be a bad day for medicine if doctors were forced to accept a political decision and not left to judge between one type of advertising and another, or one type of drug and a proprietary, but had to rely upon instructions and directions from the Ministry or hospital boards. They could not have the latest advances in medical and chemical science developed by the manufacturers and at the same time cripple what they were doing. The turnover of hospital beds had been enormously accelerated because of the use of drugs developed by the industry. It was quite idle to think that profits could be pared down and at the same time research could be continued and exports increased.

Society's Affairs

At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society the results of the election to the Council showed that all six of the retiring candidates had been re-elected. The new member is Mr. J. Farrer Barnes, of Liverpool, who is a retailer. The President, Mr. H. Steinman, referring in his address to the slight decline in the number of premises in 1955, said that this might be the beginning of a permanent change or it might be temporary. Indications on the whole pointed to the former. It would not necessarily be a progressive decline, but the position was becoming more stable. The number of pharmacies was adequate for the population, but distribution might not be best as regards to the needs of the public. This matter was being studied by the Council in its consideration of the general practice of pharmacy.

There was little criticism from members, although one suggested that in the educational policy greater attention should be given to prescription reading.

The Council of the Society is recommending to the Poisons Board that the rules should be amended to permit poisons records being kept by the use of microfilms.

Marketing Policy

The National Pharmaceutical Union is setting up a marketing policy committee with the object of giving the retailer help in buying and selling. The Committee has the following terms of reference:—

(1) To develop the maximum retail sale through pharmacies of those goods which are traditionally associated with the retail pharmacist.

(2) To persuade manufacturers to regard this committee as an advisory committee between manufacturers and retail pharmacists and to influence them regarding their terms of business and marketing policy by—

- (a) Studying current practices of distribution;
- (b) Negotiating with the manufacturers concerned;
- (c) Undertaking suitable propaganda to retail pharmacists.
- (3) To put the independent retail pharmacist in the best possible position to meet aggressive competitive selling policy of the multiples and competition by other traders.
- (4) To do such other things as are in the best business interests of the independent retail pharmacist.

Collective Price Maintenance

From the House of Commons debate on the Restrictive Trade Practices Bill it can be inferred that the future for organisations which enforce price maintenance collectively is very gloomy. Few members had anything to say in its favour, although Sir Hugh Linstead recalled his earlier experience in pharmacy at the end of the price-cutting era. He pointed out that chemists were needed for the N.H.S. Service, and their existence prosperously at the moment was determined by the ability to keep prices at reasonable levels. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Thorneycroft, replying for the Government, said that suppliers would be able to agree among themselves to maintain prices and issue price lists, but such cases would require to be justified before the Restrictive Practices Court.

British Medical Association Report

The Annual Report of the Council of the British Medical Association states that dispensing doctors have been offered a flat rate discount of 20 per cent. on all proprietary preparations. The general body of practitioners is being recommended to accept these new terms. The attention of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry has been drawn to a suggestion that medicines prescribed for a patient's personal use should be collected from the chemist entirely free from advertising matter and proprietary or makers' names on either packaging or contents. The Ministry of Health has been told that representatives of the Association will discuss the question of economies in prescribing with the Ministry, but it has been emphasised that the search for economies should not be restricted to the general practitioner field. It has been made clear to the Ministry that the Association is not accustomed nor is it prepared to enter into these discussions under any form of duress.

Peerage for Sir Henry Cohen

Sir Henry Cohen, Chairman of the Committee which advises the Ministry of Health on the value of various proprietary remedies, and Professor of Medicine at Liverpool University, was made a Baron in the Queen's Birthday Honours List. The new Baron is 56 and has been Professor for twenty-three years.

FUTURE OF P.A.T.A.

On the vexed question of price maintenance, which now has political top priority, perhaps even the Secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association will accept that I was right—and not making what he called "a vicious and tendentious attack on the P.A.T.A."—when I warned that "it surely cannot be long before the stop list becomes illegal," and pictured "the funeral procession of the P.A.T.A. as we know it." Speaking as one who intends to make a living by selling medicines, I look askance at leaders who refuse to admit that the tide is coming in until their feet are wet. Instead of vainly trying to keep the tide back with sand walls, they should lead us at once to firm ground above high water mark. The Chemists' Federation can become just that firm ground.

—Extract from an article by E. C. Tenner published in "The Chemist and Druggist," April 7, 1956.

Trade Notes

TAB. NOVOTONE

Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd. announces the introduction of this addition to its range of Australian-made products.

TAB. NOVOTONE is stated to be a well-balanced combination of minerals and vitamins (including B₁₂) with tonic principles making it equally suitable for children and adults.

The tablets are bean shaped and have a flavoured sugar coating. They are presented in attractively cartoned bottles of 50 tablets and in dispensing packs of 500 tablets. Prices to chemists are 4/4 and 35/- each respectively.

PEPSILLIDE COMPOUND TABLETS

Langdon Laboratories, of 30 Russell street, Melbourne, announce the introduction of Pepsillide Compound Tablets, which is claimed to be an improved peptic ulcer remedy.

Each tablet contains:

Bismuth Subnit	gr 2½
Succ Glyrrh	gr 2½
Phenobarb	gr 1/6
Magnes Carb	gr 3
Sodi Bicarb	gr 1½
Frangula	gr 3/16
Calamus	gr 3/16

Pepsillide Compound Tablets are available from all wholesalers in Australia in bottles containing 50 tablets, costing 112/- a dozen, retailing for 14/-.

AMOLIN LABORATORIES

Mr. Harold Taylor, proprietor of Amolin Laboratories, Sydney, paid a courtesy call at "Guild House," Melbourne, on his return from a visit to the western States last month.

He reports that the new large size of "Amolin" is being well received and is growing in strength in all States. The parcel discount, recently introduced, has been the means of stimulating sales of both the old and the new sized tubes.

Mr. Taylor mentions also that he had been kindly received at the headquarters of the various Baby Health Services in each State, and that his product is widely used and favourably known throughout the Commonwealth-wide Baby Health movement. "Amolin" is included in the mobile Baby Clinic caravans, and is carried in the famous Tea and Sugar Trains clinic car crossing the Nullabor Plain.

Increased advertising and more intensive detailing promised by Mr. Taylor should further increase sales of this popular cream in the coming months.

MR. J. GORDON HARE: GOYA DIRECTORSHIP

We have been informed from London that Mr. J. Gordon Hare, of Melbourne, has been elected a Director of Goya Limited.

This is the first time that any overseas appointment has been made to the Board of the company. The announcement from Goya states that the appointment is in recognition of Mr. Hare's great ability and services to the company as the Australian distributor of Goya.

Mr. J. Gordon Hare was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, and he later studied Commerce and Science as external evening student of the University of Melbourne. Secretarial and accountancy qualifications have been a solid background to the progress he has

made since he was demobilised with the rank of lieutenant after serving in the R.A.N. from 1942-46. Earlier business interests were then disposed of, and he started James Hare & Company as a partnership with Mr. Geoffrey Hare. This business was extended and developed as James Hare & Co. Pty. Ltd. Mr. Hare has made a number of business visits to England and the Continent.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE PRESIDENT VISITS SYDNEY

Mr. Ralph Hart, President of Colgate-Palmolive International Inc. and Director and Vice-President of Colgate-Palmolive Company (now in its 150th year), was in Sydney during June.

Mr. Hart was Managing Director for the Colgate-Palmolive Company in Australia from 1948 to 1951. It was his first return visit as President of this worldwide organisation.

Colgate-Palmolive International Inc. is the company in control of the huge parent organisation's business outside the United States. Through its subsidiaries in 31 countries the company's products are marketed in over 100 countries.

Since leaving New York on April 29, Mr. Hart had inspected the company's branches in Paris, Zurich, Johannesburg, Cairo, Bombay, Bangkok, Singapore, Hong Kong and Manila, and in four of them, and in Australia too, the man in charge of his company's operations is an Australian appointed by Mr. Hart since 1951. Mr. Hart's faith in Australia and Australians was built up during his three-year stay in this country.

Not only when dealing with people does Mr. Hart believe in Australia, but he believes in the country too, and approved the purchase of the new plant at Villawood, N.S.W., in addition to many extensions to the principal factory at Balmain.

Mr. Hart points with pride to the fact that the Australian business has doubled since he was here and, in fact, the Australian company and the 1000 Australians working there produce more goods per square foot of factory space than any other plant in the 31 countries in which his company has manufacturing facilities.

The foreign sales under his control in 1955 were nearly \$200,000,000, of which the countries under Australian management made a substantial contribution.

BURMA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Opening of Pilot Plant by Evans Medical

A major development in manufacturing pharmacy in Asia is heralded by the recent opening of the Pilot Plant of the Burma Pharmaceutical Industry at Gyogon. This project is a joint Anglo-Burmese enterprise made possible by the co-operation of Evans Medical Supplies Ltd. with the Union of Burma.

Present at the opening ceremony, which was performed by the Burmese Minister of Health, the Hon. Saw Aung Pa, were the Minister for Public Works, the Hon. Thakin Chit Maung, and Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson, Chairman and Managing Director of Evans Medical Supplies Ltd., both of whom spoke in support of the Minister. The main points outlined in their speeches give some idea of the scope of the scheme, which institutes a new key industry in Burma. It is one of the largest projects the Union has undertaken to date, and will ultimately render Burma self-sufficient in many important spheres of pharmaceutical production.

The Burma Pharmaceutical Industry was conceived by the Prime Minister primarily as a social welfare measure, a direct result of experience gained during World War II when the lack of adequate supplies of medical and biological products was acutely felt. In



*will bring you **EXTRA Tek SALES!***

Someone, maybe one of your customers, is going to win a trip to Honolulu in the new Tek Contest commencing June 24.

The prize is 12 days stay for two at the Reef Hotel right on Waikiki Beach, including return air trip by Canadian Pacific Airlines.

No matter who wins this Tek Contest, terrific interest will be created all over Australia—and this will be stimulated by constant advertising for 10 weeks by use of . . .

- Our two big radio shows—Quiz Kids on 54 stations and Australia's National Hit Parade on 17 stations.

Supporting this advertising which reaches over two million listeners every week will be . . .

- Newspaper Ads in leading metropolitan dailies;

- Full Colour Showcards and Window Display material. Australia-wide interest will be aroused and you'll see how this contest will make your Tek sales jump from June 24.

Stock up well with Tek Toothbrushes and display them well too!

Be ready for the B-I-G Tek Sales Spree!



TEK THE BEST TOOTHBRUSH MONEY CAN BUY!



There's **BIG BUSINESS** for you in . . .

Ferraniacolor



D·H·A OFFERS 2 DAY PROCESSING SERVICE

Specially built laboratories with elaborate control equipment authorised by Ferrania.

Official Formulae used with every possible care, for perfect results.

Air, water, and chemicals are carefully cooled and filtered for absolute cleanliness.

Now returned in tough plastic box for complete protection of slides.

MAKE CERTAIN YOU SHARE IN THIS BUSINESS

Wholesale Prices of processing bags: 12/4 mounted; 8/3 unmounted.

Retail Prices of processing bags: 15/- mounted; 10/6 unmounted.

AVAILABLE THROUGH DRUG HOUSES OF AUSTRALIA IN YOUR STATE
D·H·A (LABORATORIES) PTY. LTD, ADELAIDE

The Solyptol recipe for boosting sales

- **RECOMMEND Solyptol TO YOUR CUSTOMERS**
- **STOCK Solyptol ANTISEPTIC, SOAP, BABY POWDER**
- **DISPLAY Solyptol PROMINENTLY**
- **ASK FOR Solyptol DISPLAY UNITS**



IF IT'S FAULDING'S - IT'S PURE!"



F. H. FAULDING & CO. LIMITED
AUSTRALIA'S LEADING MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1845.

June, 1953, a mission was sent abroad to review the practicability of implementing the Prime Minister's plan, and in October of that year the Government of the Union of Burma signed an agreement with Evans Medical Supplies Ltd. at the Burmese Embassy in London. Under this contract E.M.S. Ltd. assumed responsibility for the following:

- To advise on the selection of architects and consulting engineers and to plan the layout of the factory buildings;
- To provide technical staff to operate the plant and to train Burmese nationals to take over from non-Burmese personnel as soon as practicable;
- To purchase all plant and equipment;
- To make available all necessary scientific knowledge and technical practice;
- To manage the industry for an initial period of seven years.

In early 1954, after examining many areas, a location was finally selected at Gyogon, which, although a new and undeveloped area, offered the best conditions for the successful erection and subsequent development of a pharmaceutical plant. Excavations, building of roads and other necessary preliminary work on the site, which covers more than 66 acres, was completed in November, 1954, at which time constructional work proper was commenced, and ancillary services including water wells, sewage disposal systems, laundries and electric power generators were installed.

The main building, which is progressing towards completion, will house various processes. These include the manufacture of sterile solutions for injection and transfusion, the preparation of tablets, the manufacture of standard tinctures and extracts, and the milling of official ointments. A further section of the main building is devoted to pharmaceutical formulation. An alcohol distilling plant capable of producing 2500 gallons of medicinal and industrial alcohol daily is being constructed on the site. The raw material used for production is damaged rice, but provision has been made in the distillery to employ molasses as the basic material should the necessity arise.

Adjacent to the alcohol distillery, a yeast factory having a daily production of over half a ton is being built. When tabletted the yeast will supply a much-needed supplement to the vitamin deficient diet of the average Burmese.

Under the project, antitoxins, vaccines and sera to combat cholera, typhoid, tetanus, rabies, etc., will be produced in the Biological Institute. The output of vaccines and sera from these laboratories will be sufficient to meet the estimated needs of all Burma.

The temporary production unit which is now in operation has already made a satisfying initial contribution to the needs of the Army and to the Central Medical Stores; while the Pilot Plant has uncovered some minor process faults, permitting suitable modifications to be made in the construction of the main plant.

For the purpose of running the factory, a nucleus of some 100 Burmese operatives has been recruited and their training commenced, while there are at present 21 students who are being given practical training in the United Kingdom and Australia. Of these, nine have the degree of Bachelor of Science as a minimum qualification, and are undergoing training to fill responsible posts within the industry. Others are being trained to fill the posts of supervisors. Four science graduates are at present in the United Kingdom studying for the degree in Pharmacy, under grants from the Burmese Ministry of Education.

Completion of the project is expected by early 1957. When this time comes Evans Medical Supplies Ltd. may justly feel that it has made a real contribution to pharmaceutical development in Burma.—F.H.B.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 15/6/56—

Chemists' Section: Addition		
Size	Retail	Wholesale
Wyeth International Limited		
25's	25/-	Equanil 200/- doz.

Chemists' Section: Alteration		
D.H.A. (Victoria) Pty. Ltd.		
½ lb.	5/-	Plastine 40/- doz.
1 lb.	8/6	Plastine 68/- doz.
2 lb.	14/6	Plastine 116/- doz.
5 lb.	28/-	Plastine 224/- doz.

General Section: Alterations		
F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.		
22 oz.	4/3	Digestone 36/- doz.
	8/11	"Lactone" Syrup 75/- doz.

Laxettes Pty. Ltd.		
Standard 2/9		Laxettes 23/7 doz.

Jay Martell Products Pty. Ltd.		
21/-		Jay Martell Formula Four

Menley & James (Australia) Ltd.		
1 oz.	3/3	Kodex 28/4 doz.
4 oz.	8/4	Kodex 72/6 doz.
1 oz.	3/3	Iodex With Methyl Salicylate 28/4 doz.
4 oz.	8/4	Iodex with Methyl Salicylate 72/6 doz.
(Operating 25th June)		

Correction
Raymond Mullis Pty. Ltd.
Devon Violets (Hand-painted bottle), retailing at 8/3 should be ½ oz. (not 1 oz. as printed)

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards which will be issued shortly for the month of June, 1956, will deal with the following products:—

A: 116	Acudex.
A: 117	Aerodrin.
C: 122	Cogentin.
C: 123	Co-Deltra.
C: 124	Co-Hydeltra.
D: 87	Dequadin.
K: 13	Kaopectate.
L: 24	Litrison.
M: 66	Mestimon.
N: 59	Nutinal.
N: 60	Neo-Mercazole.
N: 61	"Neosporin" Ointment with Hydrocortisone.
P: 158	Primosiston.
P: 159	Paediatric Piptal.
P: 160	Penicillin-V (Lilly).
P: 161	Preludin.
S: 90	Serpasil Liquid.
S: 91	Suavitil.
T: 81	Trimulsion.
T: 82	Tridal.

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1956 (including Index Book) may be lodged at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to the Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of cards for 1955 (£3/3/- per set) for the assistance of new subscribers who wish to give their library of reference a 12 months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.

Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES ACT: ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Two leading members of the Australian pharmaceutical and drug trade have been appointed to the Advisory Committee set up by the Commonwealth Government to consider regulations to be promulgated under the Therapeutic Substances Act, which recently came into operation.

They are **Mr. E. H. Kidger**, Vice-President of the Drug and Allied Trades Council of Australia, and **Mr. P. A. Smith**, a Councillor of the Australian Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers.

Mr. Kidger is widely known as a Director and General Manager of Menley & James (Australia) Ltd. He has been in control of the company in Australia and New Zealand for over 40 years. He will represent the D.A.T.C.A. on the Advisory Committee.

Mr. Kidger was Chairman of the P.A.T.A. of N.S.W. for about 20 years and for 10 years Chairman of the Drug Section of the N.S.W. Chamber of Manufactures.

When he leaves for overseas shortly he will complete his eighth journey around the world since he left England for Shanghai early in 1907.

He qualified as a pharmacist in England, and was in the retail trade for 15 years before going to Shanghai to work there for another six years.

Mr. Kidger leaves Australia this time to visit the U.S.A., Canada and England in connection with his company's interests, and will attend annual meetings of the American Proprietary Association at White Sulphur Springs and of the Canadian Proprietary Association at Saint Adele en Haut, near Montreal.

Mr. P. A. Smith is a Director and General Manager of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd. and has held those positions since 1952. He will represent the Australian Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers on the Advisory Committee.

Mr. Smith, who is the President of the Drug and Allied Trades Council of Australia as well as an Executive Member of the A.A.E.P.M., began his commercial career as a brewer's chemist after taking his B.Sc. at University College, London. He has been with the Wellcome Foundation for ten years.

In England he was Manager of the Burroughs Wellcome penicillin factory and then for five years Director of the Wellcome Chemical Works at Dartford.

He is a Rotarian with the South Sydney Club.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

ALLEGED FRAUDS

Dr. Evatt, in the House of Representatives on May 8, 1956, inquired of the Minister for Health if there was any basis for suggestions or statements published in

the press alleging large scale frauds by doctors and chemists in connection with the National Health Service.

In reply, the Minister, Dr. Donald Cameron, said there was no basis for these allegations which amounted to serious imputations regarding the integrity of the members of two professions. No investigation was being conducted and no such frauds were being perpetrated. Personally he found it difficult to understand how responsible newspapers could publish such statements without adequate investigation.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS—CHECKING OF CLAIMS

Mr. Drury on May 8, 1956, asked the Minister if the Government maintained a large staff of pharmaceutical chemists to check claims for payment under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

The Minister replied that millions of pounds of public money was involved, and consequently it was necessary for the Commonwealth to maintain an adequate staff for this work. Although adequate, this staff was not very large. In New South Wales for instance it numbered about 46, of whom only six were pharmaceutical chemists. He thought the total number throughout the Commonwealth was about 109 or 110.

THE CONTROL OF HEROIN

On May 1, 1956, Senator Anderson asked the Minister, representing the Minister for Health, a question concerning the ban on heroin and the possibility of having the matter reconsidered.

Replying to Senator Anderson on May 16, Senator Cooper read the following reply from the Minister for Health:

In 1952, the expert Committee on Drugs, World Health Organisation, decided that the complete abolition of legally produced heroin throughout the world would greatly facilitate the struggle against illicit use of this substance. The World Health Organisation has urged all member nations to prohibit the manufacture of heroin in a concerted effort to control addiction. The prohibition of manufacture throughout the world would necessarily involve discontinuance of the use of heroin in medical practice. This seemingly drastic course is claimed to be justified because medical practitioners in a large number of countries, including the United States of America, have for many years been denied heroin and have found alternatives equally satisfactory, and because this drug is indisputably the worst of the drugs of addiction. Its effect is to produce a change in personality manifested by an utter disregard for the conventions and the morals of civilisation. Addiction progresses more rapidly than with any other habit forming narcotic drug; all the higher faculties of the mind such as judgment, self control and attention are weakened, and the victims rapidly become mental and moral degenerates. The habit is the most difficult to cure because sudden withdrawal may lead to death, and the after-convalescent treatment, both physical and psychical, is longer and more difficult than with morphine, and relapse is the rule.

COMMONWEALTH—Continued

The question may well be asked whether every medical practitioner should be legally in a position to introduce a patient to the use of a drug of such a character. Before the Commonwealth acted in the matter, the British Medical Association was invited to express its opinion whether heroin was indispensable in medical practice. The Federal Council of the Association replied that heroin was not considered essential. The Association's representative reported to the National Health and Medical Research Council in May, 1953, that the profession felt that the introduction of new alternatives had reduced the need for heroin, and the Association had decided to recommend its prohibition. The prohibition of importation of heroin has been operative and unchallenged in Australia for nearly three years, but recently certain members of the medical profession, stimulated apparently by opposition to the proposed prohibition in the United Kingdom, have commenced an agitation for a review of the ban. Careful consideration will be given to any case for review presented by medical practitioners qualified to express an unbiased and informed opinion. Meantime, the control of narcotic drugs and drug addiction within Australia is a function and responsibility of the sovereign States. In some States it is considered the existing legislation requires amendment to facilitate more effective control. On the recommendation of the National Health and Medical Research Council, the Commonwealth Government has recently invited State Governments to discuss with the Commonwealth measures by which improved control can be achieved.

CLAIMS FOR PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS —DISALLOWANCE

Mr. Joske asked the Minister for Health in the Federal Parliament on May 22, 1956, if he had seen a statement of a leading pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria that the Health Department had disallowed claims by chemists for medicines dispensed by them, without giving the chemists a chance to defend their claims.

Dr. Cameron replied that he had not seen this statement, and that if particulars were supplied he would have the statement investigated.

"ROTTER" TABLETS

In the House of Representatives on May 23 Mr. Edmonds (Herbert) said:

Some members of this Parliament may not have heard of a tablet called "Rotter" which is bought from Holland and has proved almost 100 per cent. effective in curing stomach ulcers. I have not used them, but honourable members on both sides of the House will know that what I am saying is correct. The Minister for Health, who is at the table, may laugh at what I have said, but I refer him to an article in the British Medical Journal, recommending the tablets.

Many people in Canberra, including some Members of Parliament, have been cured of ulcers by "Rotter" tablets. They must of course strictly observe a diet chart, but diet alone would not have achieved these results.

People who have been taking a course of "Rotter" Tablets cannot now get them because this tolerant and generous Government will not allow them to be imported. They will not be obtainable until the end of July. This is no joking matter. I have not had stomach ulcers, but I have seen people suffering from them. The Government should not treat "Rotter" as if it were a phoney medicine. It is not. I and other honourable members can provide ample proof that "Rotter" Tablets are essential for the treatment of

HYPERCHLORHYDRIA

+

HYPERMOTILITY

||

PEPSILLIDE

TABLETS

*Dramatic Results For
Peptic Ulcer Sufferers*

MINIMUM DIETARY
RESTRICTIONS

Each tablet contains

Bism Subnit	gr. 2½
Magnes Carb	gr. 3
Sodi Bicarb	gr. 1½
Rhizom Calami	gr. 3/16
Cortex Frangula	gr. 3/16

PEPSILLIDE TABLETS are available from
all wholesalers

Bottles of 40 tablets cost
88/- dozen, Retail 11/-

Bottles of 100 tablets cost
192/- dozen, Retail 24/-

Manufactured in Australia by

LANGDON LABORATORIES

30 RUSSELL STREET,
MELBOURNE

COMMONWEALTH—Continued

ulcers. With all sincerity I put it to the Government that it should remove "Roter" Tablets from the list of restricted items. If Ministers present have any concern for the sufferings of others, they should make inquiries and confirm what I have said. If they do, they too, I am sure, will urge the removal of restrictions on the importation of "Roter" Tablets. I have tried without success to get them in Sydney and Brisbane. They are unprocurable except from two or three chemists from Melbourne. It is no joke, as the Vice-President of the Executive Council may himself learn very shortly. I would not wish him to suffer from ulcers, but he should consider those who are suffering from them and remove "Roter" from the list of restricted imports.

Dr. Donald Cameron (Oxley), Minister of Health, replied:

I want to say a few things in reply to the honourable Member for Herbert (Mr. Edmonds). The "Roter" Tablets that he mentioned are apparently a proprietary line. The name he mentioned is not the name of a drug. The fact is that the active principle of tablets used in the treatment of peptic ulcers is, I am sure, very much the same in most of the different proprietary preparations. I should be extremely surprised if almost identical tablets could not be obtained in Australia under a different name. However, the part played by any tablet in the treatment of ulcers is small and only a more or less minor incident in the whole regime of treatment. The only other thing I want to say about these tablets is that, as far as I know, no representations have been made to the Department of Health for their admission. If the honourable member would like to make representation I will have a look at the matter, but as I say, I should be extremely surprised to find that almost identical preparations are not obtainable in Australia.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

The following interim report of a sub-committee of the Education Committee was considered by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

At its meeting in December, 1954, the Education Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to re-formulate the policy for pharmaceutical education. The Sub-Committee comprises the following:—Mr. C. W. Mapletorpe (Chairman), Professor H. Berry, Professor H. Brindle, Miss M. A. Burr, Mr. H. S. Grainger, Mr. D. W. Hudson, Professor J. Todd, Professor A. D. MacDonald, Mr. C. W. Macfarlane, Mr. F. H. Oliver.

The Sub-Committee has held ten meetings; it is still reviewing the content and arrangement of the final course of study, and, as it considers that it is inevitable that a further substantial period must elapse before all the details have been worked out and consultations completed, has decided to submit this interim report.

The Sub-Committee feels that the time has come when the policy which the Council has advocated for more than 20 years—that a student should complete his knowledge of basic sciences before commencing professional studies—should be made compulsory. The Sub-Committee also considers that only when the student has completed that stage should he become associated with the Society, i.e., registered as a "Student," for this is the stage at which it should become clear whether or not a candidate is likely to be able to succeed in his professional studies.

To enable him to provide evidence of his knowledge of basic sciences and so become registered as a "Stu-

dent," the Society should continue to hold an examination in Chemistry, Physics and Biology (the subjects of the present Intermediate Examination), from which a student could obtain exemption by passing the General Certificate of Education Examination at advanced level, as at present. The standard of the examination should in future be known as the Entrance Examination, and that the present system of approving courses of instruction leading to the examination should be discontinued. Thus candidates would be able to prepare for the examination in any way they found most convenient. In order to ensure a satisfactory standard of general education, a candidate for the Entrance Examination should be required to show that he had passed the General Certificate of Education Examination at ordinary level in five subjects on the same occasion, or in six subjects not necessarily on the same occasion, in either case including English Language, Mathematics and a language other than English. There would be comparable requirements in respect of the examinations of the Scottish Education Department.

While the Sub-Committee is continuing to examine the details of the final course of study, and is mindful of the power which has been included in the regulations for the past eight years for a three-year final course of study for the diploma, it proposes that the time occupied by practical training and the course of study at a School of Pharmacy, whether for degree or diploma, should be an over-all period of four years, of which not less than one year should be devoted to practical training. Thus, a final course occupying two years would be supplemented by practical training during one year. The practical training should be carried out subsequent to registration as a Student either (1) wholly before the final course of study, or (2) wholly after the final course of study, or (3) partly before and partly after the final course of study. No period of less than six months' continuous practical training in any premises should be recognised towards the full period of practical training. Articles of pupilage and approval of premises should be discontinued; evidence of training should be a certificate of satisfactory performance signed by a pharmacist employed in the pharmacy, hospital or manufacturing laboratory concerned.

The Sub-Committee has had referred to it by the Education Committee a number of matters concerned with educational policy, but which are dependent upon a prior determination of the requirements for the qualification, and these will be considered later.

The Sub-Committee recommended: That regulations be prepared to give effect to the foregoing proposals.—Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal," 21/4/56.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN U.S.A.

The association of pharmacists have built up the educational system. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy launched instruction in 1821, two decades before the beginning of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. By the time of the Civil War (1861-65) several local associations were offering academic instruction to apprentices. Classes usually were held at night, in rented rooms. There were no laboratories, and finances were uncertain. The instructional pattern closely paralleled that of England, and the most popular textbooks were of British origin.

In 1868 the State University of Michigan established a pharmacy course infused with laboratory work, and demanding practically full time. The consequences were revolutionary.

—Extract from an article by Dr. Sonnedecker published in "The Chemist and Druggist," March 17, 1956.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Mr. Done Stewart has returned to Melbourne for his annual holidays.

Mr. L. W. Palfreyman is enjoying an extensive holiday touring on the mainland. We trust that he will thoroughly enjoy himself and come home refreshed.

Among the many lucky enough to be at the Melbourne Conference were Mr. D. Crisp, Mr. G. Copeland, Mr. Rex Townley, Mrs. Dawson and Mr. L. W. Palfreyman.

We were pleased to have two Canadian Women Pharmacists in Hobart with the Canadian Women's Hockey Team. They seemed very interested in our pharmacies here.

Mrs. Eileen Hawkes is having a well-earned holiday in Sydney now that Mrs. Ross has returned from her very extensive wanderings over the British Isles, Canada, Scandinavia, most of Europe, and even down to Greece. Welcome home, Mrs. Ross! We are all looking forward to hearing something about these trips.

Congratulations to Mr. F. T. Holmes, of Launceston, and Mr. J. H. Gould, of Hobart, on their being presented with certificates of honorary fellowship of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. The presentations were made during the Conference in Melbourne. Tasmania owes a great debt to these two gentlemen for the invaluable work they have done for pharmacy over a great many years.

NEW PHARMACY OPENED

Messrs. F. Warland-Browne and J. B. Warland-Browne entertained a number of pharmaceutical friends and others associated with the rebuilding of their New Arcade Pharmacy, 84 Brisbane street, Launceston, when it was opened on Monday, June 18.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on June 11, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman), Mr. K. H. Jenkins, Mr. A. P. Brammall and the Secretary.

General Meeting.—The Chairman reported that it had not been possible to arrange to speaker for a meeting in May, but it was hoped to have a film evening in June, to be followed by a guest speaker in July. Arrangements for the film evening were left with the President and the Secretary.

Resignation.—A letter was received from Miss E. L. Knight stating that she would be absent from the State for some time; she therefore tendered her resignation from the Council and as representative on the Liaison Committee.

In accepting this resignation with regret, members expressed their appreciation for the work Miss Knight had done for the Society.

The meeting decided that Miss Purdon be invited to join the Council for the unexpired portion of Miss Knight's term.

New Member Elected.—Miss Margaret Eileen Purdon, c/o 110 Main Road, Moonah.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £50/11/3 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 7 p. m.

GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

A general meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held at Canterbury Tea Rooms, Hobart, on June 20, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (President) and 18 members.

Films.—At the commencement of the evening films were shown by courtesy of the Shell Company of Australia Ltd., the title being "The Rival World," which showed the magnitude of the problems of coping with the overwhelming insect life of the world. Apart from the story it conveyed, members greatly appreciated the quality of the photography in this film.

Mr. Shield thanked the operator for giving his time to show members the films, and asked that their appreciation be conveyed to the company.

Presentation of Diplomas.—On behalf of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, Mr. Shield presented Diplomas to Miss Margaret Purdon and Mr. Brian Shirrefs.

General Meetings.—The President reported that it had not been possible to arrange for a speaker during May, but Dr. Cannon would be present at the July meeting.

Council.—Mr. Shield stated that Miss M. Purdon would be joining the Council to take the place of Miss E. Knight, who had resigned owing to her going to New Zealand.

Mr. B. Shirrefs would also be joining the Council as from the next meeting.

Pharmacy Ball.—A proposal from the Pharmaceutical Students' Society for the holding of a ball was discussed. Members decided that further information should be gathered regarding costs, and procedure for organising this should then be brought forward at the next meeting.

P.A.A. Conference.—Mr. L. W. Palfreyman, who had just returned from the Melbourne Conference, stated that the Conference was the most successful and best conducted Conference he had yet attended. Much business was discussed on a most amicable basis.

He reported that the discussions regarding Matriculation entrance standard resulted in the feeling that this standard could not be applied in all States at the present time.

Tasmania's turn to be host at the Conference would be in six years' time, but Mr. Palfreyman suggested that this Society should start thinking of the financial side at a very early date.

He referred to the Fellowship Diplomas given by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria to Mr. J. H. Gould, Mr. F. T. Holmes and Mr. W. R. Iliffe.

Mr. Shield, on behalf of all members, congratulated Mr. Gould and Mr. Holmes on their receiving this honour, as he felt it was a very pleasant gesture on the part of the Victorian Society to recognise the services which these men had given to pharmacy.

Mr. Gould, in replying, expressed the feeling that he considered it an honour to Tasmanian pharmacy rather than to the individuals.

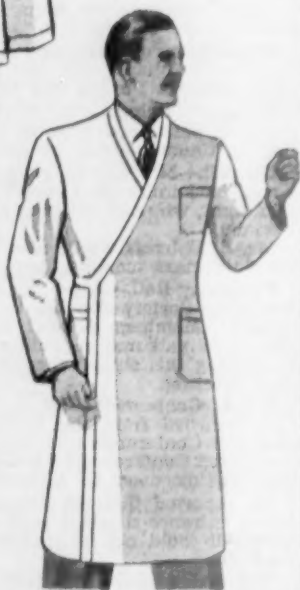
Supper was served at the conclusion of business at 10 p.m.



WHITE COATS

LADIES' UNIFORM

In Pre-shrunk
Drill
S.S.W. to W.
and O.S.



THIS STYLE
In British
Pre-shrunk Drill
Available for
Immediate delivery
Sizes 3 to 8
And 1/2 Sizes

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SHOWROOMS:

MELBOURNE: VIC. BROOKSHAW, Howey Court, 234 Collins Street. Phone: MU 5229.

ADELAIDE: K. MACKENZIE, 9 Compton Street. Phone: LA 3180.

HOBART: H. T. GROUNDS, 152a Collins Street. Phone: B 3511 - B 2370.

TASMANIA—Continued

THE GUILD

Executive Meeting

The Executive of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on May 28.

New Member Elected.—Miss Nina Louise Gibson, corner Long Point and Sandy Bay roads.

Price List Covers.—Advice was received from the Victorian Branch that new covers are available for the Patents Price Lists, and the meeting decided that these should be ordered for resale to members.

Dispensing Fees.—The new Schedule of Dispensing Fees which came into operation in Victoria in April was adopted for Tasmania.

Annual Meeting.—It was decided that the next Annual General Meeting would be held at Campbell Town on August 26 and that Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President, and other Federal officers be invited to attend.

PHARMACEUTICAL CONDITIONS IN U.S.A.

Among a group of retail pharmacists studied in 1946, the median weekly stint of duty was 55-59 hours. Pharmacists employed in other fields were working only 40 to 44 hours. Pharmacies frequently remain open until 9 or 10 o'clock at night and for several hours on Sunday. At least 40 per cent. of all pharmacies are served by a single pharmacist; three or more pharmacists are employed in about 13 per cent. The 13 per cent. would be modern and well appointed, dignified and professional in atmosphere, comparable to first-rate pharmacies in Britain and elsewhere. Not many would have a soda fountain or restaurant under the same roof.

More establishments are becoming devoted almost entirely to professional and technical services, but more pharmacies too are becoming larger, and less discriminating in range of stock, less dignified in method of operation. Perhaps some day there will be a dichotomy. Today it is more accurate to visualise a continuum between extremes, embracing roughly 51,000 dispensing units. There is an irregular trend toward proportionately fewer pharmacies in relation to population. In 1899 the estimate was 1957 persons per pharmacy; in 1950, 2750; in 1955, 3200. The average American pharmacy today thus has about as many potential patrons as the British chemist's shop.

There never has been any clear-cut uniform separation of pharmaceutical dispensing from medical practice in the United States. Yet the American pharmacist's prescription practice has been growing steadily for some years, and by and large the physician increasingly relies on the pharmacist's services.

The average pharmacy today would fill about 30 prescriptions daily, at an average fee of at least \$2 (14/4). That cost is ordinarily borne by the patient, since the popular voluntary health insurance does not ordinarily extend beyond hospital and surgical costs. Almost nine prescriptions out of ten call for only one or two items. Not more than one-fourth of the prescriptions require technical manipulation. One in about 50 is written in the metric system; rather more than half show traces of Latin. To fill those 13,125 prescriptions a pharmacist would need 2400 different items (drugs, combinations and preparations).

Trade-named specialties are heavily prescribed; and duplication and near-duplication among brands remain a chronic point of stress between dispensing pharmacy and manufacturing pharmacy. The plethora of drugs leads physicians more and more to consult pharmacists.

—Extract from an article by Dr. Sonnedeker published in "The Chemist and Druggist," March 17, 1956.

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*Absence of occupation is not rest;
A mind vacant is a mind distressed.
—Cowper.*

Mr. J. H. Scott has opened a pharmacy at 1 Railway street, Meadowbank.

Mr. J. W. Fegent is the proprietor of the pharmacy at 384 Victoria avenue, Chatswood.

Mr. L. H. Coulter has purchased the pharmacy of David Coates, 328 Summer street, Orange.

Mrs. J. M. Whereat has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. M. W. Owens, 216a William street, Kingsgrove.

Mr. R. L. Burrows has opened a pharmacy at 20 Bowral Road, Mittagong.

Mr. R. M. Ross has purchased Wolfson's pharmacy, 102 Mitchell street, Merewether.

Mr. D. G. Ashley has purchased Campbell's pharmacy at 522 Parramatta road, Petersham.

Mr. C. Bridges has opened a pharmacy at 334 Sandgate road, Shortland.

The many friends of **Mr. J. E. Kevans**, of Scone, will regret to learn that he is ill in St. Vincent's Hospital. It will be some time before he will be back at work.

Mr. M. W. Owens, on resigning Guild membership, writes: "It is with regret I leave the fold of the Guild. Would you put on record by appreciation of all the Guild has done to help in so many ways."

Mr. D. A. Lore has accepted an appointment with Eli Lilly & Co. as a representative. Mr. Lore came to this country from Great Britain and registered with the Pharmacy Board of Victoria on March 9, 1955, and has now transferred from relieving work to take up a permanent position with the company named.

REMOVAL OF NAME FROM PHARMACEUTICAL REGISTER

The N.S.W. Government Gazette No. 57 of May 18, 1956, contains an announcement to the effect that the Governor-in-Council has directed that the name of **Gerald Haswell Griffin** be removed from the Register of Pharmacists.

PHARMACY BALL, 1956

The 1956 Pharmacy Ball will be held at the Trocadero, George street, Sydney, on Monday, August 20, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Further advice will be given soon as to price of tickets and method of making reservations.

NATIONAL HEALTH ACT 1953-1955

Part VII—Pharmaceutical Benefits

Suspension of Pharmaceutical Chemist

I, **DONALD ALASTAIR CAMERON**, the Minister of State for Health, hereby give notice, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 134A of the National Health Act 1953-1955, that I have suspended for one month, until 24th May, 1956, the approval under section 90 of the said Act of **John Douglas Pinkerton**, of McKimm's Pharmacy, 169 Burwood road, Burwood, pharmaceutical chemist, following investigation and report by the

Pharmaceutical Services Committee of Inquiry for the State of New South Wales.

DONALD A. CAMERON,
Minister of State for Health.

NEW ZEALAND VISITORS ADDRESS DISCUSSION GROUP

Mr. Noel Wilson, President of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand, and **Mr. Charles Cameron**, Dominion Secretary, tarried awhile in Sydney on their return to New Zealand after attending the P.A.A. Conference at Melbourne.

Councillors of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. joined **Mr. Wilson** and **Mr. Cameron** in a discussion on pharmacy affairs in the new Windsor Room, Hotel Australia, on June 8. Discussion mainly centred round the educational problems current in New Zealand and New South Wales. At times the sardonic wrestled with the ebullient as speakers referred to the support in some quarters for a qualified type of manipulative technologist. Some favoured the marriage between an academic and a sound business training.

Discussion continued until a late hour, when the group broke up with the best wishes to our New Zealand confreres.

NEW SOUTH WALES CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Pennant Hills, June 12

Results were as follows—

Four Ball Best Ball: George Gayleard (15), Paul Schneider (18) 41 pts.; Bill Timony (6), Jack Storman (18), 39 pts.

Individual—"A" Grade: Laurie Skinner (+4), 31 pts. "B" Grade: Colin Campbell-Horsfield (16), 33 pts. "C" Grade: Tony Cliff (20), 28 pts.

Next Meeting: Elanora Country Club, Tuesday, August 14.

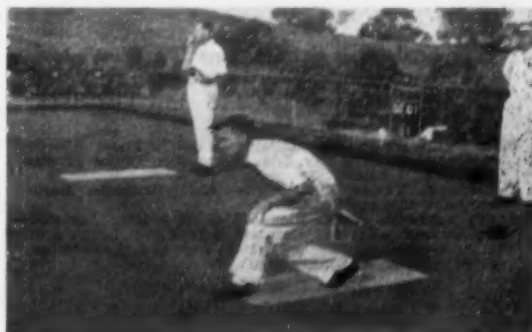
The annual meeting will be held at the conclusion of the golf day at Elanora.

EX-SERVICEMEN CHEMISTS AT PLAY

On April 19, members of the N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branch R.S.L. and their Digger friends held a golf and bowls day at the Lakes Golf Club, Kingsford.

Seventy golfers and 20 odd bowlers made the most of the glorious sunshine and unanimously voted the day an outstanding success in every respect.

In the evening 110 members and visitors accompanied the President, **Allan Macourt**, to the Annual Anzac Din-



Allan Collerson in action.

KOKO

For the Hair

NEW RETAIL PRICES

"Koko" No. 1, 3 oz. ("Small") 2/10

"Koko" No. 2, 8 oz. ("Large") 5/6

(These prices include Sales Tax
increased from March, 1956)

"KOKO" (in both sizes) is obtainable
from your Wholesale House
in each State.

KOKO MARICOPAS CO. PTY. LTD.

Box 1760, G.P.O., Sydney



Medicated WINE TONIC

Made from

High Grade Malt Extract, Fine Old Wine, etc.

Obtainable throughout Australia:

ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS

Suppliers for—

New South Wales—Wm. Delany & Co., Sydney; Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd., Newcastle; Taylor Elliotts Pty. Ltd., Lismore.
Queensland—Taylor Elliotts Pty. Ltd., Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns.
South Australia—A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd., Adelaide.
West Australia—Felton Grimwade & Bickfords Ltd., Perth.
Tasmania—Irvine McEachern (1934) Pty. Ltd., Launceston; F. Fairthorne & Sons, Hobart.

Sole Proprietors, Wholesale Only:

ARNOLD BROS.

527-529 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued



Chemist bowlers at play.



Ray Austin puts away a good one.



Some of the golfers (left to right): Harold Taylor, Alan Maccourt, Neil Bridgefoot, Bob Barbuto.

ner. The guest of honour on this occasion was Colonel Fred Fewtrell, who conducted the 9 O'clock Ceremony of Remembrance and later presented the trophies.

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES' ORGANISATION

A meeting of the Medical Representatives' Organisation was held informally on May 29, at the Pitt Club, to entertain at dinner the former President, Mr. Jock Bowie, and give him a farewell and best wishes for a successful future in Queensland.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

The new President, Lyell D. Halloran, proposed a toast to Mr. Bowie, in appreciation of his efforts in organising Medical Representatives' Organisation, and to wish him well in his new post with Eli Lilly & Co.

Mr. E. Hall, Immediate Past President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, being present, the invitation was extended to him and through him to the members of the Society to attend the Medical Representatives' Organisation lectures.

On June 13, at the Stawell Hall, Dr. G. L. McDonald spoke on "Thoracic Medicine." He was followed on June 16 by Dr. Scott Charlton, his subject being "Neurosurgery." For the concluding lecture on August 7, at the B.M.A. Hall, Dr. R. B. Speirs will speak on "Anaesthetics."

DEATH OF N.S.W. ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

It is with deep regret, born of long and happy association, that we record the death of **Mr. John Bede Dillon**, in hospital at Manly, on June 8. Many of those associated with us on the advertising side of the Journal's activities have written expressing their regret on being informed of Mr. Dillon's death.

The late Mr. Dillon had been the advertising representative of this Journal in New South Wales throughout the period of its existence as a Federal Journal, since January, 1920.

Well known throughout the advertising world in New South Wales, Mr. Dillon was also active as an official of the Surf Life-saving Association, of which he had been a member for 40 years, and publicity officer for 25 years. He was a familiar figure at surf carnivals throughout the State, and he had also attended Interstate carnivals in his official capacity.

After prayers at St. James' Catholic Church, Forest Lodge, the funeral, on June 11, left for the Catholic Cemetery, Woronora.

The late Mr. Dillon is survived by a brother and a sister; another brother and sister predeceased him. We extend sincere sympathy to the members of the family.

Until the Board of Management of the Journal has decided on the appointment of a successor in the office of N.S.W. Advertising Representative, advertisers and advertising agencies in New South Wales are requested to address any inquiries and to forward advertising material direct to the Head Office of the "A.J.P." 4th Floor, "Guild House," 18-22 Saint Francis St., Melbourne.

AMENDMENTS OF THE DANGEROUS DRUGS SCHEDULES

By a Proclamation under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act 1908, as amended, published in the New South Wales Government Gazette of June 8, 1956, the following list of drugs was brought within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs legislation:

- α -Acetylmethadol (α -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of α -acetylmethadol.
- α -Methadol (α -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of α -methadol.
- β -Acetylmethadol (β -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of β -acetylmethadol.
- Dimethylthiambutene (3-dimethylamino-1,1-di-(2-thienyl)-1-butene), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

LECTURESHIPS IN PHARMACY

Applications are invited for three positions of Lecturer in the Department of Pharmacy. Applicants should be University Graduates in Pharmacy or a closely related field and qualification for registration as Pharmacists in New South Wales is an advantage. Preference will be given to candidates with interests in one of the following fields: Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Analytical Control of Drugs; Pharmaceutical Chemistry particularly drug metabolism and modern techniques in this field; or Pharmaceutics particularly modern methods of formulation and aseptic techniques. The salary for a Lecturer is within the range of £1200-£1800-£1750 per annum, plus cost of living adjustment (£34 men, £26 women), and is subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Finance available for home purchase under Staff Members' Housing Scheme. Applications, giving the names of three referees, should be forwarded to reach the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained, not later than August 31, 1956.

Sydney,
June, 1956.

S. WEIR WILSON,
Acting Registrar.

J. G. FRANKLIN & SONS LIMITED

*Makers of Fine Rubber Goods
since 1870*

'Simplic' ENEMAS Breast Relievers

and a wide range of
Surgical Rubberware

Australian Representatives:

PAUL WITZIG & CO. PTY. LTD.
55 YORK STREET, SYDNEY

Watch these

ANGLO-SWISS

Ethicals:

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

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Isopropyl and other esters of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid, their salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of isopropyl or other esters of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid.

6-Dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanone, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanone.

β -Methadol (β -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one per centum of β -Methadol.

Dihydrohydroxymorphinone, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substances containing not less than one-fifth per centum of dihydrohydroxymorphinone.

FIRST YEAR APPRENTICES' LECTURES, 1956

The 1956 series of lectures to First Year Apprentices was inaugurated at a ceremony held in the Lecture Hall, Australian Institute of Builders, 118 Alfred street, Milson's Point, on May 22, at 9 a.m. A large number of students attended the opening.

Opening proceedings, Mr. A. F. Winterton, Treasurer, Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the First Year Lectures, on behalf of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Mr. B. G. Fegent apologises for his absence. He, with other members of pharmaceutical organisations, is in Melbourne at the P.A.A. Conference.

"This is the first of your lectures as members of the pharmaceutical profession, and I wish you luck in your profession and success in your studies.

"I welcome members of other pharmaceutical organisations here, Mr. C. G. Gostelow, your first lecturer, represents the Pharmacy Board. The President, Mr. J. L. Townley, is also in Melbourne. Our other lecturer, Mr. E. G. Hall, is not present this morning and tenders his apologies. Mr. R. S. Leece should be here shortly, representing the F.P.S. Guild of Australia (N.S.W. Branch), and Mr. F. Payne, President of the Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association. They call it SUPA." (Laughter.)

Mr. Winterton then called on Mr. Gostelow to address the gathering.

Mr. Gostelow said: "Ladies and gentlemen, you have heard this is a day of substitute representation. Mr. Townley was sorry he could not be here for the lectures.

"Talk at this stage is that you want to know what are these organisations: Guild, Society and Board? What are their functions? Our idea is to give you some knowledge of this. The Pharmacy Board differs from other organisations, it is a Government Board. The Society and Guild work for the benefit of chemists, to give them assistance. The Board works on behalf of the public, to protect them.

"The Pharmacy Board is composed of nine members. Eight are Master Pharmacists, elected by the State, the ninth is a Government appointee. The Board meets once a month. It functions straight from when you are

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

apprenticed. You proceed to the Board and they arrange your apprenticeship and duly register it. It then supervises your training for three years. You have to submit a notebook, the Master tenders reports. Pharmacies are inspected to ascertain that standards and equipment are good and warrant taking an apprentice and training of that apprentice. The Board arranges for you to go to the University. You then proceed to become a qualified pharmacist and the Board registers you as such. So much for the apprenticeship angle.

"Foreign chemists qualified overseas wish to practice here. A board of three determines who will be admitted from other universities. We supervise admission of foreign chemists and regulate chemists leaving the State. You obtain a certificate when leaving for England.

"No pharmacist should leave his business while it is open. That is most important. The Pharmacy Board has inspectors policing that.

"Just a word of warning, for your own benefit. There is a tendency for some to leave the apprentice in charge at odd times. You are not to be a party to that. If a pharmacist is caught for leaving the pharmacy, the person looking after the shop is now prosecuted. You should not pretend to be a pharmacist.

"If you experience certain difficulties or disagreements, consult the Pharmacy Board, which is the place to ventilate such difficulties.

"The Board administers the pharmacy Act and Poisons Act, but not the D.D. Act. It regulates pharmacy as regards keeping a pharmacist to do his job and training of apprentices and the way he runs his business. The Pharmacy Board is a Government Board who registers the pharmacist, protects the public."

Mr. Winterton thanked Mr. Gostelow, then asked Mr. Leece to speak.

Mr. Leece said: "Ladies and gentlemen, in the absence of Mr. Smith it is my privilege to convey to you greetings from Mr. Smith and members of the Committee of the Guild in this State. The ramifications of the Guild are large. It is interested not only in the ethical side, but also in the way the pharmacist's business is conducted, what happens in the dispensary and what happens over the counter.

"Prior to the formation of the Guild each State had its own business organisation. In N.S.W. this was called the Master Pharmacists' Association. The Master Pharmacists' Association did a very good job in the early days. In 1927 the Guild of Australia came into being.

"Briefly, the Guild functions along these lines: At the head is the Federal Council. Each State has two delegates, whom they elect, on the Council. One has power to vote, the other takes part in discussions and only votes in the absence of the first delegate. The Federal Executive consists of the Federal President, Deputy Federal President and Federal Treasurer. The Federal President is Mr. Eric Scott.

"The Federal Council controls the Public Relations Secretariat, head of which is Mr. K. Attwill; also the Merchandising Service, controlled by Mr. R. G. Ross and his assistant, Mr. C. B. Watson. Each State has its own State Branch Committee. At the present time in N.S.W., Mr. L. W. Smith is the State President. Mr. W. F. Pinerua is the State Treasurer. Each State Branch Committee is divided into four sub-committees: Trade and Commerce, Pricing, Hospital and Repatriation and Industrial. The functions of Trade and Commerce is to see that the manufacturers give the pharmacists a "fair go." It recommends support of lines which are ethical and suitable. That brings in the question of profit margins, and it is in this stage that functions of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee border on those of the Pricing Sub-Committee.



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SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

The Pricing Sub-Committee looks after the drug margins, dispensing fees and container prices, and sends out aids such as the Thomas Table, A.P.F. Preparations, Abridged Drug Tariff and the table which gives you the retail prices of some of the ethical tablets which are commonly prescribed. It is essential that you adhere strictly to Guild principles laid down in pricing scales.

"Where a pharmacist goes to a hospital and carries out dispensing for that hospital, the Hospital Sub-Committee protects the pharmacist and what his rates of pay should be. In some cases country hospitals send dispensing to the pharmacist. This sub-committee is also interested and guides the pharmacist in matters relating to Repatriation dispensing, the Metropolitan Hospitals Fund and the Medical Benefits Fund. This sub-committee has a full-time job.

"The Industrial Sub-Committee is a very small sub-committee—two members, excluding the Secretary. Its

ducts are passing through the general trader. Pharmacy is losing a lot of its legitimate trade. One of the aims of the Guild is to educate not only the pharmacist, but also the student, to stick to those lines which are "Chemist Only." If you approach the subject diligently you will find it will take three years of your apprenticeship to assimilate this. So by helping your Master you should, at the end, have a good knowledge how to run a business.

"One other point, you saw in the press last week some advertising re pricing prescriptions. That should not occur. The Pricing Sub-Committee has set up a number of pricing aids. There are chemists who have the idea that by cutting the prices they are beating the other pharmacist. This has an adverse effect on pharmacy and leaves it open to be shot at by the press. It creates bad impressions with customers. They will bring in a prescription which has been made up elsewhere at another price. Due to discrepancy in price the customer feels that something must have been left out. Creating doubt is a bad thing, so for that purpose,

FIRST-YEAR APPRENTICES LECTURES, 1956



Left to right: Mr. R. S. Leece addressing the First-Year Apprentices. Mr. A. F. Winterton giving the inaugural address.



subject matter is difficult to handle because the members of that sub-committee must have knowledge of the Arbitration Court and also be experienced in things pharmaceutical; not only in the business side, but also the ethical angle. We are fortunate in having Mr. Smith with time to devote to that sub-committee.

"Policy matters are left to the S.B.C. It may be necessary to call a special meeting of the State Branch Committee at any time. The State Branch Committee meets once a month and so do the sub-committees. This makes three nights a month on Guild business for each committeeman.

"There is much that I could tell you about the Guild; time will not permit to go into these details. To give you a complete picture would take three or four lectures. The Guild is interested in your success as pharmacists. It takes note of the possibility that in due course each student will own his own business, and consequently we are interested in your progress.

"Now that is only one way to make progress; you have the ethical side, dispensary side and you have the counter side. You must develop counter personality. You will make mistakes, but you will learn by them and they can be overcome. As I said before, you must strive to develop that personality. No matter how brilliant your pass, if you don't possess the personality which is necessary when approaching customers, the other person will have the business.

"During your apprenticeship you should acquire a pretty good idea how to run a business. You should know Chemist Only lines, P.A.T.A. General Section and those lines which are profitable for a pharmacist to push.

"Quite a well-known fact is that quite a deal of pro-

if only for that, you should see that your prescriptions are properly priced. Tell your Master if he is not pricing the prescriptions properly.

"It is important to make up a prescription and important to price it properly, thus protecting the good name of pharmacy and the impression the general public have of pharmacy.

"Now, if Mr. Smith were here, he would impress that during your apprenticeship you must become accustomed to good habits, which start in the dispensary. You must be accurate in all things and neat with your labels. If you are not accurate in your dispensing during your apprenticeship, you are putting your Master in, as it may be a test prescription.

"And now, on behalf of our President and members of the State Branch Committee, I have pleasure in extending you a warm welcome and wish you success and happiness in your future chosen career."

Mr. Winterton then called on Mr. Payne, President of the S.U.P.A.

Mr. Payne said: "Ladies and gentlemen, a large part of training to become a pharmacist is carried out at the University. S.U.P.A. helps students to become acquainted with the University. It arranges factory visits.

"There is a modern, up-to-date library. In regard to text-books, these are obtained direct from publishers in England and sold direct to students.

"The social side is well catered for at the University. You are all welcome to attend the Ball on June 8. There is a dinner for Mat. Med. students. Many activities are arranged throughout the year. There are

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

teams in sporting competitions to cater for energetic ones—basketball for women, football for men.

"There is a magazine, "Mortar Monthly," which comes out at intervals throughout the year.

"In conclusion, I would like to tell you the University is a means to an end of becoming a qualified chemist. Not only take notes and learn, become a credit to the community. While at the University the S.U.P.A. is ready to help and advise you and to assist you to make your stay a happy and profitable one."

After thanking Mr. Payne, Mr. Winterton said: "The Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. decided to have these lectures to help Masters give a uniform basic training in pharmacy. Now a few words about the Pharmaceutical Society. The Society is very old, it deals with the ethics of your profession, it works for better education and conditions. Watches business laws and acts of pharmacy.

"There is a social side. A Pharmacy Ball is held each year. The Annual Dinner will be held in June.

"There are twelve Councillors divided up into different committees.

"You are all eligible to join the Society as Associate Members, and I urge you to do so. You will get the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" each month, which should be useful. Mr. Conolly is also in Melbourne, and tenders his apology. He is joint secretary with the Guild. If you call into the Society office he will only be too pleased to set you up as Associate Members. When you can join as full members, then you are entitled to the letters M.P.S.

"And finally, I wish you success in your chosen profession and trust that each will do your best to make pharmacy a better profession.

"I now hand over to Mr. Gostelow to deliver the lecture."

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on May 8, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. Townley (President), Messrs. L. Smith, E. Dempster, G. Harman, A. West, C. Gostelow and K. Cartwright.

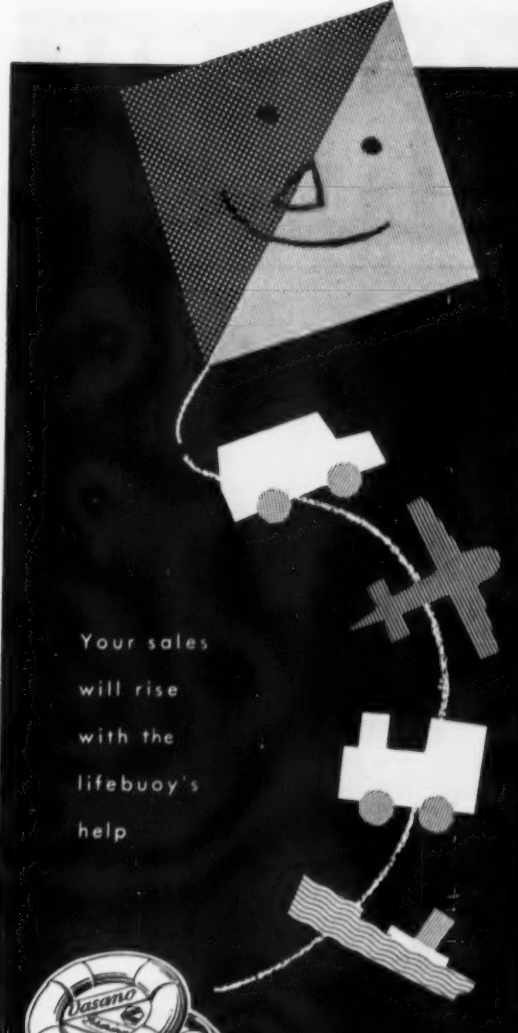
Applications for Registration were approved as follows:—

Having Passed Qualifying Examination: John Arthur Joseph, George Katsoolis, Robert William Kelsey, Jennifer Helen Stewart, Bruce Wassall, Diana Mary Madden and Kevin Maurice Mulqueeney.

By Reciprocal Agreement: Derek A. V. Lore (from Great Britain), Marjorie A. Corp (from Great Britain), Alice E. Steinberg (from Victoria), Lynette M. Fitness (from New Zealand) and John Nicholas Mursell (from New Zealand).

By Restoration: Barbara Russell (nee Watson) and Walter W. Jones.

Certificates of Identity.—The Board approved the issue of Certificates of Identity to the following:—Mr. Joe Singer, Miss D. Sternbeck, Miss Peggy D. Tracey, Miss Evelyn Tasker, Miss Patricia Janes, Mrs. S. E. Sullivan, Mr. C. Sullivan, Mr. J. E. Brieger,



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Miss L. V. Hosking, Mr. P. L. Rueben (all proceeding to Great Britain) and Mr. B. T. Evans (to Victoria).

Issue of Duplicate Certificates Approved.—Ralph Joseph Dasey Kevin and Colin Irving Sullivan.

Poisons Act.—The following deaths from poisons were noted: Arsenic 2; Barbiturates 9; Bromvaletone 1; Carbital 1; Chloral Hydrate 1; Lysol 1; Nicotine 1; Parathion 1; Phosphorus 1.

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—13.

Registration of Indentures.—Registrations comprised 20 new indentures, 9 transfers, 2 cancellations and 2 extensions.

Correspondence.—From F.P.S. Guild re case Browne v. Weir. The Registrar undertook to prepare information for publication.

Under Secretary re training of pharmacists.

F.P.S. Guild re sale of Sulpha Drugs. To be advised in accordance with the Poisons Act.

Annual Report 1955.—This was approved for issue.

Removal of Names.—The names of the following deceased chemists were removed from the Register: Mervyn Aubrey Barnes, Clifford Percival Moodie, Ida Janette Stewart, James Thomas Williams.

Conference Matters.—

(1) Mr. J. Townley was appointed voting delegate and Mr. L. Smith as proxy.

(2) The President and Registrar were authorised to express the Board's opinions in relation to all matters listed for discussion.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," Sydney, on June 5.

Present.—Messrs. B. G. Fegent (Chair), E. G. Hall, J. L. Townley, K. A. Cartwright, H. W. Read, A. W. West, G. G. Benjamin, K. H. Powell, J. F. Plunkett and W. R. Cutler.

Welcome to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cameron (N.Z.).—Mr. Fegent extended a welcome to Mr. Noel Wilson and Mr. Charles Cameron, visitors from New Zealand, President and Secretary respectively of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand.

Post-Graduate Lectures.—It was reported that a large enrolment of over 200 persons ensured the success of the lecture series.

First-Year Apprentice Lectures.—Mr. Winterton reported a record enrolment for First-Year Apprentice Lectures which commenced in the Lecture Hall, Australian Institute of Builders, on May 22.

P.A.A. Conference, Melbourne.—Delegates reported on the Conference, stressing the extensive and faultless arrangements which had been made to instruct and entertain the delegates.

Annual Dinner, June 19.—Final arrangements were made regarding the Annual Dinner, which marks the foundation of the Society in 1876.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

New Members Elected:

Full Members.—Alan John Endersby, Samuel Gold, Mary Therese Healy, Daphne Joan Jurd, Joan Mavis Keller, Walter Matthew Norman and Faye Wagner.

Advanced to Full Membership.—Mrs. Lorna Gwen-doline Cartwright and Lionel Rupert Fowler.

Reinstatement.—James Denis O'Rourke.

Associate Members.—Henry Joseph Flander, Tony John Galluzzo, Maxwell Keith Ganderton, John Roland Harris, Janice Helen Hartigan, Elizabeth Laverick, Helen Mary Linder, John McKenzie McLachlan, Bruce Ernest Mitchell, Maxwell Colin Schieb, Ian David Thompson, Mary Margaret Truskett, David James Underwood, Roland Charles Bold.

Trends in Pharmacy.—Mr. Cameron then gave a resume of his address to the P.A.A. Conference, dealing particularly with educational matters.

The discussion was most interesting, and it was decided to continue the potpourri at a meeting at the Hotel Australia on June 8.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild met at Science House, Sydney, on June 14.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, K. W. Jordan, C. D. Bradford, W. N. Young, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew and K. A. Cartwright.

Poisons Guide.—The Secretary said that Peerless Press had completed the galley proofs of the Guide to the Poisons Schedule and they were now being checked by Mr. Dash.

The price of the Guide to the Poisons Schedules was fixed at 35/- per copy to Guild members and £3/3/- to others.

Meeting at Newcastle, June 20.—It was reported that the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association would meet on June 20 to hear an explanation of the new Poisons Schedules and Regulations. The State President and Secretary would attend.

Meeting at Blackheath.—Mr. Pinerua said the Blue Mountains Pharmacists' Association would meet at Blackheath on July 18 to discuss the new Poisons Regulations.

Country Visits, 1956.—Mr. Smith tendered the following tentative time table for country visits, provided the dates are convenient to the local zone associations—

Albury—July 1.

Lismore—August 5.

Tamworth—October 7.

Wagga Wagga—October 21.

Orange—November 14.

Nominations for Election to the State Branch Committee.—The secretary said that the following Committee-men retired by effluxion of time—Messrs. L. W. Smith, W. F. Pinerua, K. E. Thomas, J. N. Young, K. Jordan and P. Lipman.

Under Rule 20 (a) nominations for election to the State Branch Committee must be called for by notice to each member of the State Branch, accompanied by a form of nomination paper. The date of closing of nominations must be fixed by the State Branch Committee and the date of closing must not be less than four weeks prior to the date of the proposed election.

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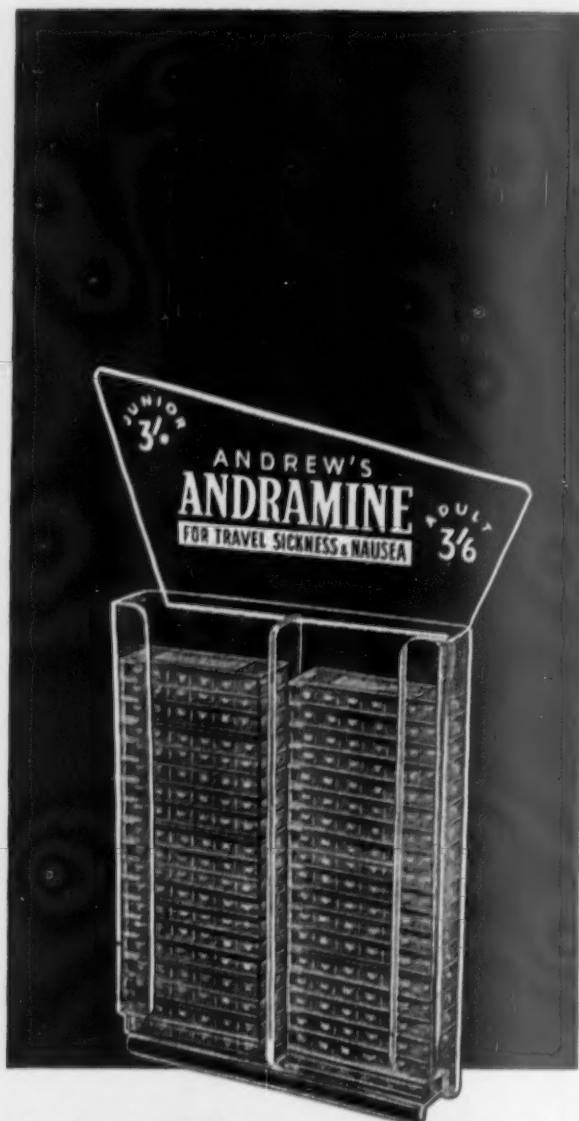
TASMANIA: H. T. Grounds, 152A Collins Street, Hobart. B 3511, B 2370.

VICTORIA: John Kiddell, 458 Beach Road, Beaumaris, S.10. XF 4641, WX 8744, MB 2111.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

One half of the members of the State Branch Committee retired from office each year at the Annual General Meeting.

It was decided to close nominations for election to the State Branch Committee on Thursday, July 12.

Nominations for Election as Officers of the State Branch Committee.—The Secretary said that the State President, Vice-President and the Treasurer were elected at the first ordinary meeting of the State Branch Committee after the Annual Meeting in each year in accordance with Rule 21. Under Rule 21 (c) the date of closing of nominations must be fixed by the State Branch Committee, but the date of closing must not be less than four weeks prior to the date of the proposed election, which this year would be Thursday, September 13.

It was decided that nominations should close on August 9.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with as follows—

(A) Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity:

1. **Smoothex**—low profit margin. Mr. Feller referred to the letter sent out by Mr. Ross, Federal Merchandising Manager, pointing out the low margin on Smoothex and suggesting that members support the Colgate-Palmolive Aerosol.

2. **N.S.W. Merchandising Calendar.**—The Secretary said that it had been decided to print the Calendar horizontally as it would not fit conveniently in a vertical position.

3. Dr. Brian Oxenham, of **Bristol-Myers**, wrote conveying sincere appreciation for Guild co-operation in the recent successful Ipana "Fight Decay" Month. Mr. Feller said that the success was greatly due to the energy of Bristol-Myers and the extent of funds expended in the advertising campaign.

4. Mr. R. G. Ross wrote, advising that a **Federal Trade and Commerce Conference** would be held in Melbourne on August 20 and 21. It was decided to defer discussion of this matter until next meeting of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.

(B) **Dispensing.**—Mr. Sapsford said that his report on the meeting of the Blue Cross Association had been circulated. A higher commission could not be obtained, so it remained for the Guild to introduce its own "streamlining" procedure to make collections easier and less costly.

(C) **Industrial.**—Mr. Smith said that the Chemists' (State) Award had been further heard by Mr. Justice Beattie on June 14. The Judge would sit until noon on June 15, but it appeared that the hearing would be further adjourned until a later date.

The Guild had been forced into a compromise over extra payment for work on Saturday mornings, in view of the fact that the Guild claim contended that the shop assistant and the unregistered assistant were identical.

Regarding payments over the Award, a member said that some statement should be issued to members to lead them in this matter. That is to say, whether further amounts awarded by the Court should be added to existing payments which were already above the Award rate.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. R. L. Burrows, L. H. Coulter, J. W. Fegent, R. M. Ross, J. H. Scott and Mrs. J. M. Whereat.

Reinstatements.—Mr. D. G. Ashley and Mr. C. Bridges.

Special Meeting of State Branch Committee.—It was decided to hold a special meeting of the State Branch Committee on June 21, at 8 p.m., to discuss the various matters referred to at the special meeting earlier in the evening, and also to discuss pricing matters.

The meeting rose at 11 p.m.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Mr. W. G. Wilson has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. A. W. Cocking at 74 Hampton street, Hampton.

The Secretary, U.F.S. Dispensary, Eaglehawk, advised change of address during renovations at 52 High street.

Mrs. W. M. Ainslie has been appointed manager for Mr. G. R. Hore, Queen Street, Melbourne.

During Mr. J. R. Cunningham's trip overseas, Mr. D. C. Matthews will be in charge of the Regent Pharmacy, Melbourne.

Mr. W. L. O'Brien has changed his position from Mr. N. S. Broadbent's Pharmacy, Mooropna, to Mr. M. Pease, Bendigo.

Mr. P. Stone has taken a permanent position with Mr. L. J. Gough, St. Kilda.

During Mr. K. E. Hartley's absence, Mr. E. A. Hillman will manage his pharmacy at Warragul, with Mr. J. K. Barker as assistant.

Mr. I. H. Yule has been appointed manager of the Brunswick and Coburg Dispensary, Lygon street, Brunswick.

Mr. C. S. Bowen has opened a branch pharmacy at 118A Langtree avenue, Mildura, with Mr. I. R. Sousby as manager.

Mr. W. A. Mercer has resigned his position at Pharmacy Dept., Kew Mental Hospital, and has accepted a position as Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist at Mildura Base Hospital.

Mr. L. G. and Mrs. S. G. Wilkinson, Patterson's Pharmacy, Bentleigh, advise having taken their son, H. R. Wilkinson, into partnership. He will manage the pharmacy during his parents' trip overseas.

Miss H. Singleton, who recently arrived from Great Britain, will manage the Pharmacy Dept. at Peter McCallum Clinic, for six months, during Miss J. Gibney's absence.

Miss Kathleen A. Jones, who registered in Victoria on a British Pharmaceutical Qualification some time ago, has returned to England for a short period.

Her address in England after August 4 will be at "Oddfellows," New road, Holywell Green, Near Halifax, Yorkshire. Miss Jones stated that she had enjoyed meeting many Australian Pharmaceutical Chemists and hopes that she may meet again some of the Victorian chemists who are at present working and on holiday in the United Kingdom.

Cameras Stolen from Ballarat Pharmacy.—Cameras valued at several hundred pounds were stolen over the Queen's birthday week-end from the Bridge street pharmacy of Messrs. Taylor & Taylor.

The shop breaking and stealing was discovered at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, June 3, by a group of youths passing the pharmacy.

OBITUARY

Ralph Edmund Stredwick

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ralph Edmund Stredwick which occurred in New South Wales on May 9, 1956. Mr. Stredwick qualified by passing the Victorian Final Qualifying Examination on September 7, 1921.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS—JUNE LIST

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Anderson, F.	J. M. Kriewaldt, Stawell
	H. Gorr, Kyabram
	Miss M. L. Sharp, Myrtleford
Baylis, J. W.	J. McGurgan, Essendon
Bertram, N. A.	L. F. X. Egan, Coburg
Bloore, J. G.	R. C. Clarke, Blackburn
	J. W. D. Crowley, Camberwell
	A. R. Pask, Kew
Bodinnar, A. R.	H. Marks, Bendigo
Broome, Miss J.	J. A. Allan, Wonthaggi
	E. P. Hynes, Colac
	F. G. Bateman, Toora
Bromley, A. J.	J. Findlay, Sale
	E. R. Clark, Clayton
Brown, E. E.	V. Say's Pharmacy, Benalla
Burness, Mrs.	N. J. S. Turnbull, Toorak
Cocks, D. G.	J. Russo, North Melbourne
Dawson, Mrs. S. M.	A. H. Abbott, Glenhuntly
Fletcher, R. B.	J. W. Chandler, Richmond
Flint, R. T.	E. G. Norris, Essendon
Garlick, Miss L. A.	N. G. Atkins, South Yarra
Halprin, D.	K. N. Roberts, Brunswick
Halprin, M.	W. J. Langtry, Moonee Ponds
Hayes, Miss M. P.	Miss I. M. Matchett, Heidelberg
Hamon, Miss S.	A. A. Kleinert, Shepparton
Kelley, F.	E. D. Casper, Footscray
Leaman, J.	Marrison's Pharmacy, Moonee Pds.
Maxwell, R. H.	Miss W. Cook, Eaglehawk
Mitchell, J. E.	H. Francis & Co., Myers, Melb.
	C. P. Hayes, Oakleigh
Monichon, P. R.	A. Rotman, East Malvern
Murray, Mrs.	Cunningham's, North Melbourne
McDonald, Miss D. M.	J. T. Cocking, Rochester
	H. E. Clarkson, Brunswick
	J. M. V. Kennedy, Ballarat
Nunn, B.	K. A. Beynon, Bairnsdale
O'Connor, R.	E. N. Starr, Malvern
Oscar, G.	A. W. Cocking, Hampton
Shoebridge, R. M.	Morieson's Pharmacy, Glenferrie
Simpson, J. E.	C. R. Cooke, Burnley
	C. S. Bowen, Clifton Hill
Spencer, J.	N. D. Meyers, Thornbury
Threthowan, C.	Miss W. Cook, Eaglehawk
Thurecht, K.	L. D. Hilton, Mt. Evelyn
Westlake, A. G.	Z. J. Golding, Highett

Business Changes

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:—

Mr. C. S. Bowen, at 118 Langtree avenue, Mildura.
Mr. R. G. Stevenson, at Lot 11, Bay road, Cheltenham.
Mr. J. Roberts, at 112 Cumberland road, Pascoe Vale.
Mr. J. C. Dollman, at 216 Charman road, Cheltenham.
Mr. T. P. O'Callaghan, at Moee.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:—

Mr. R. C. Hensby has purchased from Miss A. M. Fisher, Tallangatta.

Mr. C. S. Matthews has purchased from Mr. R. S. Twiddy, 24 Church street, Middle Brighton.

REGISTRATION FEE FOR 1956

The Pharmacy Board has been notified from the Department of Health that the Governor-in-Council by Proclamation dated May 22, 1956, and published in the Government Gazette of May 30, 1956, fixed July 1, 1956, as the day upon which the Medical (Pharmacy Board Fees) Act 1955 shall come into operation.

The Board has also been notified that the Governor-in-Council has approved of an Order, fixing £2/2/- as

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Southern Drug Co. Ltd., Adelaide.

VICTORIA—Continued

the Registration Renewal Fee to be paid as from December, 1956, by every person whose name appears in the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria.

HOSPITAL PHARMACIST IN THE NEWS

Miss Margaret Dott, chief Pharmaceutical Chemist at the Royal Women's Hospital, featured in an article published in "The Age," May 31.

The article, which carries a picture of Miss Dott in the dispensary, states that while other small girls played with their dolls, bright-eyed little Margaret used to mix ointments with ingredients raided from the pantry.

The Royal Women's Hospital, now inadequate to cope with the demand upon it, is conducting its £250,000 Centenary Appeal, of which £100,000 is still to be raised.

The plans make provision for a new pharmacy department which, when established, should remove the difficulties of overcrowding being experienced, and which were referred to by Miss Dott during her interview with "The Age" reporter.

A.P.F. MEDICAL BULLETIN No. 9

The A.P.F. Management Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria has recently distributed A.P.F. Medical Bulletin No. 9 to medical practitioners throughout Victoria. Copies of the bulletin have also been forwarded to all chemists in business in the State.

In this bulletin which contains a brief selection of A.P.F. preparations for external use, the following are featured:

Applicat. Benzyl. Benz.
Applicat. Benzyl Benz. c. Dicophan.
Applicat. Gamma Benz. Hexachlorid.
Liq. Alkethox. et Cetrimid.
Crem. Norm. Aquos.
Aurist. Benzocain Co.

A short note on the ophthalmic vehicles and ophthalmic buffers of the A.P.F., and their application in practice is also included.

The material in the bulletin covers a wider field than is apparent at first glance, and fairly close study should give both prescriber and dispenser alike a better appreciation of the extent to which modern therapeutic practice is covered by the A.P.F.

B.W. & CO. ENTERTAINS MELBOURNE CHEMISTS AT FILM EVENINGS

A series of five film evenings arranged by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. was held from June 11 to 15, to which suburban retail chemists and their staffs were invited.

The films shown—Foxgloves in Medicine, Nalorphine and the Story of The Wellcome Foundation—were of great interest and all visitors appreciated the value of them from both an educational and general interest point of view.

At supper and refreshments after the programmes, the guests were met and entertained by Sales Manager Frank Helman, Depot Manager Bill Kunert and B.W. representatives from the Victorian territory.

In greeting the guests, Mr. Helman expressed his appreciation of the interest shown by so many pharmacists, particularly on such very cold nights. He felt sure, he said, that such films helped both manufacturer and retailer by first of all providing an opportunity to meet, and secondly by presenting a visual story of the research, development and manufacturing resources which were combined in a company such as B.W. & Co.

At a later date, evenings are to be arranged in the city itself for pharmacists in the Melbourne city area.

VICTORIA—Continued

FINAL EXAMINATION RESULTS

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria has announced that the following passed the Final Examination held this month:—

Ashmore, Miss J. V.; Batchelor, G. M.; Beyer, T. H.; Breen, Miss M. M.; Burns, J. A.; Christian, Miss D.; Cooke, Miss B. J.; Favaloro, Miss M. G.; Gross, P.; Harlamb, J. C.; Hazard, D. K.; Hood, R. G.; Lund, Miss M. A.; McKay, Miss P. A.; Neuss, Miss B. M.; Tung, Miss J. S. Y.; Wilkinson, Miss I. T.

Partial Passes: The following candidates are eligible to sit for the subjects indicated at a subsequent examination.

Section I, Candidate No. 50; Section I, VII, Candidate No. 44; Section I, II, Candidate No. 11; Section I, IV, VI, Candidates No. 20, 37; Section I, IV, VI, VII, Candidates No. 22, 61, 66; Section I, IV, Candidates No. 21, 35; Section II, Candidates No. 13, 18, 24; Section II, VII, Candidate No. 9; Section II, VI, Candidate No. 6; Section II, IV, VI, Candidate No. 15; Section II, IV, VI, VII, Candidate No. 10; Section II, IV, Candidate No. 17; Section IV, Candidates No. 4, 19, 23, 25, 26, 39, 41, 62, 63, 64; Section IV, VII, Candidates No. 38, 40, 43, 47, 54, 55; Section IV, VI, Candidates No. 2, 46; Section IV, VI, VII, Candidates No. 28, 29, 45, 57; Section IV, V, Candidate No. 52; Section VI, Candidates No. 53, 60; Section VI, VII, Candidates No. 34, 56.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

Year Ended December 31, 1954

This report, recently received, was submitted to the Minister of Labour and Industry on September 26, 1955, and is now available in printed form. The Labour and Industry Act 1953 which came into operation on July 1, 1954, requires the submission of an annual report by the Secretary of the Department, instead of (as under the Factories and Shops Acts) by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops. This is the first report covering any period during which the Labour and Industry Act was in force and embraces all enactments which were administered in the Department during the period under review.

Legislation within the Department's administration during the year included the proclamation of the Labour and Industry Act 1953 and the amendment of the laws relating to apprenticeship.

The report, which by its very nature cannot be other than diverse, does contain some details relevant to pharmacy. These are chiefly statistical.

The total number of chemists' shops registered during 1954 is given as 1106, employing 1999 males and 1961 females. Registered in the Port Phillip Region were 766 pharmacies, while the rest of the State accounted for the balance of 340. Totals of all classes of shops registered was 40,169, an increase of 293 on the previous year. Pharmacies thus constituted slightly under 3 per cent. of the total number of shops registered in the State.

Manufacturing chemists registered as Factories totalled 145, of which 142 were in the Port Phillip Region. These employed a total of 3278 workers, of whom 2513 were males and 765 females. Registrations in this class form less than 1 per cent. of all Factory registrations, which amounted to 16,294.

Apprenticeship administration was amended by the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act 1954. This was the outcome of the Commonwealth-State Apprenticeship Inquiry appointed in February, 1952, to inquire into Apprenticeship questions in Australia. Mr. O. E. Nilsson, President of the Apprenticeship Commission, represented Victoria at this inquiry, a report of which was issued in March, 1954. Various aspects of the

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VICTORIA—Continued

subject were discussed in detail, and recommendations were made for improving the several apprenticeship systems in force in Australia. (The total number of apprentices in Victoria for 1954 was the highest ever recorded.)

The remainder of the report covers Industrial Relations, Industrial Safety, Health and Hygiene, Trading, Carriage of Goods and several miscellaneous matters. It includes some 25 pages of statistics. A limited number of copies of the report is available from the Government Printer, Melbourne.—F.H.B.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS

The large public lecture theatre in the Arts Building at the University of Melbourne was well filled on the night of June 13, when graduates of the year 1955 received their diplomas from Major-General W. D. Refshauge, O.B.E., Q.H.P., Director-General of Medical Services, R.A.A.M.C.

The presentation of diplomas is always an occasion when the pleasure of the recipients of the diplomas is matched by the pleasure and pride of their parents at the successful completion of their academic studies.

Opening with the National Anthem, the evening's proceedings were quickly under way, Mr. Eric Scott, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, introducing Major-General Refshauge.

Mr. Scott extended a special welcome to all the students who, after four long hard years of study, had reached their goal and were now about to be admitted into the ranks of qualified chemists. He commended them for their work and wished them well.

He said it was very pleasing to have present with them so many of the mothers and fathers. For them it must be an exceedingly proud night, and the College Council joined with them in their pleasure. It must be for them, he said, some recompense for the sacrifice and love which in many instances had gone into the effort to provide these young people with a career of their choosing.

Last, but by no means least, he welcomed the master chemists under whose care the apprentices had been trained. Their part was indeed an important one, and their contribution not only to the individual students, but to their profession in general, should never be underestimated.

In conclusion he wished to express the sincere thanks of the Council to the Dean and his staff for their never-failing loyalty and efficiency.

Without further comment he would ask Major-General Refshauge to address them. (Applause.)

Major-General Refshauge's Address

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is indeed an honour and a privilege to be invited here tonight to participate in this ceremony of an allied profession.

An occasion such as this always evokes my most ardent admiration for the stamina of the young graduate. For not only does he or she have to pass an examination, and today this is no sinecure. He then has to undergo the graduation ceremony and, as a final burden, has to listen to somebody give what is politely known as an "Address."

Having been subjected to such physical and psychological stress myself, I can appreciate your apprehension. As time will relieve you of your concern and boredom, I propose to talk about that most simple, that most elusive, that most vital yet vague thing called Time.

I must confess that I have almost an obsession about Time. It is the factor I belabour unmercifully in military medical exercises. I'm quite sure that some of my colleagues think that this is the result of the association or, as they prefer to call it, the unholy alliance, of my ex-specialty—obstetrics—with now being, to all intents and purposes, a member of the public service.

VICTORIA—Continued

As you may be aware, two of the important principles in midwifery are masterful inactivity and watchful expectancy. I have no doubt that they, my colleagues, believe that being something of an expert in those two principles would make any public servant excel.

Neither do I think the obsession was due to the fact that both Bailey, and last night Burge, by subjugating Mr. Methusala Time, saved their respective countries. Nor to the silvery voice of the barman guarding our precious 6 o'clock swill, with his "Time, gentlemen, please."

I rather like to believe, however, that my intense interest in this fellow Time really began in the Second World War, when it was brought home to me that the Time interval between wounding and surgical intervention played such an important role in the mortality rate of wounded.

The reduction of this Time interval in the Second World War and later in the Korean campaign, was one of the major factors in saving many more wounded in battle than previously had been thought possible. Together with the advent of a large range of antibiotics and more use of, and better understanding of, blood transfusions, the results obtained in the Korean War were close to the irreducible minimum.

In the First World War, out of every 100 wounded in battle that reached medical aid alive, 9 died. In the Second World War this figure was reduced to just under 5; in the Korean campaign it reached the fantastically low figure of just over 2. Just think of it—out of every 100 wounded in battle in Korea only 2 died.

In the Second World War, especially in the island campaigns, it was uncommon for casualties to reach the surgeon within 6 hours after wounding—the probable time before infection of wounds may set in. But because of the use of helicopters in Korea, most of the serious casualties reached a surgical post in less than three to four hours after wounding. Not only did more wounded survive, but even more serious casualties than before reached surgical aid alive and also survived.

Can you blame me if this thing called Time has made a vast impression upon me?

Now, what is Time? Many people throughout the ages have tried to define it. Such definitions vary greatly, but all give some facet of this most important factor of life. For instance, Time, because of, or perhaps in spite of, the assistance of the medical and pharmaceutical professions, has always been known as the "Great Healer." Or as Jean Herricks has written—

"Made, bitter-sweet, from fruits of life

There is a wine;

It quenches every human thirst—

We call it Time."

Time, of course, waits for no man, and this is aptly described by that great American wit, poet and novelist—and I may add, a medical practitioner—Oliver Wendell Holmes:—

"Old Time, in whose bank we deposit our notes,

Is a miser who wants guineas for groats;

He keeps all his customers still in arrears

By lending them minutes and charging them years."

You are on the threshold of your career. Perhaps Time has not the urgent significance for you that it most certainly will achieve later on. And consequently, I would like to impress upon you some of the ways in which Time may be spent if you wish to be successful.

Now, I want you to remember this especially, and to be convinced of its truth—your future does not lie in the hands of fate, but within your own. And this future, to be successful, depends upon work—hard work. In most professions, but especially in the medical and allied professions, one cannot stand still. One either progresses or retrogresses for the passage of

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PRESENTATION OF FINAL EXAMINATION AND FELLOWSHIP CERTIFICATES

Successful candidates receive Final Examination Certificates from Mr. W. R. Iliffe, Pharmacy Board President.



1. Margaret Blakeley
2. Christine Delbridge
3. Howard James

4. Wendy Eskdale
5. A. R. Bodinnar
6. Presentation of Fellowship Certificate to Mr. Keith Smith

VICTORIA—Continued

Time brings many advancements, much progress. Unless we keep abreast of knowledge in our particular field we fall far behind. As our Governor-General, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, has said, "There is only one way to coast with your legs up, and that is down hill."

But work alone does not assure success. We must take Time to time, to plan, to concentrate. There is no doubt that a moment's thought is worth an hour in words. Thought is the secret of strength in all walks of life, be it in politics, in war, in trade or in your own

we be prepared? The Atomic Age, which has rushed upon us with even greater speed than that of the mechanical age, is fraught with frightening vistas. Yet peaceful fruits of atomic energy could bring great prosperity to this world.

And so providing we remain strong, remain steadfast, and cultivate and practise tolerance, we will find that the passage of Time will transport us to the Shangri-La of true peace in all its bounty and glory.

But to be strong we must be prepared to survive if ever madmen should attempt to use this new-found Frankenstein of destruction. We must be prepared to survive in spite of the appalling, the ghastly devastation that would be caused. And if we are so prepared,



A section of the audience. Graduates to receive certificates are seen in centre front rows.

profession—in fact in the whole management of human affairs. So make sure YOU take Time to think.

And when we do take Time to think we cannot help but be impressed by things that are happening around us. We can see the tensions that are gripping nations. But these tensions through Strength, through Tolerance, through Sincerity and through Time are slowly easing, and I trust will continue so to do.

Not so long ago we were under the almost imminent yet catastrophic threat of a new world war. The Western World decided that this could be prevented, but only by being strong, being prepared. And so this they have tried to do.

But let us pause a moment, let us take Time to ponder about this business of preparedness. For what must

then the fear of certain retaliation with its near annihilation will deter any aggressor; total war will become a thing of the past and so eventual harmony will come to all the world.

In being prepared, you, too, can play your part. You are an essential and important part of any medical service. In time of catastrophe one of the great needs will be sufficient people trained to give urgent medical assistance. Many of you will be needed to assist in providing this. In time of uneasy peace you must prepare yourselves for such an eventuality. And so has been born a campaign, and a very successful one, too, by your Victorian Association, to train pharmacists in first aid. But, as you already know, this will be of value to you in your normal day to day work as pharmacists, for many people come to you in your

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VICTORIA—Continued

pharmacies requesting advice. So the Time to do it is NOW.

The speed with which we live today is taking its toll of the unwary. It is not long since man travelled from one place to another by horse and buggy. Although such a sight today would arouse mirthful curiosity, there was much merit in that mode of transportation. At least, then, one just had to sit back and rest awhile and there, too, was ample opportunity for relaxation and a little dreaming.

Today there is little chance of relaxation as we rush madly from place to place with ever-increasing speed. The tempo of business has increased in an endeavour to keep pace. The tempo of production of proprietary preparations has increased—especially those preparations which are used as "tranquillisers." It is a sad day, indeed, when we have to use artificial substances to replace good old-fashioned laughter and the natural recuperative power of rest and play.

By taking Time to rest and relax we can look around us and we can even, perhaps, find time to be friendly. By taking interest in others we become less insular, less complacent, less concerned with our own worries. We become unselfish. And that is important, for it will lead to happiness and contentment—pearls of very great price.

Of course, one can take this too far—especially the dreaming. I have no doubt that the classical type of absent-minded professor is absent-minded only because he is deep in thought about his work or because he is day-dreaming. By the ethereal look of some, I think perhaps it is the latter. And believe me, day-dreaming can have very devastating effects—I know, because I, too, have been caught with letters in my pocket which should have been posted days before. Most embarrassing to say the least. (Laughter.)

In spite of this risk, it is terribly important that Time is given to play, to rest and to relax. There are far too many people today who seek medical attention, or, worse still, take drugs without supervision, because of the stress and strain of life due to its mad, headlong rush.

Now, another of the important factors for success is co-operation or team work. Your profession is the hand maiden of mine and, therefore, there is need for friendly co-operation. In the Army Medical Service the two professions are closely knit within its network. In civilian practice the same close alliance is not achieved by any standard or set organisation. But it can be just as close, just as harmonious, providing there is the desire to be helpful. I am sure, in fact I know, that this close association overwhelmingly exists today. It is terribly important, and we all must jealously guard and cherish its continuance. It is achieved by taking Time to be friendly.

The place of Integrity needs little elaboration. For all of us should conduct ourselves within the moral precepts of our civilisation. Professional men, above all, must be honourable—not only to accept the trust the community places in them—but, also, to protect the reputation of their profession. It is a funny thing but human nature being as it is, our countrymen seem always ready—indeed over-ready—to knock an individual person, or groups of people, from the pedestal of respect he or they occupy. Another unfortunate truth is that when a group of people have achieved a worthy position in the community it needs only one of that group to fall in disgrace to jeopardise the honour of the whole group.

And so each one of you must conduct yourself with fairness and with justice for your own sake as well as for your whole profession. I believe that one of the best methods of ensuring a proper moral outlook is by the adequate use of prayer, and I urge you to think seriously on this method. Take Time to pray—it helps, it guides and it soothes.

VICTORIA—Continued

And now to relieve your stress, I'll finish by stating the precepts which I call my "Ten Commandments for Successful Living."

Take time to work—it is the price of success.
Time time to think—it is the source of power.
Take time to play—it is the secret of youth.
Take time to read—it is the fountain of wisdom.
Take time to pray—it is the way to heaven.
Take time to dream—it is the highway to the stars.
Take time to look around—it is a short cut to unselfishness.
Take time to be friendly—it is the road to happiness.
Take time to laugh—it is the music of the soul.

TAKE TIME IN TIME—FOR IT COMES BUT ONCE.
(Applause.)

Presentation of Diplomas

Those who passed their Final Examination during the year 1955 then filed past the dais on being named by the Dean of the College (Mr. A. T. S. Sissons) and received their diplomas, accompanied by a warm handshake from Mr. W. R. Iliffe, President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, who, in a brief speech of congratulation, drew attention to the altered status of the young people now qualified, and to the responsibilities that devolved upon them as registered pharmaceutical chemists.

Fellowship diplomas were then presented to Mr. R. H. Borowski, Miss J. A. Munday, and Mr. K. G. Smith, by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Eric Scott).

Remarks of the President of the Pharmacy Board

Mr. W. R. Iliffe, President of the Pharmacy Board, after presenting the Final Examination Diplomas, addressed the candidates as follows:—

You have just witnessed the presentation of Diplomas to students of the College of Pharmacy which represent to them the goal at which they aimed during four years of intensive study, and this in conjunction with an apprenticeship in a retail pharmacy or an approved institution. With the ever-increasing introduction of new drugs and new methods in medical science, the passing of the Final Examination becomes more and more important and by no means easier. You will, I am sure, all join with me in congratulating them on their success.

To you new pharmacists I would plead that you remember at all times that you are now members of a profession that stands high in the medical world, and that you are assuming a responsibility to the public that is not easy but exacting. Your whole training over the last four years has led up to this responsibility, and it is now that you will begin to realise the value of some of those lectures you thought so unnecessary.

To be successful in your chosen career it will be required that you keep pace with the changing conditions, and in doing so you will realise that, far from your education being completed, it has only just begun.

It is the wish of the Council of the Society and the members of the Pharmacy Board that you should make your future aim the upholding of the highest ideals of pharmacy. Both bodies will be ready at all times to help and advise you in doing this. By observing the code of ethics laid down by the Society, and by keeping the various regulations which the Board controls, you will be able to hold in your profession the position which should be the aim of every pharmaceutical chemist. If some of these ethical principles and laws should appear a little irksome at times, remember that they are framed for the protection of both yourselves and the public, and that they were compiled by men who have been through the same early training as you have.

We trust that you will go from here tonight determined to make a name for yourselves in pharmacy.

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Display Bex prominently and recommend it for colds and influenza.



No. 4.

VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

CHRISTY C. J. Vitamin E in menopause; preliminary report of experimental and clinical study. *AM. J. OBSTET. GYNECOL.* 50, 64-7 (1945).

Treatment of severe symptoms of vasomotor instability was instituted in 25 patients, 22 to 55 years of age, of whom 1 was in the natural menopause and 24 in artificially instituted menopause. The daily dose given varied from 10 to 30 mg. tocopherol acetate, according to the degree of severity of the symptoms. Treatment was continued for 1 to 6 weeks depending upon the degree of response. The entire group of cases responded to the treatment and showed either complete relief or very marked improvement. No untoward after-effects were noted.

In some of the cases relief of vasomotor instability was more easily obtained with the use of vitamin E than with the use of estrogens; however, the chief advantage of vitamin E over estrogens is its freedom from stimulative effect on the genital system or on the parenchyma of the breast. Because vitamin E has no carcinogenic effect, it may be used quite freely in menopausal patients suffering from neoplasms.

FERGUSON H. E. The use of vitamin E in menopausal syndrome. *VIRGINIA MED. MONTH.* 75, 447-8 (1948).

Sixty of 86 patients with severe menopausal symptoms were completely relieved when treated with 15 to 30 mg. tocopherol daily. Occasionally, weekly intramuscular injections of 100 mg. of tocopherol were also required in stubborn cases. No objectionable side effects were noted.

RUBENSTEIN B. B. Vitamin E diminishes the vasomotor symptoms of menopause. *FED. PROC.* 7, 106 (1948).

Seventeen patients with severe vasomotor symptoms could not be relieved with barbiturates or placebos. All obtained prompt and complete relief with estrogens. In 14 of the 17 patients marked reduction in symptoms occurred on the administration of 75 mg. per day of Vitamin E. Only 6 obtained complete relief. Vitamin E may be useful in the treatment of those cases of severe menopausal symptoms in which estrogens are contraindicated.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists
by the manufacturers of Co-Pherol-E Capsules:
Pro-Vita Products Pty. Ltd.,
422 Collins Street, Melbourne.

VICTORIA—Continued

You go carrying with you the sincere wish of us all for a happy and successful career.

Vote of Thanks

A vote of thanks to Major-General W. D. Refshauge was moved by Mr. F. W. Johnson, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society. He said it was an honour to have been entrusted with the task of thanking their guest speaker for the splendid manner in which he had delivered a very fine oration.

Pharmacy in Victoria could look back on happy associations with Director-Generals of the Medical Services over many years, and were confident, from what they knew of the present holder of the office, that they could look forward to a continuation of that happy association. Major-General Refshauge was a young man for the important position which he held, but he was a young man of outstanding ability and many achievements.

He joined the A.A.M.C. for service overseas and in the Second World War served with the Field Ambulance Unit. There he came under notice for setting up of surgical teams for advanced positions in the jungle of New Guinea and had a splendid active service record. After World War II he became actively engaged in civil practice, but it was not long before he heard the call to his present department, and after serving for a time as Deputy was eventually appointed to the office of Director-General. Everyone present had enjoyed exceedingly the very fine address and were indeed grateful to the General for honouring them. (Applause.)

By their acclamation, the audience showed their appreciation, both of the occasion and of the inspiring address that Major-General Refshauge had directed, particularly to the new graduates.

Those present then transferred to the Union Hall at the University, where the serving of supper provided the opportunity for the mingling of parents and students with the leaders of the Society, and a very pleasant evening concluded at 10 p.m.

ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

The following additions were made to the Register of Proprietary Medicines by proclamation published in the Victoria Government Gazette of June 20, 1956, under the Health (Proprietary Medicines) Act 1942:—

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
"Aerosporin" Polymyxin B Sulphate	5177	13.6.56
Aminacyl Calcium B-PAS		
Cachets	5160	13.6.56
Aminacyl Sodium Tablets	5161	13.6.56
Amosan	5114	13.6.56
Amphedase Kapseals	5237	13.6.56
Ansolsyn with Ephedrine	5217	13.6.56
Aquacillin Disposable Syringe	5193	13.6.56
Auralgin	5228	13.6.56
Becosym Ampoules	5239	13.6.56
Becosym Syrup	5240	13.6.56
Benzedrex Inhaler	5219	13.6.56
Besprin	5136	13.6.56
Bidrolin Tablets	5162	13.6.56
Binesia Antacid Tablets	5194	13.6.56
Bitrinsic Tablets	5166	13.6.56
B.R.A.N. Tablets	5248	13.6.56
Buroids	5115	13.6.56
Cheshire's Bronchitis Mixture	5121	13.6.56
Chronalgicin	5229	13.6.56
Co-Deltra Tablets 5 mg.	5123	13.6.56

VICTORIA—Continued

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Co-Hydeltra Tablets 5 mg.	5124	13.6.56
Combex Parenteral	5154	13.6.56
Cortril Ophthalmic Ointment 0.5 per cent.	5197	13.6.56
Cortril Tablets 10 mgm.	5196	13.6.56
Cortril Topical Ointment 1 per cent.	5195	13.6.56
Coulton's Baby Cough Syrup	5132	13.6.56
Coulton's Bronchitis Mixture	5133	13.6.56
Coulton's Children's Cough Mixture	5134	13.6.56
Coulton's Isotonic Nasal Drops	5135	13.6.56
Cyllin Medical	5165	13.6.56
Dactil with Phenobarbital	5126	13.6.56
Delta-Hydrocortisone Tablets	5211	13.6.56
Denny and Day's Cold Sore Lotion	5164	13.6.56
De Witt's Nerve and Pain Tablets	5119	13.6.56
Dienoestrol Cream	5232	13.6.56
Digby's Cough and Bronchitis Mixture	5222	13.6.56
Dracinal	5251	13.6.56
Dr. Scholl's Bromidrosil Powder	5168	13.6.56
Ephynal Tablets 200 mg.	5158	13.6.56
Ergodryl Capsules	5238	13.6.56
Esanin Tablets	5215	13.6.56
Faulding Amphetamine Sulphate Tablets	5198	13.6.56
Faulding B-Complex Tablets	5199	13.6.56
Faulding Cascara Sagrada Tablets	5200	13.6.56
Faulding Dextro-Amphetamine Sulphate Tablets	5201	13.6.56
Faulding Formalin Compound Tablets	5202	13.6.56
Faulding Milk of Magnesia	5203	13.6.56
Faulding Quinine Ergotin and Strychnine Tablets	5204	13.6.56
Faulding Riboflavine Tablets	5205	13.6.56
Faulding Sulphadiazine Tablets	5206	13.6.56
Faulding Sulphamerazine Tablets	5207	13.6.56
Faulding Triple Sulphonamides Tablets	5208	13.6.56
Fergon Tablets 2½ gr. for Children, Stearns	5175	13.6.56
Ferrivenin	5230	13.6.56
Forticil	5209	13.6.56
Gantrisin Eye Ointment	5159	13.6.56
Heparin "Richter" Injection	5167	13.6.56
Herba-Heal Constipation Herbs	5116	13.6.56
Hercules Powders	5223	13.6.56
Hermette Calcium Gluco-Hep-tonate 10 per cent.	5169	13.6.56
Hermette Mixed Staphylococcus and Streptococcus Vaccine	5170	13.6.56
Hermette Succinic Acid	5171	13.6.56
Hermette Vitamin K Analogue	5172	13.6.56
Hexavita	5138	13.6.56
Hexoestrol	5213	13.6.56
Hustle	5216	13.6.56
Hydrocortisone Acetate Saline Suspension	5212	13.6.56
Hypaque Sodium, Stearns	5176	13.6.56
Imferon	5231	13.6.56
Lawrence Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Irish Moss	5227	13.6.56
Lawrence Milalco Milk of Magnesia Sweetened	5224	13.6.56
Lawrence Milalco Milk of Magnesia Sweetened and Flavoured	5225	13.6.56

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HEAD OFFICE: Fourth Floor, "Guild House,"
18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, Phone: FB 3774.
(General Secretary, T. G. Allen.)

N.E.W.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney.
(Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle.)

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers,
4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.
(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighthouse.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchill Building (First Floor),
61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide.
(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College,
St. George's Terrace, Perth.
(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

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VICTORIA—Continued

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Lawrence Milalco Milk of Magnesia Unsweetened	5226	13.6.56
Lawrence's A.P.C. Mixture	5143	13.6.56
Lawrence's Cough and Bronchitis Mixture	5144	13.6.56
Lawrence's Cough Balsam	5145	13.6.56
Lawrence's Dyspepsia and Indigestion Mixture	5146	13.6.56
Lawrence's Ephelinctus	5147	13.6.56
Lawrence's Mint Gargle	5148	13.6.56
Lawrence's Senega and Ammonia	5149	13.6.56
Lawrence's Special Yellow A.P.C. with Codein	5150	13.6.56
Laxativum Vegetabile	5210	13.6.56
L.I.R.B.M.	5242	13.6.56
Little Liver Pills	5249	13.6.56
Longmore's Theatrical Cream	5247	13.6.56
Lubarol (Red Label)	5252	13.6.56
Menthoform	5118	13.6.56
Mercloran	5155	13.6.56
Milontin Kapseals	5156	13.6.56
Myciguent Ophthalmic Ointment	5235	13.6.56
"Myleran" brand 1:4-dimethanesulphonoxylbutane	5178	13.6.56
Neotracin Ointment	5152	13.6.56
Neotracin Ophthalmic Ointment	5151	13.6.56
Newland's Bronch-O-Form	5153	13.6.56
Nodoz Awakeners	5122	13.6.56
Novesine	5243	13.6.56
Nutri-Sal	5233	13.6.56
Nutritive Capsules	5157	13.6.56
Oliver's Kapso	5221	13.6.56
Oliver's Tonic	5220	13.6.56
Orthoxine Hydrochloride Tablets	5236	13.6.56
Pacatal Ampoules	5131	13.6.56
Paree No. NS 502 Hair Restorer	5120	13.6.56
Proethron Forte	5244	13.6.56
Proethron XX	5245	13.6.56
Proethron 2	5246	13.6.56
Proton	5125	13.6.56
Pularin	5163	13.6.56
"Purinethol" brand 6-Mercaptopurine	5179	13.6.56
Q-Tol Skin Emollient	5142	13.6.56
Regent Corn and Wart Paint	5174	13.6.56
Regent Cough Syrup	5250	13.6.56
Sigma Baby Oil	5127	13.6.56
Sigma Citracose	5128	13.6.56
Sigma Lanocal Antiseptic Emollient Cream	5139	13.6.56
Sigma Neophyll Powder	5140	13.6.56
Sigma Sulphur Soap	5129	13.6.56
Sigma Toilet Lanoline	5130	13.6.56
Sigma Zinc Cream	5141	13.6.56
Siopel Cream	5214	13.6.56
"Sketofax" brand Insect Repellent Cream	5180	13.6.56
Sodium Succinate Tablets	5173	13.6.56
"Tabloid" brand Alkaline Compound Effervescent	5181	13.6.56
"Tabloid" brand Calcium Gluconate gr. 20	5182	13.6.56
"Tabloid" brand Theoba-Sal	5183	13.6.56
Triple Sulfa Vaginal Cream	5234	13.6.56
Tubunic "Omnopon" Ampoule		
Syringes	5241	13.6.56
Ung. Hema	5117	13.6.56
"Vaporole" brand Aromatic Ammonia	5184	13.6.56
Vegolysen with Ephedrine	5218	13.6.56
Watkins Cough Tablets	5137	13.6.56

VICTORIA—Continued

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
"Wellcome" brand Injection of Calcium Gluconate (Stabilised)	5185	13.6.56
"Wellcome" brand Injection of C5 (Pentamethonium Bromide)	5186	13.6.56
"Wellcome" brand Injection of Pethidine Hydrochloride 100 mg. and Scopolamine Hydrochloride 0.43 mg. in 2 ml.	5187	13.6.56
"Wellcome" brand Injection of Procaine Local Anaesthetic 2 per cent.	5188	13.6.56
"Wellcome" brand Insulin Zinc Suspension (Amorphous) Semilente	5189	13.6.56
"Wellcome" brand Insulin Zinc Suspension (Crystalline) Ultralente	5253	13.6.56
"Wellcome" brand Insulin Zinc Suspension (Lente)	5190	13.6.56
"Wellcome" brand Isophane Insulin (N.P.H.)	5191	13.6.56
"Wellcome" brand Solution of Adrenaline Tartrate	5192	13.6.56

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on June 13, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.—A considerable amount of correspondence was dealt with by the Board.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Application for Registration.—Kevin Kingsley Greenwood, Donald Charles Matthews, Wesley Thomas Moritz, Robin Noel Van Den Berg, Brian James Wallace, John Richard Duncan Waugh, Henry Reuben Wilkinson, Peter Robert McKee, Vincenzo Salvatore Strangio, Maxwell Roy Tilley, Stanley Crockett McBride, William James Collett (Final Exam., Vic.), Pamela Mary Brook (Final Exam., Ph. Soc., Gr. Britain), David Gordon Cocks (Final Exam., Ph. Board, S.A.), Philip Arthur Jacobs (Final Exam., Ph. Board, S.A.), Beverly Lowans (Final Exam., Ph. Soc., North Ireland), Laura Raiter (Final Exam.), Kenneth Scott Rodger, Helen Singleton (Final Exam., Ph. Soc., Gr. Britain).

Name Restored to Register.—Robert Stewart Corson, Eric Edgar Morris, Elizabeth Mary Harte.

Erasure of Name from Register.—Ralph Edmund Stredwick (deceased, 9/5/1956).

Managers and Relievers Notified.—56.
Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—44.
Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—3.
Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled.—3.
Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—2.
Certificates of Exemption Issued.—43.
Certificates of Identity Issued.—4.
Opium Permits Issued.—10.
Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—2.
Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.—6.
Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—7.
Police Reports re Poisonings.—(1) Ballarat Police Station: Mrs. W. E. Cloggan, Arsenic, fatal. Suspected of being caused by "Arseen" Weed Killer, which deceased drank. (2) Hawthorn Police Station: Miss C. N. Butze, Lysol, fatal, suicide.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Applications for Licences to Hospitals to have Dangerous Drugs in Possession.—6.

Applications for Authority to have Possession of Dangerous Drugs.—2.

Dangerous Drugs Licence.—An application was received from a wholesale drug firm for the recording of a substitute to the person named in the licence covering possession and sale of Dangerous Drugs by wholesale. After full consideration it was resolved that authority could not be issued to the person named, as qualifications were not in accordance with those laid down by the regulations.

Alleged Hawking of Medicines.—Report received concerning alleged selling of medicine from door to door. The Board directed that further inquiry be made in this matter.

Application for Re-registration.—An application was received from a chemist for the restoration of name to the pharmaceutical register, the name having been erased after inquiry under Section 89 of the Medical Act, Paragraph III. After considerable discussion the Board decided not to grant the application.

Breach of Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Regulations.—Instructions were given by the Board that legal proceedings be taken against two chemists reported for breaches of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

Staff Matters.—After the President had made a report to the Board, it was decided that the services of Mr. R. H. Borowski be retained as administrative assistant to the Registrar, in conjunction with a similar appointment in the Pharmaceutical Society. The President advised also that applications have been called for the service of a second Inspector to work in association with Inspector Ahern in inspections under the Poisons Act and the Medical Act, Paragraph III, and also the Proprietary Medicines Act, on behalf of the Department of Health.

The Registrar reported on other staff arrangements, and the reports were adopted.

Registration Fee.—After consideration of a communication of the Secretary of the Department of Health, it was resolved that a formal recommendation be made that the annual Registration Renewal Fee is fixed for 1956 at 2 guineas.

The Board also placed on record its intention of recommending a fee of 3 guineas in 1957.

The meeting adjourned at 12.50 p.m. until 10 a.m. on June 20.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

COUNCIL MEETING—JUNE 6, 1956

Attendance.—Mr. E. Scott (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, L. A. Hamon, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, V. G. Morison, J. R. Oxley, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted to the Council included the following:—

To Mr. F. H. Burton, conveying thanks for work on the Pharmacopoeial Doses Book.

To Miss J. Elder, advising communication re P.D.L. membership had been conveyed to P.D.L., being received too late for submission to members of Conference.

From several members submitting foreign prescriptions for translation.

To Mr. E. C. McClelland, conveying thanks and appreciation for long and valuable service as Chairman of Hospital Dispensing Committee and in other capacities.

New Members.—The following new members were elected:—

Full Members: Ferguson, Eleanor Lovell; Powell, Kathleen May; Porz, William Lytton; Stott, Muriel Florence; Van den Berg, Robin Noel.

Transfer from Apprentice Members: Skewes, William John; Stein, Dorothy Ursula; Stone, Phillip; Wallace, Brian James.

Apprentice Members: Bunyakash, Termsuk; Callow, John Charles; Ellis, Marion Elizabeth; Girolami, Paul Francis Peter; Grant, Leslie Albert F.; Henderson, Neil Newbry; Hoffmann, Helena Elizabeth; Ross, Peter Hassal; Shallcross, Anthony John; Sussman, Geoffrey; Teh, Lily.

Library.—The Honorary Librarian, Mrs. Crawford, submitted a brief report to the effect that she had given consideration to the suggestion that a catalogue be prepared and the facilities for lending of books, particularly to members in the country, be investigated. A more detailed report will be submitted.

The Council appointed a sub-committee to assist Miss Witt and thanked her for her report.

It was resolved that several books recommended by the Dean be purchased for the College Library.

A.P.F.—Management Committee: The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. F. W. Johnson, reported. He said A.P.F. Bulletin No. 9 had been prepared and an offer by Sigma Co. Ltd. to send this out to medical practitioners with the Pharmacopoeial Dose Book had been accepted. He wished to express his thanks to the members of the A.P.F. Committee and in particular to Dr. Stanton, who had edited the Bulletin.

The report was formally accepted and Mr. Johnson thanked for this report.

A.P.F. Reprint.—After consideration of stocks held and possible demands, the Council resolved that an order for 2000 copies of the reprint of the A.P.F. be placed with the Pharmaceutical Association.

Conference Reports.—The Chairman gave a brief verbal report on the Melbourne Conference. He said a large number of congratulatory messages had been received, which suggested that most of the delegates were of opinion that it had been a very successful Conference.

Examinations of all accounts indicated that income and expenditure would just about balance. Personally he thought it was as good a Conference as any he had attended.

Mr. Hamon said that at the meeting of the State Branch Committee of the Guild, held the previous evening, very eulogistic comment had been made.

The Report was received, and it was resolved that special letters of thanks be sent to Mr. H. A. Braithwaite for outstanding chairmanship; and to Mr. K. G. Attiwill, conveying thanks for much assistance and complimenting him on the arrangement for publication of a special "Argus" Supplement.

College Rebuilding Project was brought forward by the President and Hon. Treasurer, and proposals for slight modification of plans were discussed. It was agreed that progress in preparation of working plans should not be delayed.

Return of Mr. G. H. Williams.—Mr. Williams was welcomed back by the President after his return from a visit to Japan. Mr. Williams thanked the Council for the welcome, and gave a most interesting account of his visit and in particular his meeting and discussions with pharmaceutical officials in Japan.

Presentation of Balance.—Mr. A. I. K. Lloyd and Mr. H. Savage, representing the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, attended the Council meeting at 11.40 a.m. and made a presentation of a special balance which had been purchased with surplus funds of the Association for presentation to the College. They expressed the hope that the balance would prove of use to the teaching staff and would be of benefit to the students. The President, Vice-President and Mr. C. P. A. Taylor in turn expressed the Council's apprecia-

tion of the gift and emphasised that the gesture behind it was something which gave the Council very much pleasure.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the financial statements, and the meeting closed at 11.55 a.m.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

Summary of business dealt with at the meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on June 18, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, F. N. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis and the Secretary.

Floods and Bush Fires.—This matter had been brought to the notice of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and dealt with at the recent conference, when it was decided to refer the matter to the Executive of the Association.

Directorate.—Following the resignation of Mr. B. L. Warner, it was resolved that the number of Directors as permitted by the Articles of Association be increased to nine, and that the Chairman be empowered to communicate with two country chemists (one at Geelong), enquiring whether they would accept a seat on the Board.

Insurances in Queensland.—The Queensland Branch Secretary forwarded copies of a circular just issued to chemists in Queensland, drawing attention to the General Public Risk (Premises) cover. It was hoped by this means to extend the acceptance of this very useful cover and also to increase membership in Queensland.

New Members Elected.—Miss M. M. Barfield, Richmond; Mr. B. P. Cosgrave, North Balwyn; Mr. F. P. Cram, Casterton; Mr. C. M. Cripps, Coburg; Mr. A. P.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA require the services of A REGISTERED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST as INSPECTOR

Duties will include visiting of pharmacies and other establishments and will necessitate use of a car.

The appointee will be required to undertake inspections and report to the Board on matters relating to the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts and the Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

Investigations will also be made under the Health (Proprietary Medicines) Act and reports submitted for transmission to the Health Department.

Details of duties, particulars of salary, hours, car allowance, etc., obtainable on application to:—

The Registrar,
Pharmacy Board of Victoria,
360 Swanston Street,
MELBOURNE.

VICTORIA—Continued

Fry, Maidstone; Mr. R. C. Hensby, Tallangatta; Mr. F. A. Kelley, Heidelberg; Mr. M. Kerby, Richmond; Mrs. M. M. Kyatt, Balwyn; Mr. B. D. O'Donnell, Thornbury; Mr. J. Roberts, Pascoe Vale; Mr. J. C. Spencer, Hampton; Mr. B. J. Wallace, Moe.

Journal Report.—After Mr. Cossar had reviewed briefly the matters dealt with at the meeting of the Board of Management of the Journal, the Chairman complimented Mr. Cossar on the report on Journal affairs that he had placed before the recent Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association.

Claims.—One claim that appeared to have lapsed had now been revived and negotiations for settlement were proceeding. In another matter a formal claim had been lodged on behalf of the parents of a child for whom it was alleged a prescription had been incorrectly dispensed. A further claim for damages following the loss of two dogs was reported.

Settlement had been effected in another claim that was reported about twelve months ago.

Under the Bicycle (Third Party Indemnity) Policy, a member reported a claim for certain damages stated to have been suffered by a pedestrian when he was struck by a bicycle ridden by an employee of the member. This matter is in hand.

Conference of P.D.L. Boards.—A full report of the proceedings at the conference of P.D.L. Boards on May 23 had been forwarded to the members of all Local Boards and the Branch Secretaries.

Arising from the report it was resolved that an Extraordinary General Meeting of members be called for July 18 to consider, and, if thought fit, approve the alterations to the Articles necessary to give effect to recommendations unanimously decided upon at the conference of the P.D.L. Boards.

It was further resolved that another alteration which would permit of an increase in Directors' fees be submitted to members at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Higher Chemists' Indemnity Cover.—Premium rates for Chemists' Indemnity covers up to £25,000 had been quoted by Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. and it was resolved that these rates be forwarded to all members (except members in New South Wales, who had already received similar advice from the Local Board), and that they be invited to take out increased cover immediately, subject to adjustment of premium when the renewals became due in September next.

Estates of Deceased Chemists.—The suggestion that assistance in the way of advice should be made available to the widows of members had been unanimously endorsed at the conference of P.D.L. Boards, and it was decided that this be followed up and given publicity.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £1,254/11/9. Accounts totalling £412/1/- were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 12.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on June 5, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. N. Lee (President) and Messrs. N. F. Keith, L. A. Hamon, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, J. K. Gosstray, K. L. C. Davies, W. R. Iiliffe, F. J. Gregory, A. O. C. Blake, J. Garvin, A. E. Moore, W. L. Hilyard, F. L. Flint, C. I. Molloy, A. K. Lloyd, L. Gough, S. M. Adams, J. J. Cocking, D. L. McColl and the Ass. Secretary.

Present by invitation, Mr. K. G. Attiwill.

Correspondence.—A letter from H.B.A. regarding the proposed new schedule was discussed, and it was moved

that the Guild advertise in the daily press, the cost to be shared by H.B.A., if possible, that the proposed higher rates are for an entirely new schedule and that the old schedule will still be available as at present. This motion was amended, that the Liaison Committee meet in conference and it be recommended to H.B.A. that suitable press advertisements be arranged. The amendment was carried.

A letter from a resident of Moonee Ponds requesting a roster system for Saturday afternoons was read and discussed. Resolved that the suggestion be referred to Districts for discussion and report.

Arising out of a request from the Federal Secretary for details of the **prices of containers**, it was resolved that a remit be sent to Federal Council, asking that action be taken for the automatic adjustment of prices for containers.

On request from the Federal Merchandising Service for the name of Victoria's delegate to the Trade and Commerce Conference in August, Mr. Iiliffe was named as such.

Pharmaceutical Association Conference.—A report on the recent Pharmaceutical Association Conference was given by Mr. Lee, with Mr. Iiliffe reporting on the Conference of Pharmacy Boards. Mr. Iiliffe paid tribute to Mr. Scott, conveying thanks and congratulations for his work as Social President. Mr. Moore supported Mr. Iiliffe's remarks. Mr. Scott thanked Mr. Iiliffe and Mr. Moore.

Workers' Compensation.—It was resolved that the Guild Solicitor be asked to prepare a case for an amendment to the Workers' Compensation Act to assure payments being made to chemist suppliers. It was agreed that before submitting the case to the Minister it should be examined in consultation with Mr. Scott and Mr. Attiwill.

Weekly Pricing Service.—It was resolved to increase the cost of the weekly pricing service to £4/4/- per annum.

Federal Report.—Mr. Scott presented the Federal Report, which was received by the Committee. Special comment was made regarding the proposed increase in the number of the Federal Executive, and the policy of policing P.B.A.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. R. H. Trounce, Hordsham; W. S. G. Burgess, Windsor; T. H. Owen, Melbourne; B. J. Wallace, Moe; F. A. Kelley, Heidelberg; Mrs. P. M. Cox, Kew; Mr. J. Roberts, Pascoe Vale; Mr. R. G. Stevenson, Cheltenham; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. and G. J. Mouritz, Yarraville.

District Reports were dealt with as follows:—

District No. 2 (b), re Rexona Margins: It was noted that the price list of Rexona had been accepted by the Guild, not approved.

District No. 19:

Rounding Off of Prices.—It was noted that direction should be taken from the Victorian Dispensing Fee Schedule regarding the rounding off of prices to the next 3d. or 6d.

Old A.P.F. Preparations.—It was reported that unless requested widely from several States, items for old A.P.F. preparations will not be put in the price list.

District No. 6, re **Colours for A.P.F.**—It was noted that colouring matter for new A.P.F. preparations can be obtained from some wholesalers.

General Business.—It was decided to write to Mr. I. R. Keelan and thank him for his services to the committee during his recent term.

Holiday Rosters.—It was resolved that a plebiscite over the metropolitan area be held, asking for views and whether willing to co-operate in holiday rosters.

Surgical Aids in Repatriation.—It was decided to bring to the notice of Federal Office that surgical aids for Repatriation patients are not being supplied through pharmacy, but through wholesalers.

Ingram's Parcel.—It was decided to notify the Federal Merchandising Service that it is considered a mixed parcel of Ingram's Shaving Cream (tubes and jars) should be permitted for discount purposes.

For Your Baby Trade



AM-O-LIN

Healing Cream

is your most consistent line

★ **No Change in Policy**

STRICTLY CHEMISTS ONLY SINCE 1947

★ **No Change in Price**

REGULAR SIZE TUBE 2/- SINCE 1951

★ **More Profit to You**

NOW 5% DISC. ON MIXED 4 DOZ. PARCEL

MAKE 9d. ON THE 2/- TUBE,

1/6 ON THE 4/- TUBE

AM-O-LIN was introduced in 1947 as a safe and efficacious general purpose cream—mainly for juvenile application. AM-O-LIN was the *first* product in this field to be marketed under a strict Chemist Only policy . . . a policy which has been steadfastly maintained ever since.

**KEEP AM-O-LIN ON DISPLAY IN YOUR
BABY SECTION & IN YOUR WINDOW**



- Selling showcards
- Good stocks
- Generous mark-up
- Color advertising
- Big winter seller

Skin needs NIVEA

Here's an advertising story
that makes
REAL PROFITS
for you!

NIVEA

goes after the market

Now's your chance to catch up on profits from Nivea's really big sales promotion. Advertising four times greater than before—full color pages in women's magazines—the usual selling showcards—window and counter displays—useful counter dispensers. You must get behind Nivea Creme (Tins, Tubes) and Nivea Skin Oil to get your share of the increased sales. Stocks are adequate at the moment—see your wholesaler NOW! Mark up is tops, and generous parcel discounts ring up extra profits.



NIVEA Creme (Tins or tubes), NIVEA Skin Oil (Liquid Form) — Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 66 Reservoir St., Sydney N13

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. W. J. O'Shea, formerly in business at Tewantin, is opening a pharmacy at Gerler road, Hendra.

Northern visitors to Brisbane during the month included Mr. C. J. Miles, of Mackay, and Mr. B. M. Fitzgerald, North Rockhampton, who were enjoying some weeks vacation in the south.

Also spending some weeks in Brisbane during the month was Mr. R. H. Winterflood and Mrs. Winterflood. Mr. Winterflood has been doing some locum work since he sold the pharmacy at Torquay several months ago.

Mr. C. Brumwell, Ph. chemist from Brighton, England, and Mrs. Brumwell are on a visit to Queensland. Mr. Brumwell has taken a keen interest in pharmaceutical affairs in his country, and was Treasurer of the British Pharmaceutical Conference when it was held at Brighton several years ago. Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland and their wives entertained Mr. and Mrs. Brumwell at a dinner party at "Belle-Vue" Hotel on June 19.

CHEMISTS' GOLF NOTES

Playing under gusty westerly wind conditions, but on an excellent course at Gailes, 54 chemist golfers had a very enjoyable day on May 27. The competition results were as follows:—

Four Ball Men's or Mixed Aggregate Stableford: J. McSweeney and I. Brusasco 54 points.
A Grade Stableford: J. Brosnan, 26 points.
B Grade Stableford: N. Svendsen, 28 points.
Putting Competition: Miss Wilson, 18 strokes.
Nearest the Pin: L. Fogg.
Associates' Trophy: Miss Wilson.
Visitors' Trophy: T. Godsell, 24 points.

PHARMACY BALL

The choosing of a "Miss Pharmacy" was a main feature of the Pharmacy Ball held at Cloudland on June 1. The title fell to Miss Barbara Michelmores, a second year student. Another attraction at the ball was the presentation of tiny bottles of perfume to all present.

Posters and skits on pharmacy decorated the alcoves, and a prize was presented to the most appropriately decorated one.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. R. V. S. Martin, was Chairman of the Ball Committee, and he and Mrs. Martin received the 600 who attended the ball. Prior to the ball Mr. and Mrs. Martin entertained the official party—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lenehan, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. A. Fryberg, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Gibson and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Stevens—at a fork dinner at the Hotel Cecil.

Congratulations and thanks are extended to members of the Ball Committee—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (Chairman), Mrs. A. D. Gibson (Secretary), Misses L. Lightfoot, J. McCabe, N. M. Carter, C. J. Stevens, Messrs. H. Evans, C. W. Noble, R. H. Lehmhase, J. Gentles,

C. A. Nichol, W. A. Lenehan, A. J. Isbel, L. Addison, L. W. Huxham, R. Bird, J. Morrison, R. G. White, T. Parer and K. Shaw—for their efforts in making the ball such a successful and enjoyable function.

The proceeds of the ball are to be divided between the Queensland Pharmaceutical Students' Society and the Conference Fund.

FURTHER DONATIONS TO C. N. GEYER FLOOD APPEAL

Previously received	£800 0 0
Guild Federal Council	10 10 0
H. A. Shewan	5 0 0
H. G. Louttit	5 0 0
M. W. Michelmores	5 5 0
J. G. Allan	1 0 0
Armati's Pharmacy	5 5 0
L. J. Oliver	2 2 0
Victorian Sympathiser	10 0 0
D. J. and J. B. Killop	5 5 0
G. G. Meredith	5 0 0
E. R. Potts	2 2 0
C. J. Miles	3 3 0
S. J. Wilson	2 0 0
W. R. Dodds	5 0 0
S. G. Gill	1 0 0
T. A. Linton	2 2 0
S. S. Bendrich	3 3 0
B. F. McDermott	2 2 0
G. G. Vann	3 3 0
H. M. Kingston	5 0 0
Total	£883 2 0

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on June 7, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, F. H. Phillips, W. E. Martin, L. W. Huxham, L. Hall, A. B. Chater, A. Bell, C. W. Noble, R. M. Ward and the State Secretary.

Correspondence.—To Federal Merchandising Manager, pointing out the "Cerevite" advertisement included in the daily press in which the word "Gilseal" is quoted after Cerevite Rusks. Inquiring if the manufacturers obtain their meal from Queensland Cereal Products and if such advertisement is in order.—Mr. Lenehan said Mr. Ross mentioned this matter to him when in Melbourne recently. The Cerevite people do provide the meal for the rusks and he considered it was good advertising for "Gilseal" rusks to be included in the Cerevite advertisement.

To a country member, expressing regret on learning that he is offering 10 per cent. discount on goods purchased from his pharmacy. Drawing attention to the fact that such a practice is against the ethics of the Guild, and requesting that he refrain from such practice forthwith.—Reply apologising to the Guild for not having followed its principles. Stating it was merely through ignorance, believing that the 10 per cent. discount on grocery lines and not "chemist only" or prescriptions would in no way infringe the ethics of the

TARTRATES and CITRATES

B.P. Quality Australian Made

CREAM OF TARTAR	HIRISE SPECIAL
TARTARIC ACID	AERATOR for Self
SODIUM POTASSIUM	Raising Flour, Baking
TARTRATE (Rochelle	Powder and Cake
Salts)	Mixes
CITRIC ACID (hydrated	FOOD PHOSPHATES
and anhydrous)	MONO-CALCIUM
SODIUM CITRATE	PHOSPHATE (acid
SODIUM ACID	Calcium Phosphate)
CITRATE	PHOSPHORIC ACID
POTASSIUM CITRATE	(Technical Grade)
	Enquiries invited for
	supply of other
	Tartrates and Citrates

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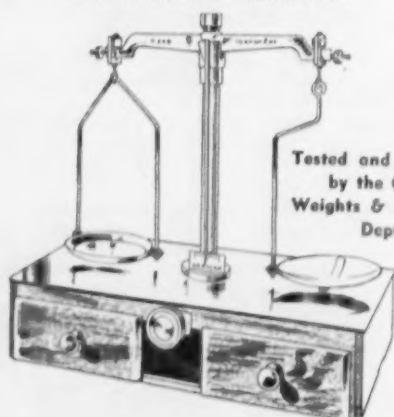
**AUSTRALIAN CREAM TARTAR
CO. PTY. LTD.**

PARRAMATTA, N.S.W.

Interstate Agents: GOLLIN AND CO. LTD.

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★ THE CONTINENTAL GRAYCAR ★ DISPENSING BALANCE



Tested and Stamped
by the Govt.
Weights & Measures
Dept.

With Polished Stainless Steel Top on Box
All Metal Parts Chromium Plated

Manufactured by

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PRECISION SCALE MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS

73 James Street, New Farm, Brisbane
Phone: LW 2481

QUEENSLAND—Continued

Guild. Advising he has immediately discontinued the practice. The Secretary stated that the other chemists of the town had been advised accordingly.

From Federal Secretary: (1) Enquiring as to the incidence of compounded medicines not collected by patients in Queensland and the wholesale price of various size of bottles. (2) Forwarding for information copy of the dispensing fees applying in Victoria.

From Federal Merchandising Manager: (1) Advising that arrangements are being made for the Federal Trade and Commerce Conference to take place in August next, and inquiring who will be representing Queensland thereat.—Mr. Martin moved that the same delegates be sent as last year, if available, namely, Mr. Delahunty and Mr. Hall. Seconded by Mr. Noble. Carried. (2) Advising that arrangements are being made for replacement of Guild Window Insignia transfers for members.

From Victorian Branch, forwarding copy of letter sent to Salmond & Spraggon, concerning the retail prices of two new Vick's lines. Pointing out that the retail prices fixed by the Guild in Victoria are higher than those determined by Salmond & Spraggon, as the retail prices have been determined on the basis of 50 per cent. mark-up.

From Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd., expressing appreciation of the co-operation of Queensland members in the "Ipana" month held during March.

Copy of Office Routines compiled from the South Australian Guild and Society was perused with interest.

Federal Council.—Mr. Martin reported on business conducted at the Federal Council meeting held during the Melbourne Conference at the end of May. Enumerating a few of the items discussed, Mr. Martin said it was agreed that a higher mark-up should be sought on dated items such as Penicillin. Following correspondence which had passed between the Guild and Nicholas Pty. Ltd., it was agreed to let stand the present mark-up on the 40-oz. size of "Akta-Vite."

Other matters discussed concerned various phases of the National Health Act, Merchandising, Constitution and Rules.

Referring to the Pharmaceutical Association Conference, Mr. Martin said it was a most smoothly run conference, and those responsible for its organisation were to be congratulated. He moved that a letter of thanks and appreciation be sent to the Secretary for the very pleasant and successful conference which was arranged.

Mr. Lenehan said he could endorse Mr. Martin's remarks. The Melbourne conference was certainly very enjoyable.

Pharmaceutical Association Conference.—Mr. Lenehan reported on items of interest which had been discussed at the Conference. A full report of the deliberations would be featured in the June issue of the "A.J.P." Mr. Lenehan said the various sub-committees appointed had done some very good work. The reports of the various departments were very interesting and the addresses given by the New Zealand visitors were listened to with great interest.

Appointment of Returning Officer.—Mr. Hall was asked to act as Returning Officer for this year. The President pointed out that, following customary practice, half the committee would automatically retire from office this year, but these members were eligible for re-nomination.

Dinner in Honour of English Pharmacist.—Mr. Lenehan reported that the Society Council was arranging a dinner party in honour of Mr. C. Brumwell, a pharmacist from Brighton, England, and his wife, who were spending some months holiday with relatives in Brisbane. Mr. Brumwell had taken an active part in British Pharmaceutical Conferences. It was hoped that as many members of the Committee and their wives would also be able to join in the function.

Annual Meeting.—Resolved that the annual meeting be held on August 30.

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. J. Otto has visited Cowell to relieve Mr. V. Clarke. Mr. O. Johnson has been with Mr. W. Rowe, of Largs Bay.

Mr. A. Hodgson spent the last weeks of May with Mr. A. Tiver, of Glenelg.

Mrs. C. Wilkins took charge of Mr. Ray Taylor's pharmacy in St. Mary's during the middle of May.

Mr. D. Cocks acted as locum for Mr. R. C. Gray, of Torrensville, during the period of the Melbourne Conference.

Miss M. Campbell acted as manageress for Birks Chemists, Rundle street East, during the absence on holiday of Mr. E. Theel.

Mr. C. Parker has resigned his position in the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and purchased the pharmacy conducted by Mr. R. Spafford, of Hamley Bridge.

WEDDING

The wedding of Miss Gillian Jeanes and Mr. Richard Blackmore Clampett was celebrated during the month, in St. Columba's Church, Hawthorn.

We extend congratulations.

BIRTHS

Congratulations are offered to the following:—

JOHN.—On May 22, at Renmark District Hospital, to Beth and Lyn—a son.

DUNDON (nee Teakle).—On June 7, at Glenelg Community Hospital, to Mollie and Laurie—a daughter (Josephine Mary).

SCRIVENER (nee Ellis).—On May 20, at Laura Hospital, to Yvonne and Des—a son (Paul Desmond).

PRETENDED TO BE A DOCTOR

Gordon Bennett Richards, 27, timberworker, appeared before the Unley, S.A., Court during the month on charges of having posed as a doctor to several different women. Also he told the Court it was done only for a bet. He was sent to gaol for two months. Imposing sentence, Mr. Walters, S.M., said the defendant had 28 previous convictions in W.A. and S.A., including four for impersonating the police.

The prosecutor said that Richards was frank and made a full confession, and had not made any gain as the result of his foolish escapade.

Richards, during the Court, said that he wanted medical assistance to stop him from doing these silly things.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on May 9, at 7.55 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, D. C. Hill, L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, B. F. Mildren, A. E. Bowey, and the Assistant to the Registrar.

P.A.A. Conference

Remits.—Suggested remit from F.P.S.G.A. consequent on remit re removal of labels. The A/Registrar reported that no further advice had been received from

the Guild and it was decided to await the preliminary meeting of delegates in Melbourne on May 21.

Implementation of Red Colouring on Labels.—The President reported that he had considered the matter carefully and decided that a brief statement would best suit the purpose. He submitted the following proposed statement for consideration by members, and this was approved for production to the Conference.

Red Colour on Labels for Internal Use.—At the Brisbane Conference, a resolution was passed which said, in effect, that the colour RED should not be the predominant colour on labels for medicines intended for internal use, but should be reserved for use as a warning colour for preparations to be used externally.

Because of the difficulty in determining when red is the predominant colour on a label (various interpretations) the Pharmacy Board of South Australia has asked pharmacists to remove all red from labels to be used on internal medicines.

The response of the members of the profession has been excellent and, although slight difficulty was experienced in securing the co-operation in one or two isolated cases, this has now been achieved. When present stocks are exhausted within the next few months, all pharmacists whose labels have been examined will be using replacements conforming to the Board's wishes.

Labels examined have come from the city and metropolitan areas where they were collected by an Inspector, and from country areas whence samples of their labels were forwarded by pharmacists to the Board by post.

The Board feels that the result of the campaign is highly successful and that the import of the Brisbane resolution has been carried out in the fullest practical manner.

Overseas Applicants—Galenical Exercises, etc.—Letters were forwarded to four of the applicants advising of the examination required in practical experience and also the Galenical Exercises which would be necessary for them to carry out.

Mr. Lipsham reported that the applicants had been interviewed and one of the Lecturers submitted a report of his contact with the persons concerned, and this was received with satisfaction as it showed that the application of their own training to Australian conditions was being assimilated.

Apprentices in Final Year—Completing Period of Indentures.—Letter to Minister for Labour and National Service re approaches by students on extension of indentures for National Service Training. The President reported on the forwarding of a letter to the Minister for Labour and National Service dealing with the inequitable extension of National Service Training to some students. He stated that Mr. Lipsham had discussed with him the desirability of forwarding a letter to each of the students affected by the change over from the old to the new schedules to advise them of the date on which each would become a pharmacist notwithstanding that in some cases they would complete the course some time before such date.

It was resolved that a report tabled by Mr. E. F. Lipsham be put into effect by writing to each of the apprentices concerned advising them of the date when they would complete their apprenticeship as related to the date when they may finish their examinations. It was agreed that this action would then remove any doubt in the minds of apprentices that they may be qualified to act as pharmacists immediately on receiving their Final Certificates if they had reached the age of 21 years.

Edition of B.P.C. Used in Pharmacies with Apprentices.—The President reported that it had come before

A NEW TWO-PHASE ASTHMA THERAPY



with ISO-BRONCHISAN Double Action Tablets

Composition: Isoprenaline Sulphate, Ephedrine Hydrochloride, Theophylline.

Directions:

1. At the first signs of an asthmatic attack place one tablet under the tongue and leave it there for exactly one minute.
2. At the end of a minute swallow the rest of the tablet with a small drink of water.

The therapeutic contents are carefully balanced so that the long-acting nucleus takes over from the outer layer of Isoprenaline Sulphate as this passes its peak.

Available from all leading wholesalers in packs of 20 and 100 tablets.

Manufactured by Silten Ltd., Hatfield, Herts, England.

Literature and Samples from Australasian Representatives,

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

his notice that there were five students apprenticed in pharmacies where there were out of date editions of the B.P.C. Mr. Lipsham offered to consult the masters and point out their obligation to have an up to date edition for the proper training of the apprentices. It was resolved that Mr. Lipsham's offer be accepted and that he report the result of his approach to the Board.

Reprinting of Pharmacy Notes and Galenical Note Books.—Mr. Lipsham reported on behalf of the Sub-Committee which had met on the matter of reprinting the notes. He read the minutes of the Sub-Committee meeting and asked that the portion relating to Galenical Note Books be recorded in the minutes. Progress was reported after it was resolved that the Board agreed to the printing of the Galenical Note Books and to the method of sale.

N.S.W. Judgment on Pharmacists in Attendance.—Mr. Lipsham submitted a summarised report on the judgment pointing out in particular that, in his opinion, the South Australian Act was stronger than that in New South Wales which lacked the word "constantly." Mr. Lipsham's report was received, and it was resolved that a copy of the judgment be forwarded to the Board's solicitors for noting and that a record be made in the minutes that this judgment must be brought forward when a prosecution in a parallel case is pending.

Inspector's Report.—The Inspector reported on April 19 that he inspected 30 premises in the City of Adelaide and with the exception of one pharmacy all were in conformity with the Board's requirements. Suitable action had been taken in this case. It was resolved that routine inspections be continued in the metropolitan area and that the Inspector be requested to cover the south-eastern and southern districts from Burnside to Edwardstown.

Advertising by Pharmacists.—The President reported that instances of advertising by pharmacists in contravention of the Board's direction had been noted recently. The evidence relating to these breaches was tabled and viewed by members, and it was resolved that each of the offenders be contacted pointing out the infringement.

Finance.—Statement for the month of April was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £45/5/8 were passed for payment.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on June 5, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. A. Russell (President) in the Chair, Messrs. D. F. J. Penhall, E. F. Lipsham, J. D. Duncan, and the Assistant to the Secretary. Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, who was engaged on other official business, arrived later and remained until the conclusion of the business.

Correspondence.—Letter to Mr. T. J. Sawyer expressing sympathy in recent bereavement.

Letter from and to Mrs. L. B. Zilm acknowledging receipt of Laboratory Deposit refund and inquiring re casual award rates of pay.

Letter to F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) re appointment of representatives on sub-committee to discuss the probability of establishing a building fund. Consideration deferred.

Letter to Central Board of Health asking for the proprietary names of products containing drugs detailed in recent proclamation.

Student Associate Nominations.—The A/Secretary reported that all nominations had now been received.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

New cards certifying associateship had been received from the printer and were in the process of being prepared.

Post Graduate Talks.—Mr. Penhall reported progress on the Post Graduate programme for the year 1956, advising that speakers for the three subjects on Wednesday, July 18, had been arranged and that Professor Badger had agreed to deliver a talk on "Cancer Producing Compounds in Human Environment" on Wednesday, September 5.

Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee.—Consideration of directions on prescriptions brought forward by F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) deferred from May meeting. Further consideration deferred pending reply.

British Medical Association.—List of chemists prepared to do after hour dispensing. As no advice had been received from chemists following the advertisement in the "Gilseal News," the A/Secretary was directed to proceed to compile a list from other sources.

Advisory Committee.—Two cases have been discussed for possible direction from the Advisory Committee, but as further information had not been received from one, and the opposition business had opened, it was decided not to proceed further. In the other case the President reported that he had contacted the offended party in the country and the matter was apparently developing satisfactorily.

Finance.—Statements for the months of April and May were submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £875/18/7 were passed for payment.

Planning of Functions.—The President reported that he and the A/Secretary would submit a report on this matter to the next meeting of the Council.

Complimentary Dinner.—The conduct of the dinner at the Hotel Rundle to newly qualified members was discussed and voted a success.

Elections.—The A/Secretary submitted a progress report of the Returning Officer. Ballot papers were returnable on or before June 20.

Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association.—The President reported that delegates to the Conference were pleased to hear of the election of Mrs. L. J. Maloney as first Federal President of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association. The A/Secretary was directed to forward Mrs. Maloney a letter congratulating her on the appointment.

Gifts.—Gift of Sikes hydrometer in case from Mr. P. Ball. The A/Secretary was directed to thank Mr. Ball for his gift.

Photograph Album.—The A/Secretary laid on the Council table the complete photograph album of Presidents which was reviewed by members of the Council with satisfaction.

Fellowship Course.—Mr. Lipsham reported at length on the Fellowship Course and on members who were interested. He gave his opinion that the Fellowship should not be on a purely scientific basis, and as pharmacy involved work with the hands in addition to paper work, this should be taken into account. He stated that the course was still available for anyone desirous of taking it, but admitted that the position was somewhat obscure. It was decided to defer further consideration until the advent of the new Council.

Retirement of Mr. Walter C. Cotterell.—The President paid tribute to the services rendered by Mr. Walter C. Cotterell over his long term as a member of the Council of the Society, including his record as President. He desired to thank him on behalf of the other members of the Council and for himself personally. In passing he made reference to the high position which Mr. Cotterell had reached in official pharmacy during his long association with the profession.

Mr. Cotterell suitably replied, stating that he retained all his previous interest in pharmacy and was prepared to help in any way possible at any time should the Council so request. His retirement was due to pressure

of business and need for some respite in order to retain his present health. He wished the Council well. It was resolved that a record of Mr. Cotterell's long service be prepared by the A/Secretary and forwarded for publication in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on June 11, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. H. G. Collyer), and Messrs. E. Lloyd Miller, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, V. L. Mitchell, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, J. Retallick, Walter C. Cotterell and the Secretary.

Also welcomed to the meeting were the Federal President, Mr. E. Scott, Mr. K. Attiwill, and Mr. N. Keith.

S.B.C. Retirement.—Resolved that Messrs. Miller, Scott, Mitchell and Retallick retire at the end of the year by effluxion of time, but are eligible for renomination. Nominations for S.B.C. Membership will close on June 30. Mr. R. R. Patrick was appointed Returning Officer in the event of an election being necessary.

Dispensing Fees.—Letter re calculations and Q.C.'s opinion were before the meeting.

The Federal President, Mr. E. Scott, gave a full and general expression of his views relative to dispensing fees.

Mr. N. Keith gave a full factual detail of the costs of Dispensing and illustrated all the points that affected the costs connected therewith. Several questions were asked and answered.

Resolved that the Dispensing Fees as scheduled in the Victorian List be those to be adopted by this State, excepting the Ethical fee of 2/6.

Resolved that the full Victorian List of Dispensing Fees, as at present in force, be printed and sent to all State members to take effect as and from July 1, 1956.

Mr. Collyer expressed the very sincere appreciation of this State Branch to the Federal Officers for coming to this State to freely discuss all the matters brought forward. This was heartily approved by all present.

Pharmaceutical Society.—It was suggested that Guild representatives on the Property Fund endeavour to map out a scheme for future use.

Basic Wage Circular.—Secretary to notify all members as soon as the full details are received from the Chamber of Manufactures.

Trade and Commerce Conference.—Resolved that Mr. G. K. F. Scott be appointed the delegate from this State for the Conference.

Smoothex (Shaving Cream).—Article to go in "Gilseal News."

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Cotterell) gave a resume on the following matters: Items of interest discussed at the Federal Council Meeting, Proposed Increase in Executive Membership of the Federal Council, Higher Mark-ups on Various Items, Price List Reprint, Checking of P.M.S. Prices, "Family Circle" and the Financing Thereof, New Chemist-Only Line, Elastoplast, Veterinary Products, Insurance Scheme, Special Pharmacy Supplement in "The Argus," of Melbourne, arranged by Mr. Attiwill.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer, Mr. Scott, gave a resume on the following matters: Re discounts to any organisation; ethical mark-up; Avodex.

Financial.—The Financial Statement was presented and approved, and accounts totalling £315/3/1 were passed for payment.

Wages.—Mr. Cotterell reported on the Wages Determination Award, which met with general approval.

Secretary to make a remit to next meeting, the question of the work of Mr. Dunn and the Chamber of Manufactures.

The meeting closed.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Miss Betty Wilson has accepted a position as dispenser at the Darwin Hospital.

Mr. R. C. Watson, of Foy's pharmacy, has opened a modern pharmacy at Manning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Baxter sailed on the "Oronsay" on June 15, for a five weeks' trip to Sydney. Mr. P. H. Grummet acted as reliever.

Our sympathy is extended to Mr. Max Arnold on the death of his mother recently. Mrs. Arnold was the widow of Mr. Bert Arnold, who was registered in 1899.

Mr. I. R. Sinclair, of Riversdale, paid a visit to the eastern States during the month. Miss B. Neil was in charge of the pharmacy.

Friends of Mr. John Colin Blennerhassett will regret to learn that, at the time of writing, he was ill in hospital at Woolloom. We wish him a speedy recovery.

West Australian delegates at the Pharmaceutical Association Conference in Melbourne included Messrs. R. I. Cohen, H. D. Fitch, G. H. Dallimore, G. D. T. Allan, J. G. Skeahan and F. W. Avenell.

Wedding.—Congratulations and best wishes to Mary Turner, who was married last month to Mr. D. Mitchell, of Melbourne.

THE GUILD

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide terrace, Perth, on June 12, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), R. J. Healy, G. H. Dallimore, W. G. Lewis, J. V. Hands, R. I. Cohen, W. T. Harrison, S. J. Wilson, J. G. Skeahan, R. D. Edinger and R. W. Dalby.

Visitors.—Zone representatives present were Messrs. E. E. Down, E. G. Kirk and B. A. Illsley.

Minutes.—The minutes of the S.B.C. meeting held on May 8 were read and confirmed after the minute covering the defeated motion with reference to window display material had been added.

Health Education Council.—On being contacted Mr. Carr suggested that one person be nominated to represent both the Council and the Guild. The Salk campaign would last approximately two years, after which vaccine would be transferred to National Health and obtainable only through normal pharmaceutical channels. Mr. Carr telephoned later and intimated that the Guild would be invited to attend.

Wages Award.—Recommended that a copy of the Wages Awards be obtained from the eastern States before taking official action for an increase in Western Australia.

Parke Davis Vitamin Drive.—Various letters had been received from Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., expressing appreciation of the successful vitamin drive in W.A.

Commonwealth Savings Bank Agencies.—A letter had been received from the Commonwealth Savings Bank, thanking us for the publication in the T. and C. notes that Savings Bank agencies were available, through which several appointments had been made.

Mayhew Prize.—Recommended that the new Gould Medical Dictionary be purchased as the Mayhew prize won by Mr. Gunzberg.

Hospital Dispensing.—Recommended that the Presi-

State News

dent telephone Mr. J. Allan, of Kalgoorlie, with reference to the Kalgoorlie Hospital Dispensing contract.

Fourteen letters had been received from Federal members acknowledging receipt of the letters forwarded to them dealing with hospital dispensing in Western Australia.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Russell Clyde Watson, of Manning.

Federal Conference.—The State President reported having attended the Federal Conference, which was a complete success and of which a full report will appear in the "A.J.P." Among the highlights was the fact that Mr. Fitch had been elected Deputy President.

Mr. Dallimore gave a resume of the Guild Federal Council meeting, one of the most important decisions being that a postal vote is to be taken with a view to increasing the Federal Executive to four members.

Trade and Commerce Report:

"Gilseal" Labels.—The new "Gilseal" labels are ready for the press. Already the impact of the new type of label has been felt, and sales have increased. Unfortunately deliveries are held up, awaiting further delivery of labels.

Toothpaste Survey.—Tally sheets have been received from Federal Office covering the sales of various toothpastes. These have been distributed with the suggestion that the survey be continued to the sales of 100 tubes or until the next State Branch Committee meeting.

Merchandising Drives.—The results of the various merchandising drives are being collated and will be circulated to members.

Ethical Mark-up.—Recommended that Rumbles Ltd. be requested to apply 50 per cent. to all ethicals in its price list so as to bring them in line with W.A. percentage.

Trend of Business in W.A. Pharmacies.—After considerable research the T. and C. Committee are of the opinion that Western Australia is just as good at merchandising as are the other States, but owing to the peculiar distribution of our population, chemists in W.A. are at a disadvantage in comparison with the other States in this respect. A full report has been carefully prepared by Mr. S. Wilson, chairman of the T. and C. Committee, and will appear in the "Gilseal News."

Bonus Parcels.—An illuminating article on this phase of merchandising has been written by the Secretary/Organiser and will be published in the "Gilseal News."

Hospital Dispensing was discussed at length. Fourteen replies have been received from Federal members to the letter forwarded to them by the president.

Mr. Hands, who has just returned from a 1,200-mile trip visiting country chemists, reported that without exception hospital dispensing is a bone of contention with every country chemist. During his travels, many chemists expressed their appreciation of the Guild's work and had had real pleasure in having a member of the S.B.C. call upon them.

Among the minor complaints was the non-pricing of scripts by members. Also, he observed that chemists throughout the country were not making full use of the taxation folders as a method of obtaining a greater measure of the patent medicine trade. He had, however, noticed an excellent method of advertising taxation cards at the pharmacy of Mr. S. Hughes, at Cunderdin, and suggested that Mr. Hughes be contacted re same.

Repatriation Dispensing.—Recommended that Federal Office be requested to take upon a Federal basis the re-issuing of receipts for claim forms and prescriptions forwarded to the Repatriation Department, as chemists have no way of knowing whether claim forms and prescriptions have been received by the Repatriation Department.

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.

S.B.C. Meeting

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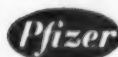
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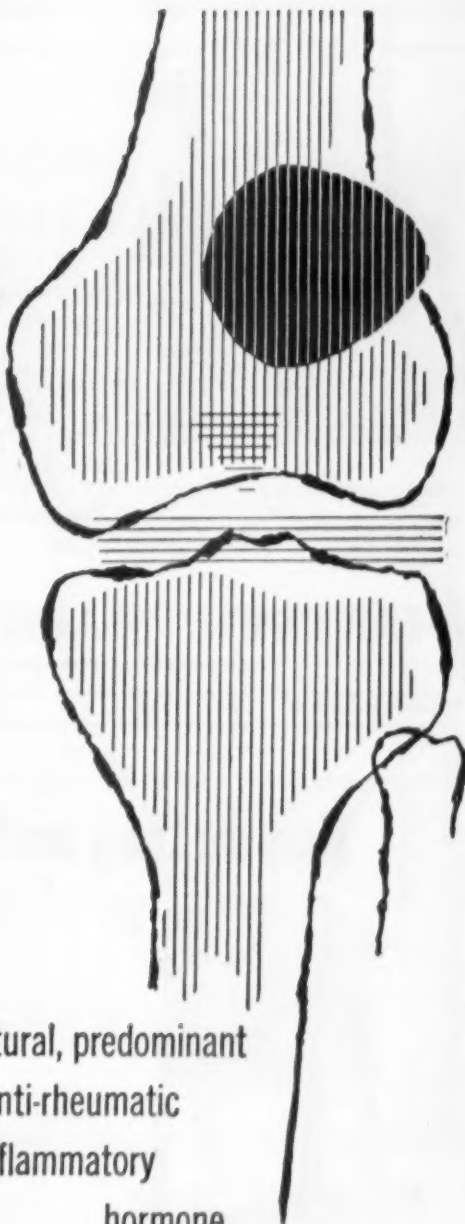
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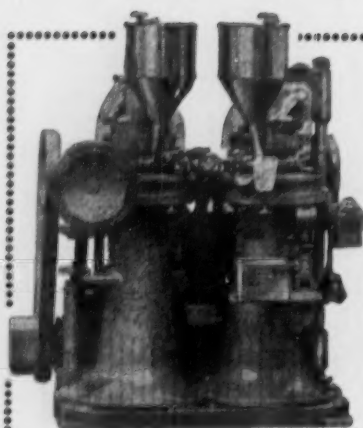


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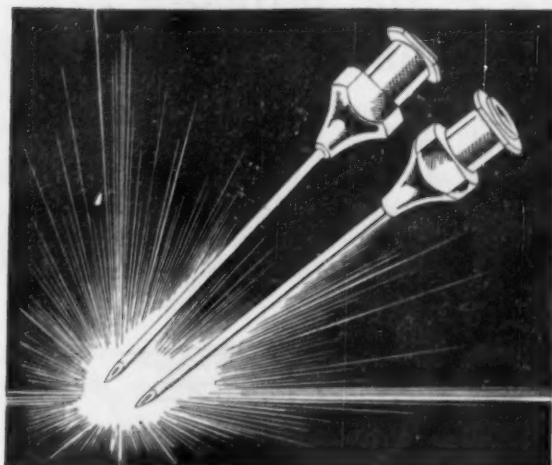
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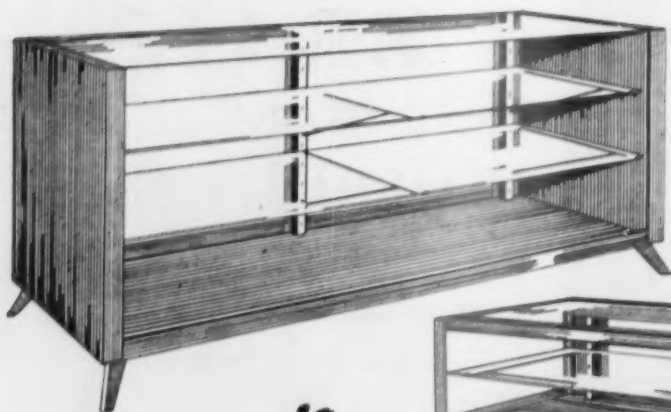
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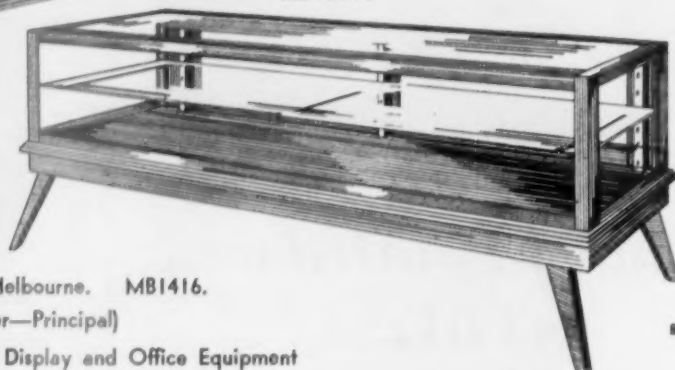
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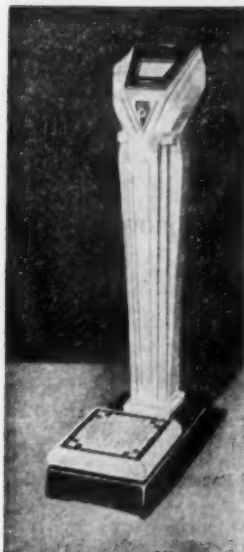
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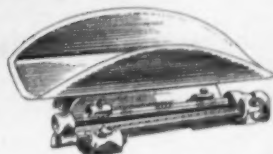
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(In Standard or Vitaminised Forms)

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(Ampoules, Tablets with Phenobarbital,

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Order your stocks now and gain the advantage of the tablet bonus buy.★

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'Codral' is the first product to be issued in one of the new-style range of B.W. bottles.

Designed for display, the new bottles and labels are clean, crisp and stylish with strong, bold printing to give prominence on your shelves.

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Packs of 25 'Codral' are now issued in full-colour display outers for your counter—give 'Codral' a front position for ready, steady sales.

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Stock, recommend and sell only 'Codral' "to ease the burden of pain." Order your bonus parcels now—'Codral' is most profitable for you and most economical for your customers.

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